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The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, January 30, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for free and frequent insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forms of Marriages in Court Page. Three Guineas for three lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 19s. Inland, £3 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALDRIDGE.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, Sloane-square, to PHYLLIS (*née* Farnan), wife of Mr. H. ALDRIDGE, The East Surrey Regiment—a son.

APPLETON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. APPLETON, Bradley Oaks, Standish, Lancashire—a son.

BAILEY.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at The Lodge, Eliot-land, Forest Hill, to MAUDE, wife of A. G. BAILEY, Agricultural Department, Kenya—a daughter.

BERRISFORD.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Bramshott Rectory, Liphook, Hants, to SUSAN (*née* Claughton), wife of the Rev. E. A. BERRISFORD—a son.

BICKMORE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at a nursing home, to LILIAS (*née* Lawson), wife of A. F. BICKMORE, Ashtead, Tonbridge—a son.

BUTLER.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Penn Croft, Crondall, Hants, to MAUDE (*née* McBride), wife of H. N. BUTLER—a son.

COPELAND.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Holmesdene, West End-avenue, Pinner, to MURIEL (*née* Shrimpton), wife of FRANK COPELAND—a daughter.

CORRIE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at The Knoll, Chertsey, to BERTHA (*née* Bolden), wife of HAZEL CORRIE—a son.

CROSLAND.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at "Danes," Little Berkhampstead, Hertford, to SYBIL, wife of HUGH CROSLAND—a daughter.

DAWSON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at a nursing home at Winchester, to CHARLOTTE, wife of MAJOR J. V. DAWSON, of Kenya Colony—a son.

DOGGART.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to DORIS (*née* Mennell), wife of JAMES H. DOGGART, Haselwood, Oxshott—a daughter (SONIA).

FLEMING.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 116, Allangate, Hadley, to KATHLEEN, wife of CAPT. G. T. FLEMING, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment—a son.

GODFREY.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at South Beddington Vicarage, MARGUERITE, wife of CAPT. C. G. DE B. GODFREY, late R.M.L.I., of a son.

HENDERSON.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Ootacamund, India, to DOROTHY (*née* Whitbend), wife of PAT HENDERSON—a daughter.

JOLLEY.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Medleigh Lodge, Camberley, to JEAN, wife of MAJOR N. K. JOLLEY, Royal Marines—a son.

LEEFE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 18, Rosecroft-avenue, Hampstead, to DAPHNE (daughter of the late Walter Jerrold) and REGINALD LEEFE—a son.

LOW.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at The Woodlands, Penn, Wolverhampton, to MARY (*née* Mason), wife of A. S. LOW—a son.

McCAY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Headington, Oxford, to FREDA (*see* Gill), wife of DR. C. A. R. MCCAY—a daughter.

PLACE.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Sowber Gate, Northallerton, to TOM and DOROTHY P. PLACE—a son.

SAUNDERS.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 108, St. George's-square, S.W.1, to NANCY (*née* Tatton Brown), wife of G. PATRICK SAUNDERS—a daughter.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1930, at Kent-field, Northwood, to MARY (*née* Roper), wife of HAROLD TUCKER—a son (RICHARD HARRY).

WILSON.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at a nursing home, London End, Beaconsfield, to DORIS (*née* Gardner), wife of DENIS R. WILSON—the gift of a daughter (" DARLENE ").

MARRIAGES

GARE : LOWE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at the Cathedral Church, Cape Town, by the Dean, SIDNEY GEORGE GARE, of Guernsey and Kenya, to MARJORY, eldest daughter of the late Rev. C. E. LOWE, of Combs Rectory, and of Mrs. Lowe, Ipswich.

GRIFFITHS : GLANZ.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Nottingham, GEORGE STEWART GRIFFITHS, of Pontypridd, to IRENE GLANZ, daughter of Dr. Glanz, of Johannesburg.

PAINTER : LIDDINGTON.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at St. Mary-at-Finchley, ARTHUR EDMUND PAINTER, widower, of Broomy Hill, Hereford, to DOROTHY RENNIE LIDDINGTON, daughter of Mrs. Liddington and the late Mr. Henry James Liddington, of Church End, Finchley.

WELDON : BRADBROTT.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Parish Church, Dawlish, EDWARD WELDON, Wrexham Manor, near Bexhill, to RACHEL ELLEN, daughter of Mrs. Harbott, of Dove Holes, near Buxton.

DEATHS

AMBROSE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 41, Ladbroke-square, London, W.11, after a brief illness, WILLIAM HENRY AMBROSE, a member of the London Stock Exchange for 52 years, in his 77th year. Greatly beloved and respected by all. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery, Saturday, Feb. 1, 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

ARBUTHNOTT.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at St. Raphael, France, HENRY MARION, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS ARBUTHNOTT, widow of Walter Claude Warner, 13th Viscount of Arbuthnott. Funeral arrangements later.

BRISTOW.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Torquay, JOHN GRIFFIN BRISTOW, of 169, Queen's-gate, S.W., the dearly loved husband of Sophie M. Bristow and son of the late Ebenezer John Bristow, aged 76. Funeral arrangements later.

BROWN.—On Jan. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Bernina, Littlestone-on-Sea, Kent, ADA BROWN, aged 62 years. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m., New Romney Church.

BRUNTON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, suddenly, at Worthing, JAMES FORREST BRUNTON, late of Karachi, aged 71 years.

CARLINE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at "Cher Egarry," Caistor, Lincolnshire, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM ARTHUR CARLINE, M.D. Funeral at Caistor to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

CLIFF.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at his residence, Down-side, Whitchurch, Tavistock, Devon, ROBERT CLIFF, Physician and Surgeon, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

CLARKSON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Broad-stairs, MARGARET ELIZABETH CLARKSON, in her 74th year. Funeral at St. Mildred's Church, Lee, at 1.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), followed by interment at Hither Green Cemetery. Flowers can be sent to St. Mildred's Vicarage, Lee, or to Cliffands, Broadstairs.

CROFT.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at "Grey Friars," Chrishurch, Hants, ANNIE E. CROFT, widow of Captain W. T. Croft, York and Lancaster Regiment (late 65th), and also P.W.O. West Yorks Regiment (14th), and only daughter of the late Edmund J. Armstrong, Esquire, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Henry Savage, Glactre House, Co. Down, and mother of the late Major Edmund Armstrong Croft, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and Sherwood Foresters. To be buried at Tonbridge (Kent) Cemetery beside her husband and two sons.

ELLERTON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Hampstead, GEORGINA ELIZABETH ELLERTON, wife of Hubert Ellerton, of Buenos Aires. (Buenos Aires papers please copy.)

ESSEX.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Bournemouth, MALCOLM ESSEX, of "Highbury," Bodorgan-road, late Captain, 7th Batt. The Worcestershire Regt., formerly of Leigh Lodge, Leigh, Worcestershire, aged 69. Funeral at Trinity Church, Bournemouth, 2.30, Saturday.

FARQUHARSON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Retreat, Little London, Jamaica, WALTER HENRY FARQUHARSON, third son of the late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, of Jamaica.

GILLETT.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Thornbury House, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, the HON. EVELYN MARY GERALDINE GILLETT, widow of the Rev. H. H. Gillett, formerly Rector of Compton, Guildford, aged 70. Funeral at Thornbury to-day (Thursday), at 3 o'clock.

GOTTO.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Rushmere, Malone, Belfast, ARTHUR CHARLES GOTTO. Funeral strictly private. No flowers, by request.

GREEN.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Thornfield, Tunbridge Wells, SOPHIE, widow of FREDERICK GREEN, aged 91. Funeral Tunbridge Wells Borough Cemetery to-morrow (Friday) at 2.30.

HARMER.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Aldershot, very suddenly, CAPTAIN FRANK L. HARMER, Royal Artillery, XIII Brigade.

HEATH.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 26, Glenmore-road, Hampstead, ANNIE HEATH, in her 66th year. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Belsize-square, to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon. No flowers.

HEYS-JONES.—On Jan. 28, 1930, GEORGE HEYS-JONES, of 21, Beverley-road, Barnes, S.W., aged 80. Funeral at Morley House," of J. J. Allen, Ltd., 22, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and Bournemouth and Southampton.

HIGGINBOTHAM.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 77a, Sinclair-road, W.14, ALEX. wife of the late JOHN EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM, of Glasgow, and third daughter of the late George Nimmo, of Mill House, Grandchester, Cambridge, in her 86th year.

HILKEN.—On Jan. 28, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, London, THOMAS HENRY HILKEN, of "Ardsea," Prospect-hill, Walthamstow.

HOBE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 3, Richmond-road, Bedford, GEORGE KENNETT HOBE, aged 88.

JOHNSON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Bangalore, ROSEMARY ANN, infant daughter of MAJOR JOHNSON, 1st Madras Pioneers, and Mrs. Johnson (*née* Boothby).

KEELE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Glenesk, Fairview-road, Sutton, very suddenly, JOHN DANIEL KEELE, youngest son of the late Geo. Thos. Keele, M.R.C.S., of Highbury, N., in his 53rd year. Funeral service at St. Barnabas' Church, Sutton, 12 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday).

LAWSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, 1930, at West Moors, Dorset, CAROLINE, wife of PETER LAWSON, Godshill, Hants, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Scott Cree, Glasgow.

LONGDEN.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Sandringham, after two operations, "DICK." GEORGE MONTAGU LONGDEN of Knock Coll., Camb.), youngest son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Morley Longden, of Castle Eden, aged 24.

LYNCH.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Duras, Hayling Island, HENRIETTA CATHERINE BOYLE LYNCH, third daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Lynch, aged 86 years.

M'EACHNIE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Glasgow, ALEXANDER BALFOUR M'EACHNIE, R.S.W., of The Red House, Millhall Park, Renfrewshire, son of the late Dr. William M'Eachnie, M.D., of Paisley.

MACKINLAY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 4, Thornlaw-road, West Norwood, LUCY T., widow of LIEUT.-COLONEL G. MACKINLAY, late R.A., aged 86.

METCALF.—On Jan. 27, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, ERNEST JACKSON, of West Africa House, Kingsway, in his 47th year. Funeral arrangements see to-morrow's issue.

METHOLD.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Thorne Court, Cockfield, Bury St. Edmunds, EDITH CAROLINE, widow of FREDERIC JOHN METHOLD, and daughter of the late Dr. Alfred Swain Taylor, M.D., F.R.S., in her 86th year. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, at Lawshall. Friends please accept, this the only intimation.

MURRAY.—On Jan. 26, 1930, passed peacefully away, at his residence, Holly Bank, Woodcote Valley-road, Purley, ANDREW WILSON MURRAY, M.V.O., the dearly loved husband of Helena Sophia Murray and son of the late Gerard Charles Murray, of Aberdeen, in his 85th year. Service at St. Mark's Church, Peak's Hill, Purley, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment Bandon Hill Cemetery 3.15 p.m.

NICHOLSON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, MARTHA MABEL NICHOLSON, youngest daughter of the late John Ismay Nicholson, of Oaklea, Wimbledon. Funeral at Folke-stone Cemetery on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock.

PARKER-RHODES.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Buxton, MILDRED CECIL, daughter of Mrs. F. PARKER-RHODES, Finningley Park, Bawtry.

POMEROY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 101, Jerningham-road, S.E., suddenly, T. E. POMEROY, aged 71, greatly beloved. Funeral at 2 p.m., Brockley Wesleyan Church, to-day (Thursday), Brockley Cemetery.

PRICHARD.—On Jan. 28, 1930, very peacefully to her rest, at 12, Philbeach-gardens, Earl's Court, MARGARET CAROLINE, beloved wife of the late G. SCOTT PRICHARD, of Bedford, and the darling mother of the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard and the Misses Gwladys and Gwendoline Prichard and of the late Dr. Richard Preston Prichard and Barbara Prichard. Interment Shanklin Cemetery, Isle of Wight, to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon. Flowers must reach 12, Philbeach-gardens, to-day (Thursday). Family leaving London 5.30 a.m. Friday.

RANDALL.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Cronody, Bridgend, WILLIAM RICHARD RANDALL, beloved husband of Hannah Randall, aged 80 years.

ROSS.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at Chatham, following an operation, CAPTAIN CHARLES GORDON ROSS, Royal Engineers, aged 32.

SCOTT.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Bulkely, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt, ELLA POOLE, wife of JOHN ARCHIBALD SCOTT.

STACEY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Langton Green, Edith, second daughter of WILLIAM and JULIA AUGUSTA STACEY. No flowers.

SWIFT.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 10, Friern Watch-avenue, N. Finchley, ARTHUR JOSEPH SWIFT. Funeral Marylebone Cemetery, Saturday, Feb. 1, 11.30.

TARLING.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Oxford, ELLIS JOHN TARLING, beloved husband of Madeline Tarling, aged 62. Service at Sunningdown, Saturday, 10 a.m. Interment North Weald at 3 p.m.

TILDESLEY.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Penkridge, Staffordshire, FANNY, widow of JAMES CARPENTER TILDESLEY, in her 87th year.

WHITE.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at 96, Clarendon-road, Putney, JESSIE DUNCAN WHITE, in her 90th year. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation?

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOSTOCK.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved Son, GUY EDWIN BOSTOCK, Captain, 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers, who fell at Loos, Jan. 30, 1916.

NEGRETTI.—In fond and proud memory of 2ND LIEUT. NORMAN CHARLES ACHILLE NEGRETTI, Middlesex Regiment, killed in action in France, Jan. 30, 1917.

RENNIE-O'MAHONY.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN W. RENNIE-O'MAHONY, who died as a result of war wounds, Jan. 30, 1928.

SAMUEL.—In loving memory of EDGAR B. SAMUEL, 2nd Lieut., 16th Middlesex Regt., who fell in France, Jan. 30, 1916.

BEDFORD.—In ever-loving memory of SIR FREDK. GEORGE DENHAM BEDFORD, Admiral, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, died Jan. 30, 1913.—E. B.

BRADLAUGH, CHARLES.—Jan. 30, 1891, aged 57.

"Every forlorn cause, every despised idea, every pitiful wrong found in him a sympathetic listener and helper. While other men talked he acted; while they died he worked."

CROSS.—In unvarying and loving memory of my never-forgotten and darling Mother, SARAH CROSS.—FRANCES.

DALLAS.—In loving memory of ALFRED STUART DALLAS, M.C., Lieutenant, R.F.A., who died at Secunderabad, India, on Jan. 30, 1921.

HARRIS.—In fondest and proudest memory of FRED THOMAS HARRIS ("Harris the Sign Writing"), the beloved husband of Agnes Edith Harris (*née* Fletcher, of Bayswater), who passed to the higher life, Jan. 30, 1927. Sadly missed and mourned by his devoted wife and sons.

" Could love have saved thee thou wouldst not have died."

HORNE-PAYNE.—To the dear memory of my husband, ROBERT MONTGOMERY HORNE-PAYNE, who died Jan. 30, 1929.

MIEVILLE.—SIR WALTER F. MIEVILLE, K.C.M.G., J.P. In ever-affectionate memory. Jan. 29, 1929.—N. L. M.

PARKER-JERVIS.—In loving memory of " Mother," Jan. 30, 1928.—E.

ROBERTSON-REID.—In loving memory of CAPT. FRANCIS ROBERTSON-REID, who died at Castelnau, Barnes, on Jan. 30, 1929.

DEATHS

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful. Opened 1852; 1,000 Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 151, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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PERSONAL

H.H.—Darling.—Thanks for bewfull pct. ft. Made me think of U. Dear. Hope U. R. well. All my love Darling.—B.G.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column will be, for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. E. J. NORRIS, of Withdean Lodge, Brighton, wishes to THANK the friends who have sent kind messages and flowers in her recent bereavement.

M.C.W. ACKNOWLEDGES with deepest gratitude ANONYMOUS GIFT through Westminster Bank

COAL FOR DOCKLAND'S POOREST.—Aged folk, & this winter helpless babes, will often have fireless rooms unless we come to their aid with gifts of coal. Will you help by sending us a donation?—J. R. Reeve, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

STEEPLE CUP, or similar rare piece, WANTED by collector of old silver.—Write Box M.1179. The Times, E.C.4.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to Become Scratch." Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

"THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY."—Special performance by Miss DONALDSON and her Amateur Company at NEW SCALA THEATRE at 8.15 on Tuesday, in AID of the SHAFTESBURY HOMES. Tickets, ranging from £2 2s. to 3s. 6d., may be obtained at 164, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.2, or at the Box Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

SPORTING OIL PAINTING, by Ben Marshall. WANTED by M.F.H.; good price paid.—Write Box M.1180. The Times, E.C.4.

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GALES AT SEA, but warm hospitality on land, thanks to BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY.—Gifts gratefully received by Sir Ernest W. Glover, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial-road, E.

PANORAMA of LONDON.—A remarkably clear picture from "The Times" Picture Page taken from Crystal Palace, 632ft. above Thames level. Reproduced in photogravure, size 38in. by 15in., plate sunk with key diagram of many well-known buildings, including St. Paul's, Houses of Parliament, Alexandra Palace, &c. Price 2s. 6d. post free, in container, from The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

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SUNSHINE.—Silk washing frocks for warm days abroad, 69s. 6d. at Fenwick's; lovely colours; send postcard; to-day for booklet and patterns.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of New-street).

VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas, and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

TO whom it may concern, ERROL, Ltd., of 73, New Bond-street, specialise in Made-to-Measure LADIES' SUITS to measure, from 7gns. 'Phone, Mayfair 2936.

WANTED immediately for SPOT CASH, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, Old-Fashioned Jewellery, Antique Silver, Sheffield Plate, &c. The highest prices paid. (Bankers, Midland, Piccadilly.) Call or post.—HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London.

PERSONAL (continued)

"IF thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."—Rom. xii., 20.

R.A.M.C. MESS, CITADEL, CAIRO, 1921-1925.—ANY member of this mess would confer a great favour if they would COMMUNICATE with the R.C. padre who formed with them during period mentioned.—Write Box M.1220, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT SOLICITOR REQUIRED in busy London commercial and general practice; must be a first-class conveyancer and general handling heavy litigation without supervision; candidate with small private practice could continue same by arrangement; liberal salary.—Write Box 10, F. E. Williams Publicity Service, 276, High Holborn, W.C.1.

DISABLED EX-SOLDIER, wife and six children, earnestly APPEALS for some ASSISTANCE start small building plot of land as security. Recommended open-air life as unable follow exacting work, through wounds and shell shock.—Write Box M.1210, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMPS.—Advertiser wishes to Purchase Collection British Colonials; must be in fine condition, Mint preferred. Collection of United States of America. No dealers.—Write BM-BFD, London, W.C.1.

NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES available for Picture Exhibition May 8th-31st.—Apply Secretary, Burlington-gardens, W.1.

LANDOWNERS having prospective BUILDING ESTATE invited to communicate with well-known Estate Agents willing to cooperate in development. Write Box Q.1480. The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

EX-LLOYD'S Surveyor desires partnership.—See Directors and Partners on this page.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.—PRIVATE LESSONS given by Mr. Chas. Seymour. Also Voice-Production, Elocution, Confidence. Booklet free.—401, Strand, W.C.2.

HOVE.—Unfurnished SERVICE CHAMBERS and SUITES, families and bachelors; excellent catering; near station, sea, tennis.—Symene House, Cromwell-road.

STAMMER. Hesitation. Disorders of the Speech.—Consult Mr. Cyril J. Mindl, 39, Wellbeck-street, W.

SMALL well FURNISHED FLAT, overlooking Warwick-square, S.W.1; morning service and breakfast; 3½gns. Write Box M.1133, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION-PUPIL for OFFICER'S DAUGHTER, aged 11, in SMALL SCHOOL; Surrey Coast, received at nominal fees if joining half-term (Feb. 25th).—Write Box M.1135, The Times, E.C.4.

TWELVE miles South London.—VACANCY in superior old-established HOME; young bed room; nursing; 3½gns.—Write Box Y.935 The Times, E.C.4.

AUSTIN 16 Saloon; Town 5s. hour, country 6d. mile.—Bayliss, 33, Leinster-square, W.2. Park 8209.

PIANO WANTED by good maker.—L. G., 10, Paradise-street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS, within 100 yards.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET by the week or longer; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; excellent cuisine; lift; restaurant and 'phone; reduced rent until April, inclusive of full service and attendance. Apply 29, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

S.C. patience.—Forgive.

LANCHESTER 23 h.p. Limousine; must sell quickly; instalment terms arranged.—View 114, Baker-street. Telephone, Welbeck 0400.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 90gns. p.a.—Write Box E.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON (best part).—Owner has THREE small Unfurnished FLATS to be LET; rents about £150; service optional.—BM/BEAA, W.C.1.

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JOHN WOTHERGILL denying rumour, has no earthly intention of leaving the Spreadeagle, Thame.

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BELGRAVIA.—A good position in unusually attractive little HOUSE, beautifully appointed; five bed rooms, two bath, two reception, lounge hall, model kitchen (quarry tiled), perfect condition; 15 years' lease. £3,000 or liberal offer; moderate rental. Further particulars write Box 2866, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and continental boarding establishments see "Educational" Column on page two.

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LADY, experienced, would REAR CHILD; not adoption; splendid home.—Terms write Box P.520, The Times, E.C.4.

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	—	Jan. 31
† Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Sarkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
† Rampura	16,500	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
† Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
† Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,500	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Macedonia	16,600	Morton	Apr. 28	May 2

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.				
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡ Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡ Mongolia	16,500	Hobbs	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.				
Nazova	7,500	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Salsa (cargo)	6,790	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	—	Jan. 31
Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—
Mahsa	6,000	Britton	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
† Beltana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 22	—
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sadell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Higgett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 15
DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 29
MASULA	7,249	Apl. 12	Apl. 19	Apl. 29

* Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MASHOBRA	8,324	—	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	—
MANTOLA	9,098	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	—
PENINSULA	8,240	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	—
MANELA	8,305	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MATIANA	9,067	—	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MADURA	9,077	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Birmingham	LONDON
4 STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

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Day Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

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Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
TOTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220); or (for Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 15, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tels., Regent 5724).

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TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
Every 4 weeks by Cargo Steamer.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
KAROO	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
† BARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

† Carrying H.H. MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. NARKUNDA	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	20,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL
BUCKNALL.
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	9,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	9,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
eCity of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 18	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,070	Feb. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	8,578	Mar. 1	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular Fortnightly Service. Limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tels., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: 17, Water-st. Cent. 3440
GLASGOW: 78, Bothwell-street Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN.
Athos II ..... Feb. 7 and Feb. 21 ..... Ortegna
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
A.R. Guiness ..... Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 ..... Gen. Ducrosse
Pierre Loti ..... Feb. 11 and Feb. 25 ..... Lamartine
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
Louqa ..... Feb. 4 and Feb. 11 ..... Champollion
For passages and all particulars apply
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,500	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing from Marseilles.
Lancashire	13,600	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cheshire	13,600	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	13,600	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Leicestershire	13,600	Mar. 7	Mar. 15

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 0093, 9057.

SHIPPING (continued)

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WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Feb. 12	Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Feb. 1	Baltic	Sat., Feb. 15
(2)* †Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8	(2)*†Doric	Sat., Feb. 22

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8	Doric	Sat., Feb. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic	—	Tues., Mar. 4	

(Via Cherbourg and Cardiff.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Corinthic (Passengers from southampton only) Fri., Jan. 31

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat., Feb. 8	
(4) Pennland	Sat., Feb. 22	

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £2.

*Minnewaska	21,716 tons	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
*Minnetonka	21,998 tons	Mar. 15	—

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £46. London-Boulogne, 90s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons Feb. 22 Mar. 22
*Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA	- FEB. 5		
ASCANIA	Feb. 7	*ALAUNIA	Feb. 14
*SCYTHIA	- FEB. 1		
†LANCASTRIA	Feb. 8	*ANDANIA	Feb. 15

† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

ASCANIA	- FEB. 7		
*ALAUNIA	Feb. 14	AUSONIA	Feb. 21

* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA	- FEB. 1		
ANDANIA	Feb. 15	SCYTHIA	Mar. 1

WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

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By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC & NORWAY, August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
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EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4

(e) Express Service First and Second class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

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HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class). MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S.	FLANDRE		Mar. 24
S.S.	"VILLE DE LA TOUCHE"		Mar. 14

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
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Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

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The quickest and best route to
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO NEW YORK
commencing with the
S.S. HAMBURG
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SOUTHAMPTON FEB. 15th
Excellent accommodation in all Classes.
Regular weekly sailings will be maintained by the fast luxury steamers
S.S.'s "ALBERT BALLIN," "NEW YORK," "DEUTSCHLAND,"
FAMED for their STEADINESS, CUISINE, and COMFORT.
SOUTHAMPTON to TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco		Feb. 26
Magdalena		Mar. 26
Also from Plymouth.		
Teutonia		Feb. 12
Galicia		Mar. 12

COLOMBO, STRAITS, AND FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.

4 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES
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Next Cruise leaves GENOA, Feb. 19th.
Visiting Naples, Sicily, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, the Adriatic and Venice.
Duration, 24 days. Fares from £36 15s.
Special Programmes on application.
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ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA	Feb. 4	†CIRCASSIA	Feb. 25
‡†TUSCANIA	Feb. 11	*CASTALIA	Mar. 12

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
R.M.S. TUSCANIA, 7,060 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11. MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

SCYTHIA	Feb. 1	ANDANIA	Feb. 15
CALIFORNIA	Feb. 8	CALEDONIA	Feb. 21

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
to
NEW YORK.
Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
RETURN FARES from £38.
Apply your Steamship Agent or
14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY to
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.
CARNARVONSHIRE ..... from London Feb. 1
GLENBEG ..... from London Feb. 15
For fares and full particulars apply
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.2.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
Return fare from £60.
For sailings, cabin plans and details of hotels apply Dept. A, Karr, Son and Co., Ltd., 115, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to Hicks, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MADEIRA, MEDITERRANEAN, CANARY IS., WEST INDIES, NORWAY CRUISES, &c.
Booklets, &c., on application. No booking fee.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

CRUISES IN SUNLIT SEAS.
Mediterranean, West Indies, Hawaiian Islands.
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TRAVEL SERVICE,
21-24, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.
Agents: Baldmore and Ohio Railroad, Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line.

SEA & LAND HOLIDAYS.
FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY
FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME.
Holidays abroad from £11. Early application advised.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Ger. 2004-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampth.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,920	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,296	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	April 8

SOUTH OF FRANCE, MONTE CARLO AND NICE
by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
at special first-class rates, including return to
LONDON
by
BLUE TRAIN.

LONDON: America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA			Feb. 20
MELITA			Mar. 8
MONTROSE			Mar. 13
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)			Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTCALM (B.G.)			Jan. 31
MELITA (B.G.)			Feb. 7
MONTROSE (B.G.)			Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)			Feb. 21

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York)			Jan. 30
MONTCALM	Feb. 1	MELITA	Feb. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)			Feb. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)			Mar. 8

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	Mar. 5	AORANGI	Apr. 2

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 16, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons	from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton	Apl. 2

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

CORINTHIC	12,347 tons	from Southampton	31 Jan.
IONIC	12,151 tons	from Southampton	28 Feb.
MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 Mar.
TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	25 Apl.
TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	23 May

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	Feb. 1st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Agamemnon"	10,086 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool	8th FEB.
(2) S.S. ASCHIDES	" Liverpool	22nd FEB.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool	8th MAR.

(1) First Class only. (3) First & Third Class passengers.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, Pier Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*CARNARVON CASTLE	—	Jan. 31
‡LLANDOVERY CASTLE	Feb. 6	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Feb. 7
†SANDGATE CASTLE	Feb. 13	—

*Via Madeira. ‡Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
† South African Ports and Mauritius, calling at Lobito. Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

PLEASURE CRUISES
to the
MEDITERRANEAN
from British Ports.

		Tons	Days	From
March	1 s.s. "Laconia"	20,000	25	50 guineas
"	12 s.s. "Arandora Star"	15,000	30	65 guineas
"	25 s.s. "Atlantis"	16,000	34	72 guineas
April	25 M.Y. "Stella Polaris"	6,000	19	£38 0 0

For full particulars and copies of our Cruises Programme apply
DEAN & DAWSON, LIMITED,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1.
and 50 Branches.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,
from SOUTHAMPTON via
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, & CANARY ISLANDS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	6 FEB.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANIA"	27 FEB.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "GELRIA"	13 MAR.
SANTOS	S.S. "FLORIDA"	27 MAR.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents:—	

W. DOUGLAS FORD, 20, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAIN-WRIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
Southampton, Algiers, and Genoa to
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, AND JAVA.
Through Tickets to Australia, via Java.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 80, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SUNSHINE VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD.
112 GOLDEN DAYS OF TRAVEL.

First Class £257 10s.	All Outside State Rooms.
Mediterranean-America.	New York-California.
Trans-Pacific.	Orient-Mediterranean.
Return from Egypt.	

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
and
AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE AND SERVICE.
SIGHT SEEING SHORE EXCURSIONS AS REQUIRED
For full particulars and accommodation apply to:—
Dollar Steamship Line and Co., General Agents, 22, BILLITER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3 (Tels., Mon. 2201), or to the Principal Passenger Agents.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.
S.S. Denis from Liverpool ..... Feb. 8
S.S. Ridderstad from Liverpool ..... Mar. 18
Six weeks' Cruise, 1,500 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T, 9, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2.
BOOTH LINE, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. NO VIBRATION.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	COMFORT	6 Feb.
"AVELONA STAR"	LUXURY	20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	AND	6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"	SERVICE	20 Mar.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA
at special rates including best hotels.
Combine business with

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST as TECHNICAL OFFICER in the ADMIRALTY TECHNICAL POOL for service in an Admiralty Establishment at Portsmouth, in which the work consists mainly of the investigation and designs relating to the construction and installation of torpedo tubes in above-water and submarine vessels.

Applicants should possess an honours degree or its equivalent in Engineering, together with works and drawing office experience. The scale of salary of a Technical Officer is £350 by £20 to £450 per annum, with Civil Service bonus in addition. Present total remuneration on entry is £358 per year. Preference will be given to ex-Service men.

The Admiralty Technical Pool includes the following grades:—Senior Technical Adviser (£800 by £50 to £1,000 per annum), Principal Technical Officer (£650 by £25 to £750 per annum), Senior Technical Officer (£500 by £25 to £600 per annum), Technical Officer (£250 by £20 to £450 per annum), Junior Technical Officer (£175 by £15 to £235 per annum).

Applications should be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E. Branch), Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS. — Executive Group of situations (18-19 on 1st March, 1930), 6th February; Aspirant Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 27th February; Apprentices in H.M. Dockyards (15-17) and Artificer Apprentices in the Royal Navy (15-16), 1st March. Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 6th March. Male Assistant Superintendent of Traffic (Class II.) in the London Telegraph Service and Male Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Provinces, General Post Office (18-22, with extension for service in H.M. Forces), 6th March.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Application forms, particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

NAVY, ARMY, AND AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Naval Cadets (Special Entry) (17½-18½); Paymaster Cadets, R.N. (17-18); First Appointments, Royal Marines (18-19); Woolwich and Sandhurst, (18-19½); the Royal Air Force College (17½-19½), 24th June. Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1. No form received after the 29th April can be accepted.

MINISTRY of TRANSPORT.

ROADS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST as ASSISTANT attached to the Vehicle and Experimental Section of this Ministry on the scale of salary £350-£20-£450, commencing at the minimum, plus the usual Civil Service Bonus and Temporary Addition, and Outer Zone Allowance. The present bonus on £350 is £133 and on £450, £159.

Candidates should be Graduates in Science with a knowledge of languages. The duties attaching to the post include secretarial work in connexion with the Technical Advisory Committee on Experimental Work in regard to road vehicles and road construction, the critical examination of technical literature, and the preparation of technical reports. Preference will be given to men who have served in His Majesty's Forces.

Last day for receipt of applications 8th February. Forms of application can be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LECTURER in CHEMISTRY at Raffles College, Singapore. Applicants should have a First-Class Honours Degree in Science of a British University, with special qualifications or experience in Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, and they should preferably be unmarried. Applicants holding a Second-Class Honours Degree will also be considered. Salary $450 per mensem, rising by annual increments of $25 to $600 per annum, rising by $35 to £1,120), plus temporary allowance of 10 per cent. to single men and 20 per cent. to married men. In certain circumstances, depending on qualifications and experience, a higher initial salary up to $500 per mensem (£700 per annum) might be offered. Appointment on a three years' agreement in the first instance. Free first-class passages. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on request in writing to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Formal applications must reach the Private Secretary not later than the 28th February.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LECTURER in MATHEMATICS in Raffles College, Singapore. Applicants should hold a First-Class Honours Degree in Mathematics of a British University, and should preferably be unmarried. Applicants holding a Second-Class Honours Degree will also be considered. Salary $450 per mensem, rising by annual increments of $25 to $600 (£630 per annum, rising by £35 to £1,120), plus temporary allowance of 10 per cent. to single men and 20 per cent. to married men. In certain circumstances, depending on qualifications and experience, a higher initial salary up to $500 per mensem (£700 per annum) might be offered. Appointment on a three years' agreement in the first instance. Free first-class passages. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on request in writing to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Formal applications must reach the Private Secretary not later than the 28th February.

SOUTH DEVON and EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH. (240 Beds.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POST on the Honorary Medical Staff:—

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON in Charge of the Out-patient Surgical Department. A member of the Assistant Staff is a candidate for this post.

Candidates for the above-mentioned office must hold the Fellowship of a Royal College of Surgeons in Great Britain, and that of Membership of Surgery at Oxford, Cambridge, or London.

Applicants must send 12 copies of their applications and testimonials to the undersigned by 28th February, 1930.

ARTHUR R. CASH, Gen. Supt. and Secretary.

Plymouth, 28th February, 1930.

WANTED by LARGE LONDON BUSINESS a QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN to work directly under the Management and competent to handle chemical and engineering data; young man preferred. Applicants should write, giving full particulars of age, training, experience (if any) and salary required, to Box 11a Geo. Kelly and Co., 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

2 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements, which will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one page, 6s.—Miss Hall, 1, quartz or heliocap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

ASSISTANT required in export department of large firm of manufacturing proprietary chemical products; age 25 to 30; experience of general export methods, particularly European, and knowledge of French, German or Spanish essential.—Reply, stating salary, to A.R.246, c/o of Dixon's, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

A Vacancy will shortly occur in the outside staff in England of an important old-established company with a world-wide trade. Applications are invited from gentlemen having a past experience of selling to the trade. Only those who are able to show excellent records for hard work, efficiency, and good selling need apply. A knowledge of the horticultural market and of dogs would be an advantage. The applicant that is chosen will be required to serve a probationary period of six months on salary, on the successful conclusion of which he would be given additional commission. All reasonable travelling expenses are allowed. Applications should be made, in the first instance in writing, giving details of age, education, previous experience, qualifications, and salary required, to Box G.167, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy occurs owing to unforeseen circumstances for the post of chief assistant General Manager in an old-established firm, long prominent in manufacturing fireclass engineering products for a specialized but world-wide market. Applicants should not be over 35 years of age and should have had a public school education and experience in the engineering drawing office, preferably both mechanical and electrical. A knowledge of physics is desirable. The post affords every prospect of advancement to a first-class man and a salary commensurate with its importance and the qualifications of the successful applicant will be offered.—Write Box M.1151, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE, energetic man with accountancy or secretarial qualifications required as Belfast Manager of large financial institution; age about 30; good prospects.—Write Box M.1142, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Well-known firm of Refrigerating Engineers require a young and competent draughtsman, preferably with experience in the design of Refrigerating Plant, Cabinets, and Cold Stores.—Write stating full training, experience, age, and salary required to Box F.39, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Man required to take charge of Tyre Shops in large Rubber Factory. Must possess organizing ability and be capable of handling men; have knowledge of tyre manufacture and be experienced in up-to-date methods of production and equipment. Good salary to the right man.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box M.1191, The Times, E.C.4.

IRONFOUNDERS' Salesman required.—Young gentleman conversant with mechanical engineering specification, to spend necessary time in Midland foundry to qualify as Salesman of light castings. Ample prospects embracing directorship ultimately. Good presence and education (Public School preferred). Write, stating particulars you think desirable to W. Ellse-Hill and Co., 41, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

LADY required, whole or part time, to assist in organisation of Charitable Guild; previous experience not vital, but, unimpeachable references necessary.—Write Box M.1129, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLISHER of educational books has an opening for a University man (Oxford, Cambridge, or Scottish University preferred), aged about 25, preferably with some teaching experience. The position will involve visiting schools with the firm's publications, and offers an unusual and progressive opportunity to a man of personality and energy who has a wide interest in education. Initial salary depends upon experience and will be in advance of the Burnham Scale.—Applicants should send full particulars of qualifications and experience to Box F.41, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Foreign Exchange Broker requires experienced dealer with support and friends in the market; £50 monthly guaranteed or very liberal commission.—Write for appointment, giving details, references, to Box M.K., care of Davies and Co., 95, Aldersgate, E.C.2.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage or replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

POSITION for Life.—General drapers and departmental stores require first-class B.C. man to organize sales to Convents, Schools, &c.; all-round general education, good appearance, and special trade knowledge essential; preference given to those who have experience of trading with convents and schools.—Write, stating full details, age, salary required, to Box M.1093, The Times, E.C.4.

PROGRESSIVE firm has vacancy for young man, 24 to 28, as assistant to Production Manager. Should be interested in engineering and boats. Must be prepared to work for results, as very small salary will be offered for first year. Job should be considered from its prospects.—Write Box Y.260, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for welfare department in large factory, a capable Lady with first-aid knowledge; shorthand and typewriting essential.—Applicants write, stating experience and salary required, to Box 0427, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SALESWOMAN required for curtain materials, &c.; previous experience essential; able to supervise small workroom; state age, experience, salary.—Gordon Russell, Limited, Broadway, Worcestershire.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

REQUIRED, for London, Salesmen for leading Autocrats made Electrical Refrigeration company; only applications required from men who are willing to work hard, have sales record and refrigeration or kindred technical knowledge; real opportunity for ambitious men.—Apply in writing, giving fullest particulars, to Box Y.1819, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SALESMAN. — Exceptional opportunity immediately for a first-class Salesman (25-35), British; good education and appearance essential; age 30 to 40; with world-wide organization; no travelling; prospects unlimited; salary and commission; only first-class men need apply for interview in London and Bristol.—Write Box F.37, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMEN.—One or two well-educated men of good personality required immediately in London and Croydon to sell a very sound proposition whereby, with hard and systematic work, a four-figure income may be obtained; payment by results; age 30-40; free training; no travelling.—Write Box Y.910, The Times, E.C.4.

TIMBER Yard.—Assistant Foreman for foreign yard; age 20-25; must have initiative.—Full particulars, salary, &c., John Sadd and Sons, Ltd., Maldon.

TUTOR wanted for Leeds, whole-time Tutor to coach boy for Common Entrance examination for school entry next September. Liberal allowance for lodgings.—Write with full particulars, age, fees, &c., first instance Box G.176, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVICE regarding careers in salesmanship, sales management and advertising given free of charge to ambitious men. Call, write, or 'phone for interesting booklet, "Your future—how to make it secure." Sent free of charge and post free.—The Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Coechen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings; individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College, Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare to secure a remunerative post through Primarch Guild; write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Capable Accountant desires audits, &c. ; varied experience on income-tax.—Write Accountant, 20, Penywern-road, S.W.5.

ADVERTISING Manager with wide practical experience and excellent record seeks post, preferably with firm desirous of launching national campaign.—Write Box F.36, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVISER, retired Colonial Civil Servant (Customs), 43, single, seeks engagement as Clerk, Bookkeeper, Secretary; accustomed responsible posts, organizing, administrative, financial nature; recent London Chamber of Commerce examinations in commercial subjects, typewriting; good French; part-time occupation accepted.—Write Box 08381, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADVANCE.—Gentleman (49), Belgian, 29 years in England, well educated, good appearance, wide commercial experience as general manager, &c., travelled, exceptionally accomplished linguist (French), cosmopolitan, conversational, technical and literary qualifications, extensive negotiating and organizing knowledge, conversant with accounts, advertising, &c., active, trustworthy, steady and capable, requires suitable appointment with scope, future and adequate remuneration; would do anything, go anywhere, and guarantee absolute devotion to employer's interests; married, no family; excellent references; at liberty.—Write Box G.199, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS young man (19), good education, capable, desires employment.—Write Box Y.907, The Times, E.C.4.

AN adaptable young man, age 26, Public School education, at present holding responsible position of five years' duration, desires to change line of business for one offering greater prospects for future development; wider scope for individual activity and initiative; excellent organizer, of proved selling ability; eight years' valuable commercial experience; appointment for Sydney, Feb. 1st, or any time after 6 o'clock weekdays.—Write Box 0100, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ASSISTANT Sales-Advertising Manager; capable Salesman, Organizer, and Administrator; forceful letter and copy writer, experienced in all branches of advertising. —Write Box M.1169, The Times, E.C.4.

BANK Officer, 37, Certified Accountant, A.I.B., Junior to Manager, desires more remunerative or spare time position.—Write Box G.185, The Times, E.C.4.

BREWERY Manager with 15 years' experience seeks appointment in the brewing trade; large responsible will be considered.—Write Box M.1184, The Times, E.C.4.

EVENING Work, any description, required by young man; moderate remuneration accepted.—Write Box 0415, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPORT.—Advertiser desires negotiations with company who consider developing their overseas trade. Administrative position where his experience, buying, shipping agency, finance would be given scope. Can sent position leading manufacturers. No objection provinces.—Particulars write Box G.184, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, Public School, ex-R.A.F. officer, and B.Sc. (Lond.), desires appointment with motor engineers or agricultural engineers; salesman or demonstrator; own car; preferably Eastern Counties.—Write Box Y.948, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with considerable and valuable knowledge of Central and South American countries, and of travelling with their agencies' Governments and commercial communities, speaking Spanish, Portuguese, and French, desires executive position of responsibility.—Address L., C., care of Westminster Bank, Ltd., Benfleet-on-the-street, Strand, London.

GENTLEMAN (now disengaged), well educated, active, of adaptable, excellent references, having held responsible positions, seeks post where French and general business experience useful; office representation or travelling.—Write Box V.1811, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, late Sports Secretary West End Club, desires re-engagement in any position of trust.—Write Box M.1197, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (35), University and Public School, desires post as Private and Confidential Assistant to Company Chairman in business and other interests. Several years' previous experience; good knowledge of accounts, statistics, staff organization and management. Salary £425-£500.—Write Box F.500, The Times, E.C.4.

HANDYMAN, estate or otherwise; electric light, tractor, poultry, cows, building, painting, carpentry, garden; references; wife cook or help.—Snoshill, Elm, Wisbech.

MECHANICAL Engineer and Accountant (31); drawing office, secretarial and company work, requires post; 13 years' experience; public school, university; good references.—Write Box 08533, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MECHANICAL Engineer is open to consider engagement as Representative for home firms in India and Far East; 25 years' experience there; part salary and commission.—Write Box F.981, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Librarian-Secretary, educated, travelled, excellent credentials, fluent French and German, 28, desires post requiring responsibility and initiative; can drive car.—Write Box 08557, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC Schoolman, fluent German, French, Dutch, with shipping experience, requires post where language are useful; references; no investments.—Write Box 08550, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RADIO Draughtsman, experienced, disengaged.—Write Box V.1832, The Times, E.C.4.

SHIPPING.—Business man (31), with initiative, requires change, view improvement. Responsible organizing shipowners' superintendents department, with experience specifications new tonnage and marine insurance. Good interviewer and personality, and used buying and selling. Rapid shorthand-typist; capable conducting correspondence, bookkeeping, recording systems.—Write Box F.939, The Times, E.C.4.

TO Manufacturers selling through Chemists, &c.—Man holding responsible Managerial post with large firm seeks position as General or Sales Manager to firm introducing new products or developing existing lines. All-round experience of marketing and advertising high-class products. Salary and commission basis, offering prospects of at least £1,000 a year.—Write Box Y.826, The Times, E.C.4.

WOOLLENS and Textiles.—Bradford gentleman, large technical and market experience, seeks position with London home or export house; keen buyer, organiser; would travel if required; highest credentials; moderate salary.—Write Box Y.598, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Married Couple desire situation as Master and Matron of Children's Home; 10 years' experience with children; excellent references.—Write Box 0438, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG gentleman, recently left position after two years as Private Secretary-Companion to well-known millionaire, desires similar position; has had entire charge London establishment, servants; private correspondence, household accounts, &c.; former employer and others will supply excellent references.—Write Box M.1192, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

YOUNG Man, 28, Public School education, requires position; used to responsibility, good sales record, first-class references, knowledge textiles.—Write Box 0031, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady seeks post with motor firm; keen motorist; over five years' experience, driving every day in all weather; clean licence; no crashes; drive any make; own running repairs; not afraid of dirt; could use own car (Bentley) if necessary.—Write Box Y.992, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH of 20 requires position abroad; five years' experience with chartered accountant; secondary school education.—Write Box M.1123, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields' Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would address to "J. F.," Temple Bar 6343," or write to 5, St. Martin-place, W.C.2, where men can be seen by appointment.

BANK Messenger, four years (left owing to amalgamation), laboratory assistant ten years, and 4½ years as goods porter; man aged 46 needs similar work to any of the above; could take caretaker's job, with efficient wife; present job, with rooms, must be vacated February 4th.

CLUB Secretaryship wanted; immediately; man aged 36, ex-officer; good golfer; capable of accounts; secretarial and organizing ability; wife would give up her present situation; have no children.

COMMISSIONAIRE, over 70, but still very active and mentally quick; over 30 years' unimpeachable business reference and character; 9 years a valued helper at St. Martin's; is in need of position where integrity will be appreciated.

COMPANION-SECRETARY, aged 25; with rector as typist; can make himself generally useful; housework; cheerful disposition; services in return for good home; parents have been displaced from last situation by relation of his employer, and was given an excellent reference and holds others.

COUNTRY Publishers; job wanted by man and wife (over 60; 14 years) as caretakers; would like situation, which he is advised to leave for more quiet surroundings, and some years in Devon or Cornwall.

ESTATE Agent, Auctioneer; man aged 49, who has been relieving officer under the board of guardians, is open to engagement of work.

GARDENING and can do a little plumbing and look after horses; man aged 38; reference can be made to employer; Parliament; can take job with wife.

HANDYMAN, aged 34; two years' reference from former master, who recommends him for honesty, sobriety, and industry—"he is painstaking and is never beaten."

HOTEL and Club Waiter, aged 35, with excellent references.

HOUSE Painter, 33 years of age, wants work in London as he helps at St. Martin's Church on Sundays.

OFFICE work wanted by man of 63 who has been in service in the Public Control Department of the L.C.C. and is vouched for by a personal friend of the warden's.

SCORRER'S Clerk, man of good ability and healthy, with excellent reference, who has rendered a much appreciated service to St. Martin's; he lost his job, which he held for many years, "owing to reorganization"; is willing to take any other work he can do.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Employment Committee, 57, Palace-street, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone Victoria 9191), who will be pleased to refer to the Director of Employment, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

ACCOUNTANT-CASHIER (29) desires responsible secretarial work; last position 7½ years with colliery owners; experience of buying stores, machinery, &c.; highest references; age 29; married; 3 years' residence Newcastle-on-Tyne; would go anywhere. (2346.)

GARAGE Manager; good mechanic; 20 years' practical experience; Ford specialist; used to all makes of cars; age 45; married; go anywhere. (1912.)

GROUNDSMAN; last position three years; also experienced boiler-stoking attendant; good references; age 46; married; go anywhere. (2020.)

STATIONERY Warehouseman and Cutter; 30 years' experience; highest references; age 48; married; desires position London. (1455.)

VALET-ATTENDANT desires post with invalid gentleman; would live in or out; highest references; age 49; go anywhere. (1911.)

Further registrations include men for all kinds of work and disabled men suitable for light work.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

VARSITY Man, part-author of important political work, seeks post with publisher or weekly journal, or as librarian; is fond of books, has ideas, initiative, wide reading; experienced book reviewer and leader writer; classical scholar; linguist; travelled.—Write Box F.3, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AMBITIOUS Lady Clerk (30) desires post as Secretary; shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; highest testimonials.—Write Box F.56, The Times, E.C.4.

AN experienced Lady Private Secretary, with sound all-round knowledge of business routine, is desirous of working on own initiative, high speeds shorthand and typewriting, well educated, age 24, seeks responsible post; residential or otherwise; highest testimonials. Write Box F.977, The Times, E.C.4.

AN intelligent, adaptable Lady Graduate (30) desires change; secretarial or otherwise, offering greater scope for initiative; commercial and secretarial experience, all secretarial duties, accustomed to responsibility; correspondence, accounts, French and Italian; home or abroad.—Write Box V.1811, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, 25, capable, desires post with lady or professional man; experienced chauffeuse; typing and some shorthand; available now.—Budge, "Wildewell," Solehelds, Sevenoaks, Kent.

LADY, graduate, trained, experienced Secretary, accustomed literary and scientific work, able to drive car, excellent testimonials, seeks post, country preferred.—Write Box M.1203, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (Lady) desires post; five years' private secretarial experience; shorthand-typing; good testimonials, also English.—Write Box Y.995, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, experienced (Scotch); excellent testimonials; no objection to country or abroad.—Write Box M.1183, The Times, E.C.4.

SPAIN.—Experienced Secretary (English) desires post in Spain; shorthand, typing, Spanish, German, French.—Write Box F.940, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED young woman, tactful and of good appearance, desires post as Receptionist-Clerk or in an advertisement or newspaper office; typist; passable correspondence; will learn.—Write Box 0440, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady requires secretarial position; shorthand-typing, accounts; French; experienced; small salary suitable position.—Write Box 0405, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, 23, desires position of trust as Secretary or Companion-Secretary to lady; willing to travel; knowledge shorthand, typewriting, accounts, and general office routine; good organizer, conscientious, and time no object.—Write Box P.508, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.)

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend Nursery Governess or Lady Nurse for boys aged 1 and 4 years ?—State age, salary, &c., Carlton, Swiss Cottage, Lodge, Maldcote.

NURSERY Governess for military officer's family; young, preferably P.N.E.U. trained; three children, eldest 7½; good references essential.—Cartlidge, Cherry Burton Rectory, Beverley, E. Yorkshire.

NURSERY Governess (young) for three children, eldest 5½, boy and two girls.—Apply Mrs. Douglas, Hillside, Godalming, Surrey.

PERSIA.—Lady required (evangelical and interested missionary work essential) as Nursery Governess by C.M.S. Missionaries for twin girls, 2½; leaving April.—Write Box M.1207, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse, gentlewoman, Feb. 8, about 30, first baby; country, Kent; personal references essential.—Write Box 7516, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Nurse or Nursery-Governess, 25-35, wanted for girl of 2½; and also supervise boy of 10; must really understand, and be fond of children, kind, cheerful, and have a knowledge of children's health; experience and excellent reference essential; nurse-housemaid kept; good salary.—Wallis, Court Lodge, Westerham, Kent.

GOVERNESS required for girls 9 and 7, Germany; G.B.C. ditto, girl 7; Italy, salaries by arrangement; Nursery ditto three boys, £70; Paris and South America; ditto girl 10, good salary, Berks; Trained Lady Nurse for several children, nurse, £70-£80; Surrey; young Chauffeur-Companion who can drive a car, £65, London; young Chauffeur-Companion, £52-£65, Kent; many others.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Nurses required:—Suffolk, £120; Town (child 2 years) £90; Portugal, Italy, Cheshire, Kent, £100; Nice and Paris, £80; Surrey, £70.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON.—£80; good French or Swiss Nursery-Governess; entire charge two children 2-7; nursery-maid, 9-2; Others £24-£80.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY Help (not companion); nice cooking; readiness to help with housework; family two; small house; good; length reference.—Write Box P.516, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wanted; good linen and general household; wonderful renovator and remodeller of mother and daughter's dresses; light duties; adaptable, experienced, sympathetic.—Write Box M.1195, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Mother's Help; aged 25 to 35; to assist with three children, eldest 7; morning school; others 4½ and 2; nurse and baby later; good references essential; Kent village; buses; 1¼ hour London.—Write Box M.1183, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN a lady recommend an experienced Nurse for baby 2 months ? Nursery cleaned and waited on; needlewoman. Protestant, age 25-35.—Mrs. N., 86, Chesterquare, S.W.1.

CAN any lady recommend capable, trustworthy Under Nurse ? Assist with baby from month, with view to going abroad later.—Apply Mrs. Blackford, Little Wyrley Hall, Pelsall, Staffordshire.

CHILDREN'S Nurse wanted, boy 3 years.—Write, stating age, wage, experience (good references essential), Mrs. Hunkin, Beaufort Lodge, Parkhill-road, Torquay.

ENGLISH family going Japan seek good Nurse for one baby 8 months.—Apply by letter to 42, Cheyne-court, S.W.3.

TRUSTWORTHY Nanny; age 20-30; for baby girl 3 months; start February 22nd; Nottingham; clean nursery; £40-£45.—Write Box M.1185, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED at once, capable and experienced Nurse, girl 4½, boy 1½; good references essential.—Kemball, Wingrove, Weybridge.

PARIS.—£50; good Nannie; baby from birth April; R.C. preferred. Ditto, baby and children 6-7.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

£60.—Experienced Infants' Nurse or Trained Nurse (25-35), London, S.W.1; baby 10 weeks; four maids; nurseries cleaned and waited on; supervise two girls, 11 and 13 years; personal reference.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

HDN. Lady Meade requires Useful Maid; good needlewoman, ironer, packer, traveller; personal recommendation.—Apply Lord's Hill Cottage, Shamley Green, Guildford.

WANTED for L.O.W., Useful Maid; willing do some housework; house-parlourmaid and cook kept; excellent needlewoman essential; age 30-40; state wages and qualifications.—Write Box P.502, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENT.—£65; good foreign Ladies' Maid; 35-45; good packer, traveller, and speaking. Ditto, English.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted for country cottage in Hampshire; sole charge; age 35-45; two in family; good references essential.—Write Box G.182, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Cook-Housekeeper and House-Parlourmaid or Married Couple, age 25-45, for widower; two children; two maids; good references essential; joint-views Wed., Thurs., Fri., 11-5.—Mostyn, 8, Inner Parkroad, Wimbledon (51a bus). Putney 0539.

LADY Cook-Housekeeper (middle February), daily or sleep in (separate bed room), to run flat (Cavendish-square) with lady house-parlourmaid; good cooking required; two in family.—Write, stating age, salary, references, Box M.1152, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WORKING Cook-Housekeeper wanted; good references essential; family three; staff three; good home and wages.—Mrs. Powis, Bridgewater House, Sudbury, Middlesex.

WILL any lady personally recommend a very trustworthy woman used to good housework, to take charge of a small house in Mayfair during family's absence ? Young housemaid will be left.—Write full particulars Box Y.986, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, capable Lady Housekeeper; 35-40; plain cook; entire duties; help given; modern, easy house; Surrey, near London; good wages and outings; two adults only; references required.—Write Box 01241, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, Cook-Housekeeper, for bachelor establishment; two other maids kept; good wages.—Apply Mrs. Huggins, The Garth, Sunningdale, Berks.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, 40-45, required for good situation near Guildford; one lady; eight servants; £80-£90. Interview London.—Prompt Service Bureau, 26a, Conduit-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3163-4.)

GOOD Cook wanted; kitchenmaid kept; wages £60 to £65 per year.—Lady Bell, Hookstile House, South Godstone.

COOK, single-handed; house-parlourmaid kept, four in family; non-basement house; every modern convenience.—Call or write, stating age, wages, reference, Mrs. Hall, Aberdeen, Wentworth, W. Hampstead.

COOK for four months; £50 per year.—Watson, Old Rectory, Wormshill, Kent.

COOK, single-handed; wanted; family two, staff four; separate bed room and bath; very comfortable home; liberal outings.—Write, stating age, length of reference, wages required, Mrs. Arding, Malincourt, Oxshott, Surrey.

COOK; two in family; kitchenmaid kept; six servants; three in family; good wages; 1½ mile St. Albans. No agencies.—Apply Mrs. Stafford Crawley, Frae Wood, St. Albans.

COOK or Cook-Housekeeper, experienced, single-handed, Mayfair; family two, staff four; electric cooker; own room; good wages suitable applicant; personal references essential.—Write Box 7525, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CAN lady recommend for seaside capable young woman as Cook-Housekeeper ? Two in family, no children; five servants, including young kitchenmaid.—Apply 5, Grimston-avenue, Folkestone, Kent.

COOK-GENERAL, single-handed, maid wanted; good cook; good home; three in family; two other maids kept.—Apply Head Porter, 71, Park-street, W.1.

HEALTHY Good Cook, 30-40, London and Scotland; kitchenmaid kept; family three, staff six; own room; good wages to suitable applicant; personal references essential.—Write Box 7522, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook and young Housemaid wanted; three servants kept; friends might suit.—Mrs. Jackson, Westfield, Hatfield, Herts.

WANTED, a first-class Cook at a wage of £70 (single-handed), and a young Maid to work under an experienced Housemaid, latter wage to be arranged; modern labour-saving country house near Weybridge; two other maids kept; liberal outings.—Write Box G.194, The Times, E.C.4.

COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27A, The Parade, Golders Green. 'Phone, Speedwell 5271-2. Also at 233A, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met. Station). Hamp. 6693. No fees.

EXPERIENCED Cook wanted for excellent situation; two in family; often abroad; good outings; good wages.—Mrs. Gruning Harris, 27, Mayfair, Modern Agency, Carlos Salisbury, 2, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

NEW Zealand.—Experienced Cook wanted; good wages and ways; family three, four kept.—British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware-road, W.2.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—Good Cook, single-handed; flat; £72. Ditto, house; betweenmaid. Recommended posts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid wanted, mother and daughter, friends or separate; seaside (Suffolk), with help during school holidays; personal reference required.—Mrs. Grinling Harris, 27, Mayfair, Modern Agency, Carlos Salisbury, 2, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.5. Telephone, Kensington 4917.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, well experienced, required 13th February; wages £70 and £55; one lady; London; modernized house; usual outings.—Write, stating ages and length of situations, Mrs. Haig Thomas, 71, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick, W.4.

COOK-GENERAL wanted, Epsom, small house; two in family; £50; central heating; parlourmaid and chauffeur kept; excellent references essential.—Reply by letter to "W.," Pullinger's Library, Epsom.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; small house; house-parlourmaid and morning girl kept; good wages and outings; 'phone, Ranelagh 51 13; married couple with Oxshott Station.—Passmore, Earnshaw Cottage, Esher, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid (handyman kept); good references essential; state experience, wages, and age.—T., Collett Hall, Ware, Herts.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; three in family; modern house.—Write full particulars Mrs. May, 45, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W.8.

A Good Cook-General, under 30, wanted for flat; house-parlourmaid kept; small adult family; good outings and wages.—29, Alexandra-court, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

GOOD Cook-General at once (flat); under 40; Protestant; parlourmaid kept; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Smith, 53, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook-General for small labour-saving house; experienced; wages £50.—Lamb, Limnsfield, Surrey.

WANTED immediately, superior Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; daily housemaid kept; modern house (one lady); wages £65 and £55.—Lane, 4, Brunswick-road, Hove.

COOK-GENERAL wanted for Gentleman's country house; often away; wages £52.—(B), Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon.

COOK-GENERALS. — House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c., wanted; excellent places waiting.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID or experienced House-Parlourmaid wanted; two in family; three maids.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Ogilvie, 29, Eldon-road, Kensington, W.8.

PARLOURMAID wanted; must be well trained and able to valet; wages £70; five maids kept; separate bed room; every modern convenience.—Write, stating age, height, and full particulars of last situations to Mrs. Phillips, 1, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid required, age 25-32; three in family, five maids; own bed room; little help given; good wages and out

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE HYDE PARK.

A BACHELOR SUITE, Bed Room, Sitting Room, and bath; entirely redecorated and furnished divan beds; single rooms also available.—33, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

A Bachelor or Others.—Refined, well FURNISHED SUITE; service optional; 3gns. weekly or 2gns. for permanency; in owner's private detached residence, with every convenience.—Arden Lodge, Shoot-up-hill, N.W. 'Phone, Padd. 1954.

A RARE Few Minutes HYDE PARK.—Most up-to-date Residential; large beautiful dining room and public rooms. Partial board 5gns. single, 7½s. double.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed, newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; unending by economical management; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 29s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Rare three minutes Tube, buses, quiet gardens, Kensington; most comfortable; BED, BREAKFAST (other meals optional); by day or week; moderate. An exceptional Flatlets; also Cosy Rooms, or whole country cosaldy cottage; Putney London 6d. bath trains; bracing air; excellent attendance.—Frobisher 6693. Box 98, 252, Earl's Court-road.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Rare minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; newly furnished; lounge and breakfast room; breakfast only; gas fires; close Tube and bus; from 25s. each. Gns. double.—Mrs. Hay, 3, Craven Hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4957.

A Rare minute buses and Swiss Cottage (Met.), 12, ADAMSON-ROAD, N.W.3.—A really COMFORTABLE HOME for long or short stay; partial or full board; good food and cooking. Primrose 0710.

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water; gas fires; few bed rooms; minute's walk Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms; constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Ealing-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant. A two bed rooms, sitting room, large strictly private house, with board; every comfort; excellent maids; families preferred.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE, from 37s. 6d., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington, Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Charming FURNISHED SUITE. Two bed rooms, one reception room, and own bath room, furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water, telephones; first-class cooking and service; meals to order.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Charming BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water all rooms; well furnished; excellent table; moderate. —White Box 5648, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THE AILSA, HYDE PARK.

A 9, LANCASTER-GATE, FACING PARK. RESIDENTIAL, where Cheery and Comfortable people stay for years; best position and table in London; excellent service and every consideration for individual requirements; single from 2½gns., double 4gns. to 7gns. weekly, including all meals, afternoon teas, baths, etc.; no extras. Padd. 0415.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople ; assuring the comforts expected in a private detached residence, with every convenience.—Arden Lodge, Shoot-up-hill, N.W. 'Phone, Padd. 1954.

1930.
PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.

'Phone Park 0264.

A NICE DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOM, with gas fire and breakfast, now vacant at 9, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park. Padd. 7466.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Short stay with us at 10s. 6d. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing. Large sunny double rooms from 3gns.; single from 2½gns.; near buses, Tubes, Hyde Park. Padd. 8858.

A Very well FURNISHED and newly decorated SUITE of two large rooms, communicating, with kitchenette; gas cooker; electric light, geyser bath; phone; 45s.; another 32s. 6d.—163, Westbourne-grove.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English cooking, personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY UP-TO-DATE BED-SITTING ROOMS (just opened) running hot and cold water; from 20s.; meals optional. Padd. 5063.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (opened Dec. 1929) Private Hotel; 2 minutes to West End; all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. Park 0170. Phone 23 lines.

ACCESSIBLE to West End Tubes, and Hyde Park; sunny, inexpensive ROOMS or SUITES; good cuisine. —Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A COMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; hot and spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4200.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Ladies only. Gallery as Studio.
19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS 25s. 4gns. weekly ; tastefully equipped ; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires. Managress, 3, Arkwright-road, Hampstead, N.W.3. 'Phone, Hamp. 0958.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVE GUESTS; young, congenial society; homely, comfortable; five minutes East's Court Underground (Piccadilly circus 10, City 20). —53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.

AN Ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL managed by Colonial gentlewoman ; moderate tariff; 47 minutes London, four golf and tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages.; car meets each train. 'Phone, Croydon 1561.

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM; bath; meals as required.— 13, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, Kensington 8419.

APARTMENTS, well Furnished; every convenience; own house. Terms moderate. Newly decorated, 44, Halsey-street, Cadogan-square, S.W.3.

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1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes from two Tube lines and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms, box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms 2½ gns. to 3½ gns. per day, £2 12s. 6d. to £3 3s. per week and 8 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3356.

AT LANCASTER-GATE.—BED ROOM or LARGE SITTING ROOM; most attractively furnished; first floor; everything new; all modern conveniences. Also Bedsitting room; meals if required; excellent cooking.—Phone Paddington 3351.

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AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 3gns.; partial board from 25s. 'Phone, Park 1968.

AT 23, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Charming house, run by French lady; French and English cooking; constant hot water; gas fires; from 2½gns.

AT 48, REGENT'S PARK-ROAD, N.W.1.—Double room with breakfast, £1 each; single 25s.; dinner optional; all conveniences; Primrose 1662.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1, well-furnished house, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; sitting room if required ; gas fires ; from 35s., including breakfast. —Museum 0508.

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AT 47-49, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens. Tubes, omnibuses, exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 2s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

NORLAND HOUSE.
EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five-course dinner), Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 0497.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE ; single from 3gns., double from 4½ ; personal supervision; billiards.—Park 2974.

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AT BAYSWATER.—FURNISHED SITTING ROOMS with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Single 24s., double 32s., including service, electric light, hot baths, and use of luxurious lounge; 'phones, constant hot water, central heating; ten tiled heated bathrooms, hot shower baths; plate-glass and marble fittings; garden.—Bayswater Court, 36, Stephen's-road, W.2. (Westbourne-grove). Park 5476. Also at 17, St. Stephen's-square (next).

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1, overlooking gardens.—Single ROOMS from 25s. each, double 45s., including breakfast; gas fires and rings; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, Queen's-gate, S. Kensington.—Large FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, balcony, gas fire, private 'phone; breakfast if wished.

AT 4, COURTFIELD-GARDENS. — Three-roomed suite; breakfast, bath, light, gas fires; other meals optional.—Frobisher 4693.

AT 9, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7. — Large BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfasts, baths, attendance; other meals optional; valeting. Kens. 3413.

AT 199, QUEEN'S-GATE, facing Park.—ROOMS, with private 'phones, gas fires; LOUNGE, RESTAURANT; CARDROOM; GARAGE. 'Phone, Kens. 6767.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETS; hot and cold water, grillers; from 35s. each; Hyde Park gate, South Kensington. 'Phone, Western 3420.

ATTRACTIVE SUNNY SERVICE SUITE or Single Room Flatlette overlooking Holland Park Gardens; personal supervision; excellent cooking.—Park 1413.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished, with breakfast, from 35s.; constant hot water, gas fires.—96, Redcliffe-gardens. Kens. 8798.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated; breakfast as required.—36a, Harrington-road (minute South Kensington Station). Kens. 5078.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, near station; divan beds, single and double; breakfasts; gas fires, electric light, geyser baths.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). 'Phone, Victoria 6315.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.— 19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

21, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated; catering as desired; attendance. Park 7802.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE Furnished Flatlets, five minutes station, 4 divans, gas fires, grillers ; meals optional ; double and single rooms. Vic. 9142.—RAVOVES, London, W.C.1.

BACHELOR BED and SITTING ROOM, New Cavendish-street; 2gns.; references.—Telephone before 10.30 or after 6 p.m. Mayfair 4108.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; three bed rooms, sitting, bath, general dining room; gas stove, electric light.—4, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 7341.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, sitting, bed, bath and room; also bed-sitting room; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water. From 2½gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

BEAUTIFULLY Sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, also smaller one; first-class attendance; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1. Mayfair 7065.

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BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, for bachelor gentleman ; meals as required ; valeting ; 2gns. Westbourne-street, Sloane-square. 'Phone, Sloane 6397.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit business men; electric heating, constant hot water.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

BED-SITTING ROOMS for gentlemen; breakfast, dinner, valeting.—Kensington 1422.

BED-SITTING ROOM, large room, second floor; own bath, constant hot water; newly furnished and decorated; superior house; moderate.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.; Padd. 6858.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light; gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; gas fires, constant hot water; superior, attractive house off Cromwell-road, close Earl's Court Station; breakfast (dinners optional).—14, Marlcos-road, W.8. 'Phone, Ken. 2358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS and SERVICE SUITES to be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, in charming house overlooking Hyde Park; from £75 per annum per room unfurnished and £2 2s. furnished; meals as required or pension.—Apply Resident Lady or Write Manageress, 5, Hyde Park-place, W.2. Padd. 4129.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; electric fires, running hot and cold water; every convenience; moderate terms.— 4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 5082.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single (divans); newly furnished; 'phone and all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 34, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOM, private bath room; ground floor; newly furnished and decorated; hot and cold running ; water; gas fire.—41, Manchester-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

VICTORIA 7729.
BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET; hot and cold water; every convenience; service.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance, 35s. to 3½gns.; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires, and newly decorated.— 96, Oakley-street, Chelsea. (Flax. 9502.)

BED-SITTING ROOM for lady; large, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fire; bath; dining room; use of garden and tennis court; 25s.—M. E. M., 63, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (quiet), single 25s., double 42s.; gas fires and rings; close Park gate, Queen's road Tube Station.—Mrs. St. Petersburgh, 2, Palace-gate, W.8.

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CHARMING newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS (no traffic); gas fires; breakfast; personal supervision.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 4874.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single) with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

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Now Open, Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires ; with breakfasts, 2gns., 2½gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone, Kens. 4712.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; 'phones; gas fires in bed rooms; varied menus, from 3½gns.; Bed-breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8187.

COLLINGHAM-COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room, laundry facilities, constant hot water, public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 3gns. inclusive. Tennis, Radio. Ken. 1091.

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Quiet open position. Well-appointed BED ROOMS, &c., lounge, and service. From 2½gns.—50, Queen's gardens, Lancaster-gate (Tube). W.2. Padd. 6662.

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HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Bed-sitting room; Gentleman received; private, well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge; moderate. "Aventine," 13, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1355.)

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HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 5004.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board; constant hot water; every convenience; terms moderate.—21, Arkwright-road.

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift; numerous bath rooms, 100 bed rooms, fitted hot running water; gas fires in bed rooms; telephone in every room; 2 minutes Gloucester-road Station, to all parts. From 2gns. double 54gns., or 10s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. 'Phone, Kensington 7717. 4588-9.

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HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; good food; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 5927.

HOLLAND PARK, No. 55.—Comfortable ROOMS in quiet residence; constant hot and cold; divans; gas fire; minute omnibus and Tube; eight minutes West End, single from 37s. 6d.; large double, 52s. 6d. Minute to dentist. Park 0446.

HYDE PARK.—23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, 200 yards Park, omnibuses, Tube, Charmingly appointed Residence; bedside lamps, gas fires all bed rooms; excellent cooking; constant hot water; partial board from 3½gns., single, 4½gns. double. Park 9751.

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HYDE PARK.—Comfortably FURNISHED ROOMS with breakfast, from 27s. 6d.; dinners optional; gas fires, geyser.—67, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 4394.

HYDE PARK.—Lady wishes to LET nicely Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS to men or women who would appreciate a nice atmosphere. Terms very moderate.—'Phone Park 7280.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; private 'phone, gas fires, valeting, garage; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

KENSINGTON.—88, Church-street. — Large, bright, airy BED-SITTING ROOM; with breakfast, 3gns.; 3½gns. double; meals as desired.—Park 9282.

KENSINGTON.—A very COMFORTABLE HOME offered lady or gentleman (sole guest) in married couple's large flat, or private sitting-bed room if desired; full or partial board; constant hot water; moderate.— 'Phone Park 1059, or write Box F.43, The Times, E.C.4.

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LADY offers large SITTING ROOM (balcony), facing S.W., and DOUBLE BED ROOM; very well furnished; communicating; own telephone; excellent cooking. Frobisher 3487.—7, Nevern-square.

LADY, sole occupier of self-contained FLAT, five minutes' walk Piccadilly-circus, desires to LET to gentle people coming to Town occasionally, wishing for privacy, comfort, and cleanliness, SUITE OF ROOMS, well furnished sitting room with gas fire; comfortable double bed room, good bath room; all adjoining and for own use only. Terms, including breakfast, lighting, service 15s. per day per person.—Write Box Y.992, The Times, E.C.4.

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THANET (Cliftonville, Margate).
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LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and Breakfast; meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

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LANCASTER-GATE (50).—Attractive FURNISHED FLATLET to be LET, two months; first floor; bed-sitting room, concealed bed; running hot water, kitchenette, grillers; 2gns. week. Ladies only.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE CLUBS for LADIES, 13, Lansdowne-gardens (Tube, Hampstead 8762), and 19, Craven Hill-gardens (Tube, Paddington 7231). From 2gns.

LEGE SUNNY BED-SITTING ROOM, clean and quiet; gas fires, constant hot water; 2 minutes S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place, Queen's-gate.

LEXHAM-GARDENS, S.W.7.—Furnished and Unfurnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; 45 3s. week (inclusive); gentlemen only.—Write Box Y.993, The Times, E.C.4.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions, Tele., Abercorn 2262.

MAYFAIR.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM now available; good cooking; valeting; telephone.—32, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 43, Clarges-street. — BED-SITTING ROOMS, private baths; also self-contained suites; good service, valeting; electric fires.—'Phone Gros. 1970.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trains and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEAR VICTORIA, facing Square.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, top floor, ladies' private house; three large rooms, kitchen, &c.; service optional.—'Phone, Victoria 3653. Write Box T.75, The Times, E.C.4.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

ONLY 20 minutes from City, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS from 30s. inclusive breakfast, light, service, baths, heating ; overlooks square gardens.— 37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance; 3, 4, and 5 guinea inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PORTLAND RESIDENTIAL, PORTLAND-ROAD, W.8.; family and business people; very moderate terms; 100 rooms; gas fires; corridors and public rooms specially heated; constant hot water; English meal only; cheery people; bridge, dancing, wireless; special guest night and jazz band fortnightly; extensive gardens, three tennis courts.

COMFORT EVERYWHERE. 'Phone, North 1323.

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MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Beautifully appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS. Also suite.—'Phone Western 6696, or write Box A.1906, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S GATE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, furnished; central heating, constant hot water; every room; 3min. Park; from 35s.—7, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Western 4436.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), which has been entirely redecorated, and will be run on lines of private house; every comfort; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. 'Phone, Kelvin 8896.

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RESIDENTIAL CLUB HOUSE, CARLTON-ROAD.—Large bed-sitting room if required; excellent table; terms moderate.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close station).—Dining, Drawing, Lounge, Smoking; single, double bed rooms, fitted gas fires; constant hot water; good table; 'phone. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating, fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated tariff.

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32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2. Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. A Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. A well-ordered establishment for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors' friends invited (no charge).
LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.
BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS. BRIDGE. WIRELESS.
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns., double from 6½gns. per week.
Bed and Breakfast from 8s. 6d.
For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4556.

TWO excellent LARGE ROOMS, partly furnished, to be LET separately or as a Flat; use bath room; breakfast if required; 2 minutes Tube; 10 minutes Central, W.C.1.—Write Box V.1833, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; excellent cooking and service. Camden Hill, Kensington Square, by Kensington Palace. 'Telephone 1934.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, spacious ground-floor suite, communicating, newly decorated, containing private bath and basin, constant hot water; private phone if desired; hot and cold light, heating and service optional; 2½ guineas. Available early February. Also single rooms available March 1st, 22s. 6d., including fire, service, breakfast. References required.—Apply after 12 a.m. at 76, Eccleston-square, Victoria 5399.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, 22s. and 28s., including service, constant hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fire, griller; 'phone; central heating.—Hamilton-gardens, N.W. (near Baker's).

VICTORIA (overlooking Gardens).—BACHELOR'S QUARTERS, baths, breakfast; 2gns. inclusive; good private house; valet; 'phone.—Write Box V.1845, The Times, E.C.4.

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WELL-EQUIPPED ROOMS from 2 guineas, including breakfast, bath, light, and attendance; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube and Kensington Gardens.—38, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

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9, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, 'Phone, Padd. 8418.—Not an hotel but a beautiful home for PAYING GUESTS; passenger lift. For country week-ends, 2 minutes Station; garage. 'Phone, 1472 Richmond.

10, CLIFTON-COURT, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Professional woman, out all day, has ROOM for PAYING GUEST; full board; 2½gns.; terms for convenience; would suit student or business woman; references exchanged.—Write Adams Clarke, above address.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

Also 72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.—Well-Furnished ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; ALL ROOMS constant hot water, gas fires, rugs; ALL BLOCK 'phones; luncheons, dinners, excellent cuisine; terms include breakfast, baths, service.—Padd. 5655; also Park 1652.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ideal situation, opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

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HYDE PARK. PADD. 5206.

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168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,
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Law Report, Jan. 29

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
PERMANENT HAIR WAVE: PERSONAL INJURY ALLEGED

BOWDEN v. LISGARTEN AND ANOTHER

(Before MR. JUSTICE TALBOT *and a Common Jury)*

The hearing was begun of this action for damages for personal injury brought by Miss Edith Clara Bowden, of 32, Elgin-terrace, W., against Mr. Albert Lisgarten, hairdresser, of 461, Harrow-road, Queen's Park, W., and Mr. Harry Castle, of 455, Liverpool-road, Islington, N.

The plaintiff alleged that owing to negligent and unskilful treatment and the use of defective and dangerous appliances by the second defendant her scalp was burned on January 20, 1926, at the first defendant's shop, where her hair was being permanently waved, and that Mr. Lisgarten was thereby guilty of breach of an implied warranty that proper appliances would be used with skill and care.

The first defendant denied every allegation in the statement of claim and said that the second defendant was not his servant or agent. No defence was filed by Mr. Castle, but he had written a letter denying that he had burnt the plaintiff.

Mr. Martin O'Connor and Miss Colwill appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Maurice Barnett for the first defendant. The defendant Castle appeared in person.

Mr. O'CONNOR, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was a young saleswoman employed at a large drapery establishment in Oxford-street, and from time to time she went to be first defendant's premises in the Harrow-road, near where she lived, to have her hair waved.

On Sunday, January 20, last year, she went with her sister with the intention of having an ordinary hair wave at the cost of 2s. She was attended to by the second defendant, to whom she mentioned that she thought of having a permanent wave later on. He said, "Why not have it done now? It will not take long, and you will look very nice." Her sister tried to dissuade her, as she was earning only 30s. a week and the permanent wave would cost that sum, but the plaintiff, who was under 21, consented to the operation.

In the process the hair was first washed and then rolled over a number of metal pins. The next step was to apply a packing of cotton wool between the rubber ends of the pins and the scalp, after which the pins were inserted into metal cases called "heaters." Someone then turned on the heat.

"IT IS BURNING ME."

The plaintiff endured the heat for some time and then shrieked "It is burning me," whereupon the assistant ran to her and removed the pin which was burning her. He then turned to the first defendant's daughter, who did the packing, and said to her: "You should have been more careful, Esther; you have not packed it properly." She replied: "I could not pack it properly; you had the pins too close."

The plaintiff's scalp was severely burned and the skin became inflamed, but she said nothing to her mother for several days. Then, as the injury became worse, she went to the shop and complained, whereupon the assistant rubbed the burn with oil. The wound became septic, and in the following week the plaintiff saw a doctor. She afterwards went to Middlesex Hospital, where the wound was treated and her head bandaged, which made her unfit to serve customers at her place of business. She now had on her scalp a patch, about the size of a crown, which was bereft of hair, and she was permanently disfigured. For several months the wound did not heal and she still suffered pain from it.

Dr. Zimbler gave evidence that he saw the plaintiff on February 2, 1929. She was suffering from an abscess above the right ear. Her hair was singed and the abscess was caused by a burn. The wound continued open until September, and the resultant baldness would be permanent.

Miss Beatrice Eva Bowden, sister of the plaintiff, said that when her sister complained that her head was being burned Mr. Castle came at once and, after examining the apparatus, told Miss Lisgarten that she had not done the packing properly. The whole process of waving occupied from noon until 4 o'clock. When the witness and her sister went again to the shop and complained of the burning Mr. Castle said, "I am very sorry. I have never had a case like this before. I will go and get something for it." He then applied a lotion.

Evidence was given that the wound measured 1½in. by 1¼in.

The plaintiff, in evidence bearing out her counsel's statement, said she did not tell her mother when she arrived home because she did not want her to know that she had spent all that money.

The machine was in Court, and Miss Lisgarten gave a demonstration on the waxen model of a woman's head of the permanent wave process.

The plaintiff, continuing her evidence, said that after Mr. Castle had done his part, which took about half an hour, he was called away, and Miss Lisgarten then did the packing and applied the heat. She (the plaintiff) denied that she had burnt herself with curling irons at home.

Mrs. Helen Bowden, mother of the plaintiff, said that when she complained to Mrs. Lisgarten, the latter said, "That is the result of employing people with a West End experience for week-ends; that is what they do." She also said that since they had started the hair-waving apparatus they had done very well indeed.

That concluded the case for the plaintiff.

THE DEFENCE

Mr. BARNETT, in opening the defence of the first defendant, said that Mr. Lisgarten was the owner of the hairdressing business, but owing to ill-health he arranged that at week-ends Mr. Castle should have the right of a chair and a cubicle for the purpose of waving the hair of customers. The heat was generated by the addition of water to lime. It was denied that the plaintiff's head was burned in any hair-waving operation at the defendant's shop.

Mr. Albert Lisgarten, giving evidence, said that he had employed as many as half-a-dozen assistants at a time and had several when the alleged incident happened. His arrangement with Mr. Castle was that he sublet a cubicle to Mr. Castle, who was to pay him half the money which he received. He had no control over Mr. Castle and did not know that the plaintiff was in the shop until Mr. Castle paid him. He did not hear her scream or make any noise whatever. When she came to the shop on the following Saturday she made no complaint, but remarked: "Look how nice it looks." He asked her whether she was satisfied and she replied: "I am very pleased indeed." He had been making "permanent waves" for five or six years. If the apparatus were properly used there was no possibility of burning.

In reply to his LORDSHIP the witness said that all the metal cases containing the pins were applied to the customer's head simultaneously. There was the space of about an inch between each, and sometimes 24 or more were applied at a time.

The witness further stated that after the letter of complaint was received he went with his wife to see the plaintiff, but her mother would not allow it. He denied that he wanted to see the girl alone.

Miss Esther Lisgarten said that she had two years' experience of permanent waving. After fixing the cotton-wool packing on the plaintiff's scalp she went over it again to make sure that it was in the right position. The plaintiff made no complaint during the waving process, but was laughing and talking the whole time. The witness did the packing only; she did not apply the heat.

Mr. Castle stated that he was not limited to this particular cubicle, but had to work in any cubicle or anywhere in the shop as ordered by Mr. Lisgarten, who paid him half his takings. His part in the waving process in this case was preliminary to the packing, after which he was called away by Mr. Lisgarten, whose daughter completed the work. When told of the burning he made an examination and discovered that there was no cotton-wool under one of the pins.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. Nizon Watts and Co; Messrs. Adrian de Fleury and Co.

MANSION HOUSE POOR BOX

The Lord Mayor acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations to the Poor Box of the Mansion House Justice Room:—

Clothworkers' Company, £20; Leathersellers' Company, £10 10s.; Armourers' and Braiders' Company, £10 10s.; Grocers' Company, £10; Sailors' Company, £10; Eccentric Club (Charity Fund), £5 5s.; Coopers' Company, £5 5s.; Sir Richard Sennett, £1 1s.; and Mr. Lee, 2s. 6d.

A true bill was returned at the Liverpool Assizes yesterday against William Inman, 30, a labourer, who is alleged to have murdered Edward Molloy on Christmas Eve. Inman was originally accused of assaulting Molloy with intent to rob, but Molloy died since his committal.

LAW NOTICES, JAN. 30

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.45:—Judgment.—The Trustees Corporation (India), Limited v. the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency. Appeal.—The Performing Right Society, Limited v. the Urban District Council of Bray (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Re Arbitration Act, 1889 (the Standard Contracting Co., Ltd. v. the Gellyner Urban District Council) (pt. hd.) (5). (SCRUTTON, SLESSER, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—Appeals.—Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts (from County Courts).—Halsey v. Erith Oil Works, Ltd. (2); Broughton v. London and North Eastern Ry. Co. (5); Dixon v. Owners of ss. Aytmouse (7); Malcolm v. South Garesfield Colliery Co., Ltd. (3); Heworth Coal Co., Ltd. v. Barnes (8).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—F. Reddaway and Co., Ltd. v. Hartley (pt. hd.) (11).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part I.—Harris v. Trustee of Harris (a bankrupt) (1); Gourlay v. McHugh (7).

COURT IV. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part I.—Thorpeness, Ltd. v. Davison (2).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motion.—Re Bolton (pt. hd.) (1). Chancery Diction.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Alstons Will Trusts (Ashton v. Carroll) (32); re Hammack (Hammack v. McLean) (24); re Grace (Dymond v. National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, Inc.) (26).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—Lister v. Thorp, Medley, and Co. (8).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Liverpool District Registry.—Re Society for relief of Sick or distressed Needlewomen and re Trustee Act, 1925.—Manchester District Registry.—Re Charles Price, dec. (Barnes-ell and anr. v. Price and ors.).—In Court.—Liverpool and Manchester District Registries Motions.—Motion (with witness).—Attorney-General v. Dale (pt. hd.).—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Burradon and Coxlodge Coal Co., Ltd. (Martins Bank, Ltd. v. the Company) (29); re North (Holmes v. Smith) (3); re Bennett (Public Trustee v. Bennett) (pt. hd.) (11); Chillagoe Railway Mines, Ltd., Trust Deed.

King's Bench Division

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Shurey v. W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd., and anr. (424); Gambles v. Lloyd (322).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Wyer v. Humphrey (pt. hd.) (373); Hammerton v. Staples and ors. (399).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—After Ex parte Motions.—Common Juries.—Fallows v. L.G.O. Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (385); Russian Oil Products, Ltd. v. Tucker and Son (340).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—After Ex parte Motions.—Common Juries.—Bowden v. Lisgarten and anr. (pt. hd.) (388); Standen-Brown v. Ling (391); Cressey v. Sagers (390).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Herbert Willcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (392).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—S. Delyannis v. Swanzy (Midwood).—Not attended by Counsel.—Dampskib Baltic v. W. W. Scorfs, Ltd.; The National Bank, Ltd. v. Solomon and Co.; Same v. Quilter and Co.—Non-Juries.—Jackson v. Solomin (pt. hd.) (360); Greig v. Lennards (389).

COURT V. (CHARLES, J.).—(Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Foster and anr. v. Harnett and ors. (pt. hd.) (408); Selfridge and Co., Ltd. v. Rowlands and Wife (404).

COURT IV. (Divisional Court) (ACTON and TALBOT, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.15:—Divorce Application (in Chambers).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Fry v. Fry and Cox (to be mentioned) (47); Pearce, C. M. v. Pearce, J. E. (pt. hd.) (45); Hanson v. Hanson and Russell Hoskin (Dr. Hoskin (King's Proctor showing cause) (54); Tooms v. Tooms (53); Cooke v. Cooke and Naismith (57); Conradi, E. v. Conradi, E. L. (58).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Gunn, R. L. v. Gunn, P. L. (51); Wright, W. E. v. Wright, M. L. (King's Proctor showing cause) (from Exeter District Registry) (52); Coleman v. Coleman and Godsell (53).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause Without Jury.—Moss v. Moss and Searle (pt. hd.) (54).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Turner v. Cundall.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Wright v. Reid. At 10.40:—Shaw v. Stocks (pt. hd.).

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (Mr. K. W. HASELL, K.C.).—At 11:—Potter and Co. v. Mayor, &c., of Hull (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGR. MELLOR).—At 11:—Bodd, A.:—Spalding and Pennington; Adjd. Petns. (1065 and 1114 of 1929); Petn. (1158 of 1929); Adjd. Petns. (1058, 1059, and 1061 of 1929); Petn. (16 of 1930); Remitted Petn. for hearing (938 of 1929); Adjd. Petns. (950, 977, 981, and 950 of 1929). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petns. (995, 898, 1109, and 1110 of 1929); Motion to set aside Bankruptcy Notice (2667 of 1929). At 12:—Poulton, J. At 2.15:—Adjd. Petn. (disputed) (1041 of 1929).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53, first floor.—At 11:—Cook, B., first meeting. Room 52.—At 11:—Lancelot, E., general meeting. Room 83, second floor.—At 11:—Tompkins, R. L., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGR. STUBBS).—In Chambers.—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Northwestern Farmers Dairies, Ltd.; City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Russian Lloyd; British Masterpiece Films, Ltd.; Lyon and Borne, Ltd. At 12:—Brifco, Ltd. (Davies v. Brifco, Ltd.). At 12.30:—Fellows Manufacturing Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—City and Provincial Trust, Ltd.; Same. Room 69. At 12:—G. B. and I. Securities Corporation, Ltd. At 12.30:—Thomas Harrington, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.15:—Kalograph (Parent) Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Newcastle Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. At 12:—W. Baker, Ltd. At 2.30:—Penge Perseverance Permanent Benefit Building Society. Room 68.—At 11.30:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. At 2.30 to 4:—Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd. (National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., and anr. v. Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., and ors.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Hastings, at Room 23, Carey-street.—At 11:—The Wellworth Manufacturing Fur Co., Ltd., committee of inspection.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jell, Whately, Ball, Simmer, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Cave.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Blaker (on Appeal Court I.) (Mr. Justice Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—H. J. W. Scott, F. D. Marsden (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—W. Gridley (pt. hd.) (7); A. C. Pole (2).

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—S. M. Burton (pt. hd.) (1); R. Beddall, J. Lovat, H. Silver, A. Connor, T. Tyler (2).

COURT IV. (JUDGE GARMONY).—At 10.30:—J. E. Spiers, G. Brown (pt. hd.) (1); J. Macdonald, R. Jackson, G. H. Miles (2).

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 11:—Philip Mordant, Jarvis and Co. v. Jacobs, Lilian Davies, Ltd. (2); J. H. Dewhurst, Ltd. v. Sadler (4); Hewrose (1926), Ltd. v. Noel (6); Raylock Fabrics, Ltd. v. John Bertram and Co., Ltd. (8); Lillistone v. Gray's Inn Trading Co., Ltd. (12); Cook v. Grant and Taylor (14); Freeman v. Kisilevsky (15); Allied Artists Corporation, Ltd. v. Bloom Super Shows, Ltd. (18).

BUTLER AND LADY'S MAID FINED

ATTEMPT TO EVADE SILK DUTY

HARRY HERBERT SKINNER, butler, and ETHEL SUSIE HARRIS, lady's maid, of Norwich House, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, W., were summoned, before Mr. Boyd, at the West-minster Police Court on Tuesday for being knowingly concerned in the attempted fraudulent evasion of Customs duty on silk dresses and hats at Victoria Station on November 9. The treble value and duty was £1,552. The defendants pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. R. L. Fisk, for the Customs authorities, said the defendants were servants in the employ of Sir James and Lady Dunn. On November 9, Lady Dunn, having made purchases of certain silk dresses in Paris, returned to this country and the defendant Harris, her maid, was instructed to follow on by a later train and declare the dresses and see the duty was paid on them. Skinner also received instructions from Sir James Dunn to meet Harris at the station and pay the duty. On arrival at Victoria Harris told the officer the five pieces of baggage she presented were her own personal property. Both defendants, however, declared that they had only a bottle of eau de Cologne, and this they produced and paid duty on. An examination was made and the officer found a black silk dress which appeared to be new. This was shown to Harris and she expressed regret, and said there were no others. The officer afterwards found seven silk dresses and four silk hats, obviously new. At that stage Harris said the garments did not belong to her, but were the property of Lady Dunn. Mr. Fisk said that there was no suggestion whatever against Sir James or Lady Dunn.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., who appeared for the defendants, pleaded in mitigation that the defendants had merely acted foolishly and improperly, but from mistaken motives and with no intention of profiting by evasion.

Mr. BOYD said he could not accept the suggestion that the defendants had only acted foolishly. In his opinion they acted fraudulently. They made deliberate misrepresentations for the purpose of getting silk articles through the Customs without paying the duty, and they knew perfectly well that if they were caught they would be dealt with severely. Both defendants must pay £350, or in default go to prison for 10 weeks in the second division.

Alexander Duggan, 24, was sentenced by Judge Gregory, K.C., at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday to three years' penal servitude for breaking a jeweller's shop window in New Oxford-street, W.C., and stealing a diamond tiara valued at £350.

CIVIL SERVANTS CHARGED

EX-ENEMY PROPERTY

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

The trial was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of Harold James Walter Scott, 48, accountant, and Frank Daryl Marsden, 38, accountant, who are charged with conspiring with Johann Peter Hauser, a Dutch subject, and other persons unknown to defraud his Majesty the King, the Board of Trade, and the Administrator of Ex-Enemy Property, and, being in the employment of his Majesty, with accepting from Hauser certain gifts as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing from doing certain acts in relation to his principals' affairs or business.

Further counts charge the defendants individually with corruptly accepting gifts from Hauser with the same inducement.

Scott and Marsden were in charge of the work of realizing ex-enemy stocks and shares which came into the possession of the Public Trustee at the outbreak of the War. Considerable numbers of securities were, it is alleged, sold below their proper value, with the connivance of the two men and in the interests of Hauser. The corrupt profit was made by Hauser, who, to obtain it, made gifts to Scott and Marsden.

Both the defendants plead "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. H. Elam appear for the prosecution. Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Harold Benjamin defend Scott, while Marsden is represented by Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton.

Mr. John Neale Drake, a senior examiner at the Clearing Office in the Ex-Enemy Debts Department, giving evidence for the Crown, said that, when it had been decided that securities should be sold, Marsden allocated the sales to the different brokers who were employed by the Controller of Ex-Enemy Property. Selling orders were initialled by Marsden, passed by Scott, and signed by the Controller.

Mr. ROBERTS.—Who decided whether shares should be sold "without recourse"?—Marsden, or, in some cases, Scott.

[In a sale "without recourse" the purchaser could not claim against the seller in respect of any deficiency in the title of the stock purchased. As a result, stock so sold would fetch less than if sold unconditionally. The Crown allege that stocks which were perfectly "good delivery" were wrongly marked "without recourse" and sold below their value.]

Hauser, said the witness, was a frequent visitor at the Clearing Office.

Mr. ROBERTS.—On what terms was he with Scott and Marsden?—He was on friendly terms with them.

What did they call him?—They called him "Peter."

ESTIMATED LOSSES

Referring to the sale of certain shares in the National Railways of Mexico and of certain Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining and Treadwell Yukon shares in June, 1928, Mr. Drake said that he pointed out to Marsden that the prices obtained for the shares were very bad. Marsden said that he would look into the matter. When the witness asked Marsden about it later he (Marsden) replied that he and Scott were dealing with the matter.

"I pointed out to Mr. Marsden," the witness went on, "the tremendous loss, which I estimated at over £30,000,000, but with which he did not agree."

Mr. ROBERTS.—How did you arrive at your estimate?—From the Official List of the Stock Exchange and markings on the Unofficial List.

On July 14, continued Mr. Drake, he asked Marsden if the matter had been reported to the higher authorities, and he replied that it had.

On July 16 Hauser rang up Marsden while he (the witness) was in Marsden's room. He heard Marsden advise Hauser to emphasize the largeness of the block of Mexican railway shares to account for the smallness of the price.

Some days later the contract note dealing with the shares was received back, amended. The 32,752 Second Preference shares in the National Railways of Mexico still stood at £2,456 and the 2,954 First Preference shares at £664. The price of 640 Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining shares, however, had been increased from £300 to £2,944, and that of 2,795 Treadwell Yukon shares from £6,009 to £6,149.

"I told Marsden," said the witness, "that I considered it the most extraordinary transaction which I had ever seen from a Government Department and Stock Exchange point of view.

Mr. ROBERTS.—Did Marsden give you any explanation about what had happened?—He told me that there had been a clerical error with regard to the working out of the prices of the Alaska Treadwell and Treadwell Yukon shares in the office of Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. [the stockbrokers, with whom Hauser worked as a half-commission man].

Did you refer to the railway shares, the price of which had not been altered?—Yes, I said that the price was extraordinarily low.

What was the price at which the Second Preference Mexican Railway shares were quoted at the date of the contract?—Three to five dollars.

On the basis of three dollars, what would the 32,752 shares have fetched?—£19,650.

Did Marsden say anything?—No. He told me to allocate the purchase price of the shares to the owners of the shares in the ordinary way.

On the same day, added Mr. Drake, he reported the matter to Mr. J. B. Knight, the Controller.

Cross-examined by Mr. EALES (for Scott), Mr. Drake agreed that he could have examined any contract from Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. in the Clearing Office and the covering letters. He never saw Scott mark a selling order "without recourse."

Mr. EALES.—Did you ever hear Mr. Scott address Hauser as "Peter"?—No, I do not think I have.

Before April, 1928, he (the witness) knew that 488 Mexican Railway shares had been thrown back on the market as bad delivery.

Mr. EALES.—32,752 was a large parcel of shares to put on the market?—Yes, a very large parcel.

It is very doubtful whether a broker in England could have disposed of more than 1,000 shares at a time?—One or two thousand.

SIR HENRY MADDOCKS (cross-examining for Marsden).—Marsden was the man who had the job above you?—Yes.

And he was the one whom you kept your eye on?—No, sir.

There would be a rough sales sheet specifying the securities to be sold, which was presented to Marsden?—I think so, yes.

That sales sheet would be prepared by someone below you in your section?—Yes.

Did it specify the approximate value in sterling that the securities ought to fetch?—Yes.

That would be an intimation to Marsden what the securities ought to fetch?—I cannot say without referring to the sheet.

Have you heard that Mr. Kerr has said that the price first given for the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining shares was due to an error in a decimal calculation?—Yes.

Do you still say that there is anything improper about the matter?—I think that the price is still low.

From that time you began to take a note?—Yes.

Why did you make these notes about your superior officer?—Because I did not like the transaction. I was very worried about the whole thing.

Did Marsden tell you that there must be a mistake in the account?—The first time it was said that there was an error was when the amended contract came in.

The witness said that he regarded a mistake of such magnitude in a broker's office as a very serious matter. He also thought that the price fetched by the Mexican railway shares was too serious a thing to be dealt with in an informal way by interviews with Hauser.

SIR HENRY MADDOCKS.—What on earth had you got to do with Hauser?—I had nothing to do with him, but I had a responsibility towards my employer.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Some of the questions which have been put to you suggest that there was some feeling of spite or animosity on your part towards Marsden. Is there any foundation for that?—No, my Lord.

Had you any personal quarrel with Marsden before this?—Not before the inquiry. I worked loyally and well under him and had no personal feeling towards him whatsoever.

Mr. Robert Stephen Hassell, a junior assistant in the Accounts Branch in the Clearing Office, "—] that when the contract note was received showing that the 640 Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining shares had been sold for £300, he called Marsden's attention to the low price. Marsden replied, "Leave it to me." He (the witness) had been unable to find any correspondence in the office relating to the matter.

THE RETURNED DUTCHMAN

Colonel Charles Ian Kerr, senior partner in Messrs. Kerr, Ware and Co., stockbrokers, said that the Clearing Office was regarded as the client of Mr. F. J. Brodribb and Hauser, both of whom were half-commission men, they having introduced the business. Hauser had previously been with a Dutch bank which had a branch in London, and inquiries showed that he was a perfectly respectable person. In 1927 and 1928 Hauser drew the bulk of half the commission earned by the firm for business from the Clearing House. It had been arranged that Hauser should have more commission than Brodribb. While that arrangement was under discussion Scott, in support of Hauser, said that Hauser was the man who did the business and was the more important.

He (the witness) saw Scott at the office of Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. on several occasions. Hauser would see him. Hauser used to take securities to the Continent to dispose of them. On August 3, 1928, he went abroad and did not return. He (the witness) had tried to get him back.

Colonel Kerr, cross-examined by Mr. EALES, said that no objection was ever taken by the Controller of Ex-Enemy Property to the selling of securities "to a non-member [of the Stock Exchange] who pays commission." That system had been adopted because of the difficulty experienced in working on a commission on the nominal value owing to the small prices fetched by some of the shares and the need of allocating the commission over all the security-owners.

Replying to SIR HENRY MADDOCKS, the witness agreed that it was a difficult matter to get rid of ex-enemy stock which had been transferred into the name of the Controller. He understood that articles appeared in some of the Continental newspapers criticizing those sales. Hauser told him that he was concerned with some threatened divorce proceedings, and that that was his reason for going away. The witness did not think that Hauser spoke about an operation.

Answering his LORDSHIP, Colonel Kerr said that Hauser, when written to, had since made the excuse that his domestic affairs were such that he had to remain in Holland.

SIR HENRY MADDOCKS.—When he told you of the divorce proceedings and the threatened operation, there had been no hint of any prosecution?—Oh, no.

There was no reason for him to say what he did unless it were true?—No.

Colonel Kerr said that the statement of the price of the 640 Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining shares as £300 instead of £2,944 was a clerical error in working out the rate of exchange.

Mr. Claude Russell Goode, cashier to Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co., said that on May 14, 1928, he drew a cheque for £250 payable to Hauser at his request. A clerk was sent to cash the cheque and returned with 50 £5 notes. Later Hauser came to him and handed him three envelopes to take care of while he (Hauser) went to lunch.

Mr. CLARKE.—Did he say what he was doing with them?—He said that he was taking them to the Clearing Office that afternoon.

The witness said that he looked into the most bulky of the envelopes and found it contained 40 £5 notes.

Mr. CLARKE.—Did Hauser say what the envelopes were for?—He suggested that he was making presents. He called it "bunce."

The witness said Hauser took the envelopes away. He (the witness) identified a number of cheques drawn by Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. in favour of Hauser, including several for £25 each in 1927, one for £150 on November 4, 1927, one for £200 on January 16, 1928, and one for £250 on February 2, 1928.

Mr. Cyril Frederick Woodrow, clerk to Messrs. Mullins, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., stock brokers employed by the Bank of England, said that he estimated the value of Credit Foncier Egyptienne shares on February 29, 1928, at £38 per share. The net proceeds of the sale of 175 of the shares at that date should have been £6,616, and not £3,237, which was, in fact, realized. On June 29, 1928, 37,752 Second Preference shares in the National Railways of Mexico, should, it was estimated, have produced £19,651 gross, or £19,445 net, instead of £2,456. Similarly, on September 13, 1928, 47,000 Bulgarian bonds should have fetched £11,062 gross, or £10,942 net, instead of £6,561.

The hearing was adjourned.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRIBUNAL

APPROPRIATED PROPERTY IN BAVARIA

The Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, consisting of Dr. Helge Klaestad (president), Mr. Heber Hart, K.C. (British member), and Dr. Robert Wendriner (German member), sitting in London, gave judgment by consent of the parties in favour of Mr. Adolphus P. Lindemann, a British national, of Sidholme, Sidmouth, Devon, against the German Government, for £6,000, as compensation, under Article 297 (e) of the Treaty of Versailles, for "exceptional war measures" applied by the German Government to the claimant's property in Germany during the War.

It appeared that before the War the claimant possessed real estate in Pirmasens, Bavaria, and had given Albert Wilcke general instructions to dispose of the property and remit the proceeds to the claimant in England. The claimant alleged that during the War the German Government appointed a compulsory administrator, who seized the property and prevented Wilcke from selling it as he had been instructed. A number of attractive offers were made, but the administrator sold only two houses comprised in the estate, the sums realized having been paid to the claimant. In 1920 the unsold property was returned to the claimant, but in the meantime its value had depreciated and the opportunity of a profitable sale was lost. The claimant originally claimed £15,079 15s. 7d., together with treaty interest, being the difference between the value of the unsold property when appropriated by the German Government and its value when restored to the claimant. The claimant, however, stated that having regard to the fact that the greater part of the property had been sold at prices in excess of the value when restored to him he was willing to consider any suggestion by the Tribunal as to the basis of compensation.

The claim was settled for the amount stated, without interest or costs.

TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES

INCREASED YIELD LAST YEAR

A return has been issued by the Ministry of Transport giving particulars of the gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles for the period from December 1, 1928, to November 30, 1929, and of the number of motor-vehicles registered for the first time during the month of November, 1929 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.).

The gross amount received in payment for licences issued during the 12 months ended November 30, 1929, was £26,301,965, compared with £25,521,052 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The gross amount is subject to deductions in respect of rebates, refunds, statutory deductions, including costs of collection and administration and the proportion due to the Exchequer under the Finance Act, 1926, from the net receipts of the taxation of motor-cycles and vehicles taxed on horse-power. Particulars are given of the total numbers of licences issued and surrendered during the 12 months to November 30, 1929, and of the approximate numbers of licences current on that date. The total number of motor-vehicles, excluding tramcars and trade licences, was approximately 1,863,000, compared with 1,758,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total number of mechanically propelled road vehicles registered for the first time in November, 1929, was 19,058, compared with 18,843 in November, 1928.

ALLEGED THEFT OF £1,500 PEARL NECKLACE

Only evidence sufficient to justify a remand was given at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday when HUGHIE CAMMRON, 40, baker, of no fixed abode, was brought up and charged with "breaking and entering" the shop of Messrs. James R. Ogden and Sons, Limited, Duke-street, S.W., and stealing a pearl necklace worth £1,500. Police-constable Smart said that at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he heard a crash and, looking round, saw the prisoner place his hand in the window of 41, Duke-street and extract something from it. The prisoner then ran away across Duke-street, through Mason's-yard, and into York-street. At the corner he was tripped by Leslie Blakie, of Lollard-street, Lambeth. The witness arrested the man, who said, "Don't make a fuss; it is better than starving." On this evidence a remand was ordered.

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

PODMORE'S PRISON CONVERSATIONS

NEW EVIDENCE

William Henry Podmore again appeared before the Southampton magistrates yesterday on a charge of murdering Vivian Messiter. Messiter, an agent for an oil company, was found dead in a garage at Grove-street, Southampton, with severe head injuries on January 10, 1929. He had been missing since October 30, 1928.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Edmond O'Connor for the defence.

William John Streets, of Victoria-road, Woolston, said that he was in Winchester Prison in February, 1929, for the non-payment of rates, and had conversations with Podmore. Podmore asked him if he knew whether they had found the caddy or the watch. The witness said, "Are you the man who is supposed to have done the job at Southampton?" and Podmore said, "They have had about 16 hours at me down yonder."

Mr. O'Connor cross-examined the witness, who admitted that Podmore said, "It is a worry on my mind because I am innocent of the job," and also, "They have had me for 16 hours, but I am not the man."

Detective-Inspector Charles Diggle, of the Stoke City police force, said that he had known Podmore since 1920.

Mr. O'Connor.—Have you ever known him to be guilty of an act of violence in his life?—Yes, the last time he was in Hanley there was a little dispute between Podmore and another driver of a motor-car. In consequence of the dispute Podmore struck the driver rather a bad blow. I do not know what was said, but it was alleged that the driver of the motor-car said something which offended Podmore and Podmore hit him a blow in the face.

The Inspector added that on another occasion Podmore was under the influence of drink in a dance hall. Something was said about ejecting him and he then became violent and kicked and struck the people who were attempting to put him out.

I suggest that a Mr. Hatch prosecuted a man named Joe Podmore in respect of the dance hall incident, and that Podmore was not that man?—I was not present when that took place, but I understood that the man was the prisoner.

I suggest that the prisoner was not the man and your records show it?—I cannot dispute your word. I have not the records here.

When the inspector had completed his evidence Mr. O'Connor said:—"Many days ago I asked officers connected with this prosecution that Podmore's correspondence should be returned to him because I want to deal with dates and incidents mentioned in the letters. I was told there was no objection to it and that it should be done. I am astounded to hear from the man Podmore this morning that, although he in person has made the same request, not a document has been returned to him." Mr. Trapnell said that was the first he had heard of it, and handed Mr. O'Connor a bundle of letters, and they were returned to Podmore.

EVIDENCE OF CINGALESE

Joseph Deass, a Cingalese, was the next witness. He said that he was serving a sentence of nine months at Wandsworth Prison for obtaining money from police officers so that he could catch his boat at Tilbury. He had eight previous convictions, starting in 1915. His cell was No. B 48 and Podmore was next to him in B 47. He saw Podmore nearly every day and told him to call him "Darkie." He asked Podmore what his name was, and he replied "Podmore," and said, "Do you know my name anywhere?" The witness continued:—"I say to him 'Yes.' He asked, 'Where did you see it?' and I said, 'I see it in the paper.' That took place on the landing. On the exercise ground a quarter of an hour later he say to me, 'Are you thinking of that case you've read about in the paper?' I say, 'I did not think much about it.' I say to him, 'How are you getting on in that case?' and he say, 'Wash-out.'"

On the Tuesday morning the witness saw Podmore on the landing. "I ask him about the case and I point in the paper, and he said, 'I tell you later on on the exercise ring.' On the exercise ground he say to me, 'If I tell you anything don't want told no one.' I said 'All right. I never tell no one, I keep it to myself.' After dinner I ask him. He promise to tell me. He say to me first, 'Have you been in Southampton?' I say, 'No.' He say, 'Southampton nice place.' He say, 'Plenty of work in the dock. Plenty of work on the land.' After that I ask, 'How long you been in Southampton?' He say he been there one or two years. I ask, 'How long you been working for your master?' He say, 'Eleven or 12 months.'" Later they had further conversations. "He say to me that I want to be very careful what I say, and I want to look out for the officer. Podmore said

Sporting News

RACING

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF PEERTOI

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Sandown First Spring Meeting was begun yesterday in fine weather. A wet morning may have kept some intending visitors away, but there was quite a good attendance, especially on the Members' Lawn. The going was perhaps a trifle heavy, but it was not bad, and as is usual at meetings on this course there was some most interesting racing.

There is little that needs to be written about the opening race, the Woking Selling Hurdle, for which Colenso was always a good favourite. The best backed of the other starters was Festum. These two horses finished first and second, Colenso drawing away from the other runners between the last two hurdles to win easily. The success of Drintyre in the Stanley Cup Steeplechase was only in accordance with form, for he had run very well indeed the previous week at Newbury. His starting price of 3 to 1 against was in the circumstances most generous. He is a very free mover, and, ridden by his owner, Mr. Brownhill, he was always in front, and in the end won by several lengths from Toy Bell, with Sir Jasper third. Sir Jasper made up a lot of ground in the closing parts of the race. He seems to stay for ever, but is lacking in speed. This was a good race, for it was not until close home that Drintyre established his superiority. All along the far side of the course the last time round Drintyre was accompanied by Toy Bell, Smoke Cloud, and Cloringo. Cloringo then began to jump indifferently, and approaching the fence by the Pond the race was between Drintyre and Toy Bell. At that point it was impossible to say which of the two would win, but at the last fence Drintyre had overcome his opponent and won decisively.

There was an even better race for the more important Prince Albert Hurdle, for which the Kempton Park winner Peertoi was always a good favourite. For those who are interested in good hurdlers, this was an important race, for if Peertoi were to win it would confirm the impression already formed of his ability that he was about the best hurdler in training yet seen out this season. Among his opponents was Roi de Saba, who had been narrowly beaten by Clear Cash at Newbury a week ago. Roi de Saba looked very well yesterday, and was second favourite with The Brown Talisman. So far as could be seen he had every chance to win if he had been good enough. He was up with Peertoi and Rathnally at the last hurdles, but in the run-in the other two were always beating him. A hundred yards from the winning-post Peertoi was in front, but he had to be ridden all out to win from Rathnally by a head. Rathnally ran very much better than he had done a week ago at Newbury, but he is apparently a horse who cannot be trusted to run twice alike. Peertoi, by this running showed that he is a really good hurdler as hurdlers go to-day, but it is too early yet to say that he is in the same class as the great Trespasser or even Wrack before him. Hercules, who had not run over hurdles for some time, but who looked very well in the Paddock before the race, fell at a hurdle by the water jump when going very well, and as he broke a leg had to be destroyed. By his death Sir M. McAlpine loses a very nice horse. It was especially sad that he should have met his end on this course, which he has shown in the past to be his favourite track and over which he has won a number of races under Jockey Club and National Hunt Rules.

Of the five starters for the Mole Steeplechase only Glanmore completed the course. Yet up to two fences from the finish the contest had been excellent. Glanmore had made all the running, followed by Easy Virtue and Lucidor. Glanmore was still in front at the Pond fence, but he was being hard pressed by Easy Virtue and Lucidor when two fences from the finish Easy Virtue came down and upset St. Roy and Dash o' White, leaving Lucidor and Glanmore alone in the race. Lucidor came down at the last fence and Glanmore came home alone. What would have happened if the other horses had stood up no one can say. Easy Virtue was ridden by Mr. H. A. Brown, who has not been seen in the saddle for some time. He appears to have lost none of his skill as a rider, and the manner in which he took his horse into his fences was still an object-lesson to the younger riders of the present day. It was not in any way his fault that his mount fell.

Cheerio, who had run well over hurdles at Newbury last week, was, according to the market on the Metropolitan Hurdle, very much expected to win that race. Her enthusiastic owner and trainer has never had the habit of making any secrets of his hopes, and when it was known that he expected the mare to run well, every one seemed to wish to back her. She disappointed sadly, for, after being quite well placed for half a mile, she lost her place and on the far side of the course was last but one. Approaching the Straight she was once more up among the leaders, but the effort in getting there seemed to have taken too much out of her, and in the last furlong it was always clear that she would not win. She finally finished out of a place behind the hitherto disappointing Valois, who, after making much of the running, won with ease from Michaelmas Day, with West Indies third. The winner, who was ridden by P. Donoghue, had shown no form before which suggested that he might win this race, nor was there any indication in the market that those who should have known most about him anticipated that he would win. He started at 20 to 1 against.

Saunter has often run well only to fall when near home. At other times he has fallen early in the race. Yesterday, in the Experimental Steeplechase, he was ridden by a comparative novice, as, indeed, were the other starters according to the conditions of the race. Such uncertain horses often do better for inexperienced horsemen, and such was the case here, for this time not only did Saunter not fall but he won. He may have been lucky to have done so, for he was being led by East Africa when the latter toppled over at the last fence. At the fence before Saunter had almost come down, and his rider is to be congratulated on recovering his seat. The meeting ends this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

VILLAGE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Montpelier has won his last two races and must have a good chance here. Chang-chia may run well, while if Alliteration would run his race through from beginning to end he could win, but he is a very temperamental animal and best left alone. Escott, rides Indoustan, who has a chance on his last form. Prospice on his last form should not beat Battler. Mittagong showed promise at Newbury and should be winning a race of this sort before long. On recent form the winner should be Battler or Montpelier, and although on Newbury form Montpelier seems to have the best-ing of the latter, I thought BATTLER was rather unlucky on that occasion, and shall give him the preference.

RIPLEY SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Even at the slightly altered weights April Fool should again finish in front of FitzPicton and Priority. Kisser has won over this course this season, and if reproducing that form might well win again, but he is an uncertain animal. His stable companion, Lemon Squash, ran much below expectations at Newbury and might well improve on that form here. Ground Scout ran badly at Newbury, but the shorter distance here will be all in his favour. Simon's Light failed at Newbury, as did Fitzurari, but the latter then showed promise as a steeplechaser and in time will win a race over fences; but steeplechasers are not made in a day. Over this course I am inclined to give another chance to HARTIGAN'S SELECTED from Kisser or Lemon Squash.

CARDINAL'S HURDLE (2m. 5½f.).—Sierra Leone seems to me to have too much weight. The Wolf failed last time out, but on Cheltenham form has the beating of Sierra Leone here at the weights, and on that running has a good chance this afternoon. After winning twice Master Orange was not placed at Lingfield Park, but on that form is rather better handicapped here than Royal Tango, The Wolf, Royal Rowland, and several other horses in the race. MASTER ORANGE seems to me the probable winner, with Royal Tango the danger and alternative selection.

PRINCE OF WALES'S STEEPLECHASE (3m. 5f.).—Newsboy won last time out and should again finish in front of Drin, but the form was not made to appear very good by the failure of Cloringo yesterday. Savernake has fallen in his last two races, while Paris Flight has been given quite enough weight, but KINGSFORD must have a good chance on his Lingfield Park form. Even with a small penalty he is very well in here on that form and must be my selection.

FEBRUARY MAIDEN HURDLE (2m.).—On Hurst Park form Burgee at the weights should not beat Laminaria, but it may well be that the form of Burgee on that occasion was all wrong. It is certain that he ran very much better when winning at Newbury last week. On form Laminaria also has the beating of Rubicon II. on their Gatwick form at this afternoon's weights. Abdul won in nice style at Kempton Park and has a chance here. The market will indicate the chances held by the others. On form LAMINARIA should win, but I must admit that I am afraid of Burgee, who seems uncertain, for which reason I have chosen Laminaria.

WELCOME STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—MAGIC MOON has a big weight, but on his last running has a good chance, and is the form selection. The best of the others may be Secretary, who is a good steeplechaser in the making.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The VILLAGE SELLING HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
LYRA (Mr. A. Bassett)			
aMONTPELIER (Mr. G. Baker) ..... Hammond	6	11	7
JEBU (Mr. S. Dickson) ..... Thrale	a	11	7
OSMUND (Mr. F. Beaumont) ..... Beary	a	11	7
aCHANG-CHIA (Captain H. Cator) ..... H. Leader	a	11	7
ZI-LO (Lady Chesham) ..... Gore	a	11	7
PARADEROS (Mr. J. A. Clement) ..... Withington	6	11	7
aINDOUSTAN (Mr. F. Kecott) ..... Escott	a	11	7
ALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Vyner) ..... C. Young	a	11	7
aCOUNT SPAGHETTI (Mr. E. B. Hawkins) ..... Turnbull	a	11	7
TIMMY TITTOPS (Mrs. M. Holland) ..... C. Chapman	a	11	7
RED CONRAD (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Private	6	11	7
BRAKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... Pendarves	a	11	7
aLASHAWAY (Mr. F. Pirie) ..... De Mestre	a	11	7
aGRANDIERE (Mr. G. H. Hardy) ..... Collinson	a	11	7
aNORMAN DUKE (Mr. E. G. Shaw) ..... Gore	6	11	7
aBATTLER (Mr. W. Bottomley) ..... Gilbert	5	11	7
aBORYSTHENES (Major P. B. Read) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11	7
aBEVERCOURT II. (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Sneyd	a	11	7
aPROSPICE (Mr. R. Wootton) ..... Stevens	a	11	7
MITTAGONG (Mr. S. G. de Mestre) ..... F. Wootton	a	11	7
MISCOU (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... De Mestre	5	11	7
aQUICK SERVICE (Mrs. Bancroft) ..... W. Wootton	5	11	7
GALLINA (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... Gore	5	11	7
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS			
LYRA, T. Chisman; MONTPELIER, R. Thrale; CHANG-CHIA, Everett; PARADEROS, H. Haddrell; INDOUSTAN, A. Escott; ALLITERATION, —; LASHAWAY, J. Grantham; GRANDIERE, or QUICK SERVICE, W. Speck; BORYSTHENES, —; MCCarthy; BATTLER, PROSPICE, S. Ingham; MITTAGONG, W. Crump.			

2.0.—The RIPLEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aAPRIL FOOL (Mr. R. Wigram) ..... S. Bennet	6	12	0
BOLD WARRIOR (Mrs. W. Muir) ..... Pendarves	a	12	7
LEMON SQUASH (Mr. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	7
aFRIORITY (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	12	6
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... J. Hamey	a	12	5
aFITZPICTON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... G. Langlands	a	12	5
aKINAWLEY (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... Pendarves	a	12	5
aGROUND SCOUT (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... Goby	a	12	0
MARATHON (Mr. W. Hall) ..... H. A. Brown	a	12	0
LARGIE (Mr. W. Harris) ..... Stevens	a	12	0
LEMON SQUASH (Mr. ——) ..... C. Young	a	12	0
——— (Mr. ——) ..... Thompson	a	12	0
aPINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..... F. Hartigan	6	11	10
BLAKESLEY (Mrs. S. A. ——) ..... A. Law	a	11	9
HENNEQUEMEN (Mr. ——) ..... Stanley	a	11	8
aPITAURARI (Lord Loyat) ..... Woodland	a	11	5
aPRIVATE (Mr. F. H. Sker) ..... Nightingall	5	11	5
SIMON'S LIGHT (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Private	a	10	12
aGLENDYTE (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Gilbert	a	10	8
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS			
APRIL FOOL, T. James; KISSER or LEMON SQUASH, R. Everett; PRIORITY, R. Wyndham; NEWTOWN WONDER, Owner; FITZPICTON, F. Rees; KINAWLEY, Owner or J. Moloney; GROUND SCOUT, Mr. F. Payne; MARATHON, Mr. F. Browne; FITAURARI, Gilbert; PRIVATE, F. Kelly; PINE BLUFF, Ward; PORPHYRION, —.			

2.30.—The CARDINAL'S HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles and about five furlongs and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
SOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	12	7
SIERRA LEONE (Mr. E. S. ——) ..... Escott	6	12	0
THE WOLF (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Willett	a	12	7
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Colling) ..... G. Reed	a	12	4
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. M. H. Hamsworth) ..... Poole	5	12	2
CLASH MOGAN (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	a	12	2
aSONNIUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis) ..... Gore	a	12	2
aLAMINARIA (Mr. D. Davies) ..... Stevens	a	12	0
TOURBILLION (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	12
FAITHFUL CARRY (Mr. J. Tilbert) ..... Stevens	5	11	11
aSAN GIRL (Lady Helen McCalmont) ..... Larkin	5	11	9
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) ..... Gore	6	11	8
aROYAL TANGO (Mr. F. T. Hulse) ..... A. Brown	a	11	8
aROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. P. Kimbell) ..... C. Chapman	6	11	3
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS			
SIERRA LEONE, A. Escott; THE WOLF, S. Ingham; SPECTROSCOPE, P. Rees; MASTER ORANGE, Stott; SONNIUS, T. Van Gisel; LAMINARIA, McCarthy; LANDWARD, Owner; TOURBILLION, W. Payne; GREAT SAND, F. Royal TANGO, W. Speck; ROYAL ROWLAND, C. Pelletier.			

3.0.—The PRINCE OF WALES'S HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs. Three miles, five furlongs and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
KOKO (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a	12	7
CONSOUL (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a	12	7
aNEWSBOY (Captain F. Bibby) ..... Martin	a	11	11
KILBUCK (Mr. E. R. Hartley) ..... in Ireland	a	11	10
BIG WORRIE (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11	7
aSAVERNAKE (Mr. C. G. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	11	7
PARIS FLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11	7
aCONSOUL (Mr. C. L. Mr. E. Platt) ..... C. Young	a	11	7
STOY BELL (Mrs. E. Bibby) ..... Poole	a	11	7
aDRIN (Captain A. F. W. Goosens) ..... Powell	a	11	7
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS			
NEWSBOY, Owner; SAVERNAKE, J. Hardy; PARIS FLIGHT, A. Virall; KINGSFORD, W. Stott; DRIN, Owner.			

3.35.—The FEBRUARY MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	St	lb
aBURGEE (Lord Glanely) ..... T. E. Leader	11	7
LAMINARIA (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	11	0
RUBICON II. (Mr. C. Emanuel) ..... Thrale	11	0
aABDUL (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Duller	11	0
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. F. Aisell) ..... F. Wootton	11	0
HERBRODE (Mr. ——) ..... Thrale	10	7
aACHELOR'S SON (Mrs. ——) ..... Holland	10	7
aLEWSTER (Mr. W. Bullen) ..... Butchers	10	7
aLIGHTFOOT (Mr. A. Butt) ..... W. Payne	10	7
BLACK SHOTWELL (Lord Coventry) ..... Gilbert	10	7
aREDHEAD (Mr. A. J. Ellison) ..... T. Rimell	10	7
aFOUTAIN OMEN (Mr. F. FitzGerald) ..... Pendarves	10	7
BERODADCH (Mr. R. F. ——) ..... Gore	10	7
aEVERREAD FLYER (Lord Glanely) ..... Tabor	10	7
aLEXINGTON LASS (Mr. R. L. Gilmour) ..... Duller	10	7
AMBER JACK (Miss N. C. Hunt) ..... C. Chapman	10	7
aFRISCOTTE (Mr. J. B. Leigh) ..... A. Hunt	10	7
CHOO-CHOO (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Sneyd	10	7
THE SCRIBBLER (Mr. P. Newson) ..... Nightingall	10	7
IRISH MOON (Mr. Nichols) ..... W. Nightingall	10	7
aLITTLEJACK (Mr. C. D. Peacher) ..... Cockton	10	7
DERBY DILLY (Mr. C. Pendarves) ..... O'Neill	10	7
aPURE KNIGHT (Major A. E. Phillips) ..... Pendarves	10	7
KINFOLKS (Mrs. F. M. Rayner) ..... Clement	10	7
OASIS PRINCE (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) ..... East	10	7
SOUTH ESA (Mrs. de Sellincourt) ..... J. Anthony	10	7
PURPLE EMPEROR (Mrs. T. ——) ..... Killaine	10	7
BANKSIDE (Mrs. F. Setchell) ..... Bennison	10	7
TO YOU (Mr. F. Shepherd) ..... De Mestre	10	7
SWEET WILMA (Mr. Simpson-Bretherton) ..... Pilton	10	7
GLENDYTE (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Willett	10	7
LAMBDA (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	10	7
ALEXANDER (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	10	7
aSOLDAN (Mrs. E. C. Wallace) ..... Stevens	10	7
aLITTLEWARRIED (Mrs. T. ——) ..... J. Beary	10	7
GOLDEN RAIN (Sir M. Wilson) ..... Killaine	10	7
CORDUROY (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Coultwhaite	10	7
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS			
BURGEE, T. Leader; LAMINARIA, R. Thrale; RUBICON II., D. Beaophue; ABDUL, —; OLIVER CROMWELL, —; HERBRODE, —; BERODADCH, J. Ettger; WESTERN FLYER, —; LEXINGTON LASS, —; Mallon; AMBER JACK, G. Bennett; PURPLE EMPEROR or BANKSIDE, F. Payne; TO YOU, S. Ingham; LAMBDA, E. Foster; SOLDAN, J. Hogan; LITTLEWANTED, H. Graves; GOLDEN RAIN, W. Speck.			

4.5.—The WELCOME STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aMAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	6	12	0
FIERY FOOT (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Stanley	a	12	8
FLEET SHEET (Mr. H. Bartholomew) ..... Thrale	a	12	0
PANTERON (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... Duller	a	12	0
GREAT GRANDMAR (Lord Londesborough) ..... Gore	a	12	0
EXILE (Captain C. R. Petre) ..... H. A. Brown	a	12	0
DOVECLIFFE (Mrs. Ribh) ..... Petre	6	12	0
EARLY SURPRISE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Hackett	6	12	0
HARRY IV. (Mr. F. H. Bowden) ..... Stevens	a	11	7
aSIR JASPER (Mr. W. Charters) ..... Bowcher	a	11	7
BLUE PETER III. (Mr. E. H. Courage) ..... Payne	a	11	7
KNICKLESTE (Mr. R. D. Davies) ..... Bennet	a	11	7
aVOLEE (Captain C. M. Hanes) ..... Escott	a	11	7
aCAPRIATA (Lady Helen McCalmont) ..... Gore	a	11	7
aFLOSSIE II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Gore	a	11	7
aSHARON (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Withington	6	11	7
SIR DENNIS (Mr. H. Whitney) ..... Anthony	6	11	7
aSECRETARY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Bennison	a	11	7
SOUCAR (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... J. Chapman	a	11	7
aMYSTERIO (Mr. R. Gosse) ..... Hammond	5	11	0
ALDERCOX (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Gore	5	11	0
aPRINCE'S COVERT (Major A. H. Pryce) ..... A. Law	5	11	0
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS			
MAGIC MOON, W. Gurney; FIERY FOOT, F. Brookes; GREAT SAND, H. Darby; EARLY SURPRISE, W. Payne; NICKLESTE, —; VOLEE, —; James; CAPRIATA or MYSTERIO, —; FLOSSIE II., J. Mahoney; SIR DENNIS, R. Piggott; SECRETARY, —; Sullivan; PRINCE'S COVERT, J. Brown. T. Chisman rides other Secretary or Soucar.			

The Ascot Trial Stakes, which is invariably the first race of the meeting, will this year be known as the Queen Anne Stakes.

THE NEW TOTALISATOR

A PORTABLE MACHINE

The new totalisators on which demonstrations have been given to the members of the Racecourse Betting Control Board and representatives of the Press during the last few days on the racecourses at Folkestone and Thirsk are similar machines, though manufactured in part by different companies, and they have been built according to the specifications prescribed by the Board of Control for what is intended to be the standard totalisator in this country.

The demonstrations were given to show what the machine could do, how rapidly and accurately it would work, and how it could be dismantled and most of the parts removed elsewhere. They were merely demonstrations on a small scale of what the standard totalisator will be like when it is in use before long on many of the racecourses in the country. The machine was worked for six horses only, but it can be worked as readily for 20 or 40 or even 80 horses. Work is now in progress to have this machine fully installed and in operation at the Craven meeting at Newmarket at the end of April, and it will also soon be working at Ayr and Hamilton Park.

The machine works automatically from the pressing of the key to issue his ticket to the bettor on to the recording of the amount of that bet on the indicator. It works largely on the same principles as the automatic telephone, and there is a remarkable simplicity in its complicated workings. By means of systems of combinations it has been possible to do with a limited amount of wiring, and the machine is thus less complicated and expensive than other totalisators which require a great number of wires. Each part of the machine is a compact, self-contained unit which can be detached and removed as easily almost as a hat can be taken down from its peg or an electric light bulb removed from its socket. When any part goes wrong it can be taken out at once and a substitute put in its place. Each has its cover to protect it from dust and damage when it is stored away after use. It is proposed to establish central pools of these units where they will be held in readiness and drawn upon for use as required for the various race meetings.

THE TICKET ISSUING MACHINE

The ticket issuing machines, which are manufactured by the Bell Punch and Printing Company, of Uxbridge, are similar in many ways to those in use on the Underground railway. There is a group of keys much like a typewriter, but they cannot be worked until the release has been given from the central control and till the operator has moved another key at the side either forward or backward, as the case may be, for a win bet or a place bet. The tickets are printed automatically by the machine as this key is pressed, and are issued directly to the purchaser. A new plate from which the tickets are printed has to be set in the machine daily, and it contains the code word of the day which will prevent the forging of tickets. There is only one plate for each machine and each contains an ink-well and feed-duct. The tickets may be purchased in five units; these are 2s., which is taken as the unit of betting, 10s., £1, £10, and £100. Tickets can be issued faster than the purchasers can move up to and away from the selling window, and no ticket is printed or issued till the purchase is made and the appropriate key pressed by the operator.

SORTING AND ADDING MACHINES

Immediately that key is pressed contact is established with the main equipment over wires, of which there are only six required at Thirsk, though they might have recorded more than 40 different kinds of bets. The main equipment consists of a number of relay groups where the bets are sorted out according to the various horses, and for win or place, and transferred to the adding machines, which work with such rapidity that the totals may change as rapidly as 40 to 50 times a second. With bets coming in simultaneously from the various ticket-issuing machines, there is need for their being set as it were in queues and taken in order. Those which are taken out in the higher denominations have to be reduced to the unit of 2s. There are two adding machines for each horse, one for win, and the other for place, and two others which record the total units of bets placed. If at any time the number of bets being placed should surpass the capacity of the adding machine, the machine automatically controls the issuing of tickets and holds it up till the arrears are made up and bets may be recorded once more; but as each adding machine has a capacity for as many as 2,400 bets of each denomination a minute, or a total of 12,000 bets a minute, there is little likelihood of that difficulty arising.

THE INDICATOR

From the adding machine contact is made with the indicator which is worked on the principle of lamp monograms. Behind each space in the indicator where a numeral is to be shown stands a bank of 24 electric bulbs in a case, which, like the other units in the machine, may be removed and used elsewhere. By the illumination of selected groups of these lights, as the contact is made from the adding machine, luminous figures are shown on the indicator. At Thirsk two indicators were worked simultaneously, one on each side of the building in which the equipment is housed, but any number of indicators could be worked in the same way. The figures are large and clear and may be read distinctly in bright sunlight at a distance of 150 yards and anywhere up to an angle of 30deg. from the indicator.

CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD

Inside the building is the central control board. The issuing of tickets cannot start until the operator at this board has pressed a switch which sets the whole system in operation and it stops at once automatically as soon as another switch is pressed. Thus no ticket can be issued and no bet recorded as soon as the signal has been given for the off and the operator has pressed his switch. It may be possible even to have this switch controlled automatically from the starting point. At this control board it is possible to see at once if any part of the equipment is failing in its work and have it at once taken out and another similar part put in its place. There is a miniature indicator as well from which the operator may learn at once the state of the betting at any moment.

The dividends to be paid are worked out on an independent calculating machine and the sums are recorded on the indicator by pressing certain keys on a board which stands by the central control board. It is possible that further experiments may be made on the machine so as to have the odds recorded automatically at any given moment and also to work out and declare the dividends automatically, but for the present it is proposed to go on with the machine as it was shown at Folkestone and Thirsk this week.

The power for the working of the totalisator is supplied from petrol generators which, like the component parts, may be taken around from place to place as required. It might be more satisfactory to have the power supplied from some central supply station, but it is feared that some of the racecourses are so situated that such a supply might not be available.

All the units of the machine may be taken out and removed and when no race meeting is in progress nothing is left of the totalisator but the building where the machines are housed, the various stands on which the units are fixed, the underground wiring and the framework of the indicator. It is clear that the invention of a portable totalisator of this kind makes the operations of the Betting Control Board at the various racecourses much more simple. It is estimated there is a saving of 90 per cent. in setting up such totalisators from the cost of erecting a complete machine at each ground. It may thus be possible to have the standard machine at many more racecourses than was at first intended, and it is to be hoped that they will be set up on all in time.

BIG BLACK BOY'S RUNNING

The Kempton Park Stewards (Major F. H. Fetherstonhaugh and Captain M. Weyland—acting for Lord Glanely) inquired at Sandown Park yesterday into the running of Big Black Boy at Kempton Park last Saturday as compared with his running in the Stayers' Handicap Hurdle Race at Lingfield Park on January 15. Having heard the explanation of the owner, Major C. H. Stevens, they accepted it.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Colenso, WIN 4s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Festum, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Dunshaughlin, PLACE 7s. 6d.; Drintyre, WIN 5s., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Toy Bell, PLACE 3s.; Sir Jasper, PLACE 2s. 9d.

2.0.—Peertoi, WIN 4s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Rathnally, PLACE 4s.; Roi de Saba, PLACE 8s. 6d.

2.35.—Glanmore, WIN 37s. 6d., PLACE 12s. 6d.; Valois, WIN 47s. 6d., PLACE 14s. 6d.; Michaelmas Day, PLACE 3s. 6d.; West Indies, PLACE 22s. 3d.

3.5.—Saunter, WIN 4s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Cease Fire, PLACE 2s. 6d.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

1.30 (1.32).—The WOKING SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

COLENSO, br g. by Spion Kop—Petisse (Mr. P. Hands), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb..... R. Thrale 1
FESTUM, gr g. by Prince Galahad—Marcareme (Mr. W. Scott), 5 yrs, 10st. 2lb..... H. Graves 2
DUNSHAUGHLIN, ch g. by Arch-Gift—Avoona (Mr. A. Law), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb..... G. Turner 3
Spigot Lodge (Mrs. E. Brock), aged, 12st. 7lb..... F. Brookes 0
Due de Guise (Mrs. Panto), 4 yrs, 11st. 11lb. R. Everett 0
Easy Virtue (Mr. W. P. Tyser), aged, 11st. 11lb. T. Morgan 0
Fairy (Mr. J. Sale), aged, 11st. 6lb..... T. James 0
Polange (Mr. A. Bozall), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb..... J. Hogan 0
Epilogue (Mr. Johnson), 5 yrs, 11st. (car. 11st. 3lb.) W. Redmond 0
Lemurian (Mr. A. Bassett), 6 yrs, 10st. 10lb. Owner 0
Flaxen Roy (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 10st. 11lb. T. Chisman 0
Dutch Gold (Mr. O. Smith), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. F. Frederpaat 0
(Winner trained by Tharle, at Shirley, Croydon.) S. Ingham 0

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Colenso, 3 to 1 Festum, 7 to 1 Duc de Guise, 100 to 7 Flaxen Boy, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by six lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Dutch Gold was fourth and Fairy last.

2.0 (2.2).—The STANLEY CUP (Amateur Riders) HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. in cluding cup value 50 sovs, at option of winner. Three miles and about 125 yards.

DRINTYRE, br g. by Drinmore—Lady Longwood (Mr. C. N. Brownhill), aged, 11st. 11lb. ...Owner 1
TOY BELL, br g. by Santos—Clarebell (Mrs. R. D. Osborn), aged, 11st. 12lb..... R. Bennett 2
SIR JASPER, b g. by Rockaway—Fosterea (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham), aged, 11st. 7lb. Mr. L. Whitfield 3
Fine Yarn (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 11st. ...Owner 0
Smoke Cloud (Mr. C. Winn), aged, 10st. 2lb. Mr. G. Owen 0
Cuthbert (Mr. R. H. Courage), aged, 10st. 2lb. R. Everett 0
Cloringo (Wing-Commander W. R. Read), aged, 10st. 11lb. (car. 10st. 9lb.)..... Mr. F. Cundell 0
Royal Stingo (Mr. R. W. Buckingham), aged, 10st. 11lb. (car. 10st. 9lb.)..... Mr. G. Blaker 0
(Winner trained by Tharle, at Shirley, Croydon)

BETTING.—3 to 1 each agst Drintyre and Cloringo, 7 to 2 Toy Bell, 9 to 2 Sir Jasper, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Smoke Cloud was fourth and Cloringo the only other to finish.

2.35 (2.36).—The PRINCE ALBERT HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 300 sovs. Two miles.

PEERTOI, br g. by Achtoi—Lady Perce (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 12st. .....S. Ingham 1
RATHNALLY, br g. by Achtoi—May (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 10st. 12lb. .....R. Everett 2
ROI DE SABA, gr c. by Roi Herode—Saba (Sir P. Newman), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. .....W. Speck 3
Kinnaird (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. 7lb.....W. Stott 0
Hercules (Sir M. McAlpine), aged, 11st. 12lb. Alan (Vicomtesse de la Chapelle), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. T. Morgan 0
The Brown Talisman (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. .....M. Scott 0
Lounge Lizard (Lord Loval), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ...R. Everett 0
Saroeg (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 6 yrs, 10st. ...L. Butchers 0
(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—6 to 5 agst Peertoi, 9 to 2 each Roi de Saba and The Brown Talisman, 7 to 1 Rathnally, 8 to 1 Kinnaird, 100 to 8 Hercules, 100 to 7 Lounge Lizard, 20 to 1 Alan, 50 to 1 agst Saroeg.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. Kinnard was fourth and Lounge Lizard last.

3.5 (3.10).—The MOLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and a half and about 75 yards.

GLANMORE, bl or br g. by Ardcon—Hestonia (Captain T. McDougal), aged, 11st. 9lb. E. Everett 1
Lucidor (Mr. H. Savill), aged, 11st. 2lb. ...T. Morgan 0
Easy Virtue (Mr. W. P. Tyser), aged, 11st. 11lb. Mr. H. A. Brown 0
St. Roy (Major T. Sebag-Montefiore), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb. G. Goswell 0
Dash o' White (Mr. P. S. Akroyd), aged, 10st. K. Pigrott 0
(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Easy Virtue, 5 to 2 Lucidor, 6 to 1 Dash o' White, 7 to 1 Glanmore, 100 to 7 agst St. Roy.

The winner finished alone.

3.35 (3.39).—The METROPOLITAN MAIDEN HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

VALOIS, ch h. by Poltava—Valini (Mrs. V. Emanuel), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. .....P. Donoghue 1
MICHAELMAS DAY, gr g. by Tetratema—Sister Barry (Mr. C. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. W. Stott 2
WEST INDIES, b m. by Jackdaw—Isle of the Blessed (Mr. C. B. Howe), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. C. Mallon 3
Elton (Mrs. R. W. Foster), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. T. Leader 0
Livid (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ...G. Beasley 0
Lemington (Mr. F. L. Hill), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. J. Mollorney 0
Trunk Call (Mr. H. J. Joel), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. J. Hogan 0
The Wheedler (Sir M. McAlpine), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. F. Brookes 0
Young Middleton (Mr. M. Markham), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. T. Ingham 0
Cheerio (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. J. Hamey 0
Cabman (Major H. Musker), 5

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

F.A. CUP

THE ARSENAL'S VICTORY

The Arsenal beat Birmingham in their replayed tie in the Fourth Round of the Football Association Cup competition at Birmingham yesterday by one goal to none. Birmingham played the same side that drew at Highbury last Saturday, but The Arsenal brought in James for Jones at inside left, and Williams for Hulme at outside right. Lewis had recovered from his thigh injury and kept goal in place of Preedy.

The all-important goal was scored five minutes after half-time from a penalty kick, Barkas having tripped Lambert in the penalty area as he was going right through. Baker gave Hibbs no chance to save, placing the ball in the corner of the net with a hard low drive. Birmingham changed Briggs from outside right to inside left, Curtis going on the wing, after this, but the change, which had been the other way about at Highbury and which was responsible for a replay being necessary, had no effect this time.

The Arsenal forwards made the mistake of keeping the ball too close in the first half, with the result that, after the first 15 minutes, they never looked like scoring. After half-time, however, they swung the ball about and again it was only brilliant goalkeeping by Hibbs which kept them out. Birmingham had the better of the play in the first half, but Lewis also was in great form, and The Arsenal defence generally looked safe. Hapgood was the better of the two backs, while Roberts at centre half-back prevented Bradford from looking dangerous. John held up the Birmingham right wing very effectively. Liddell and Barkas, the Birmingham backs, were sound, but with a more skilful centre-forward than Lambert to deal with they would have been in trouble more than once.

James played a great constructive game in the second half, and is in a class by himself at the long through passing game. His defensive play when The Arsenal were being sorely pressed in the first half was also very fine. Crosbie was about the best of the Birmingham forwards, but was unlucky in finding both John and Hapgood at the top of their form.

The ground, which was on the soft side, was packed some little time before the start, a number of spectators being perched precariously on the roofs of the stands, on boardings, and even on telegraph poles. Parker won the toss and in the first minute Hibbs had to dive full length to save a drive by Lambert. The Arsenal kept up the attack and Williams and Jack were badly fouled in quick succession. Hibbs saved well from a long shot by Baker, and then a terrific drive by Bastin struck the cross-bar and rebounded with Hibbs well beaten. The bombardment went on for about a quarter of an hour, and then Birmingham rallied and took play to the other end of the field. The extent of their rallying powers may best be judged from the fact that they forced four corners in eight minutes. Lewis made a good save from a cross-drive by Bradford, and then Roberts saved what looked like a certain goal by charging Briggs off the ball as he was in the act of shooting from very close range. The Arsenal made spasmodic raids, but the forwards seemed to have lost their grip of the game. Lewis had just a good saves from Briggs and Bradford, and, although Bastin forced a corner at the other end, Birmingham were soon back again. The Arsenal made two more raids before half-time, which, however, arrived with no score.

The Arsenal altered their plan of campaign as soon as the second half was started, and with excellent results. They attacked from the kick-off, and it seemed only a matter of minutes before they got a goal. In point of fact it was 4½ minutes after the restart when Baker kicked his penalty goal, which may or may not be an unsatisfactory means of winning and losing a match, but in this case Lambert appeared certain to score until he was tripped. After this The Arsenal continued to have the better of the play, and it was Birmingham's turn to indulge in spasmodic raids. Bradford missed a good chance of equalizing when he headed wide from a centre by Briggs, and a little later he shot well over the cross-bar with only Lewis to beat. About this time James was lying well behind the rest of The Arsenal forwards and sending through passes up the centre to Lambert. Hibbs made good saves from Lambert, Bastin, and Williams in quick succession, and then Jack missed only by inches from a centre by Williams. Hereabouts Curtis and Briggs changed places in an effort to pull the match out of the fire, but The Arsenal were playing like winners and continued to have the better of the exchanges until the end.

It was an exciting game, and on the whole a very good one. On the balance of play The Arsenal deserved to win, although one could not help feeling that Birmingham were just a little bit unlucky not to have obtained a goal in the first half.

The teams were:—

BIRMINGHAM.—Hibbs, goal; Liddell and Barkas, backs; Nicholl, Morrall, and Crinson, half-backs; Briggs, Bradford, Lambert, Crosbie, and Hicks, forwards.

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

SWINDON TOWN OUTPLAYED

Manchester City beat Swindon Town by 10 goals to one before a crowd of 46,000 people. Swindon Town were run off their feet by their opponents, but it was not till well on in the second half that it became apparent that Manchester City would win by such a large score. In the first few minutes of the match Manchester City were nervous, and if the Swindon players had not been anxious too they might have got an early goal and gained confidence to help them later in the game. As it was they missed several chances.

The first goal was scored by Johnson about a quarter of an hour after the start, and Marshall (2) and Brook also scored before half-time. The score seemed to point to a comfortable victory by Manchester City, but they kept making the pace up to the end, and Swindon Town were only able to play as a team in the last few minutes. Otherwise they were completely outplayed. One of the chief causes of the onesidedness of the match was the poor covering up of the Swindon defence when Brook, who had a share in several goals, attacked. He had rarely to use his cunning to get past the defenders and he beat them in the shrewd use of his speed when the ball was pushed through for him to get in his stride. Tait and Marshall each scored twice before Morris shot a fine goal for Swindon, and Tait and Marshall shot also the last two goals. Swindon Town played too much down the centre and the wing players were not given many chances. Eddleston and McCartney were the best of the forwards and Archer and Humphries played hard at half-back. It was not the fault of the full-backs that Swindon Town were outplayed, and Webster, the young goalkeeper, who was playing in his first Cup-tie and making only his second appearance in the Swindon team, was the hero of the match. He saved many times pluckily. Cowan and Johnson were the mainsprings of the Manchester City attacking strength.

The teams were:—

MANCHESTER CITY.—Barber, goal; Felton and McCloy, backs; Barrass, Cowan, and Heapy, half-backs; Toseland, Marshall, Tait, Johnson, and Brook, forwards.

SWINDON TOWN.—Webster, goal; Penn and Girvan, backs; Low, Humphries, and Archer, half-backs; Denyer, Eddleston, Morris, Roberts, and McCartney, forwards.

RESULTS

F.A. CUP—FOURTH ROUND

	Goals		Goals
THE ARSENAL (Baker)	1	*BIRMINGHAM	0
*BRADFORD (Millership, Davis)	2	DERBY COUNTY (Talbot)	1
CHARLTON ATHLETIC (Lennox)	1	MIDDLESBROUGH (Bruce)	1
		(After extra time.)	
*MANCHESTER CITY (Johnson, Marshall 2, Brook, Tait 2)	10	SWINDON TOWN (Morris)	1

THE REVISED DRAW

The following is the revised draw for the Fifth Round of the F.A. Cup, to be played on Saturday, February 15:—

NEWCASTLE UNITED v. BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION.
HUDDERSFIELD TOWN v. BRADFORD CITY.
ASTON VILLA v. BLACKBURN ROVERS.
WEST HAM UNITED v. MILLWALL.
MANCHESTER CITY v. HULL CITY.
SUNDERLAND v. NOTTINGHAM FOREST.
MIDDLESBROUGH v. CHARLTON ATHLETIC v. THE ARSENAL.
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY v. BRADFORD.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION RULES

LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Royal Air Force (2.45).

HOSPITALS CUP.—FIRST ROUND
RICHMOND.—St. Mary's v. Westminster.

ASSOCIATION RULES

CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge Town v. Cambridge University.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.
GREAT YARMOUTH.—Suffolk v. Norfolk.

DRAWN GAME AT CHARLTON

EXTRA TIME PLAYED

A third match between Charlton Athletic and Middlesbrough will be necessary in the Fourth Round of the F.A. Cup competition. Yesterday, at Charlton, extra time was not sufficient for either side to force a decision and the tie ended in a drawn game of one goal all. The game was watched by a crowd of about 35,000 people.

Charlton were able to field the same team that drew in the original match, but Middlesbrough had Elkes, the former Tottenham Hotspur player, in the place of Carr, Forrest at left-half back instead of McFarlane, and this time had Smith, their International right back, available. None of these changes, however, upset the balance of things to any great extent, while the conditions were normal enough to favour only the side that played the better football.

Charlton, who occupy the seventh position in the Second League as Middlesbrough occupy the seventh in the First, set a considerable pace and compared favourably with their opponents during the first half. They deserved their lead of one goal, though several times the referee's whistle unintentionally did more to pull up the Middlesbrough inside forwards than the foul that occasioned it. A total lack of anything like an advantage rule was one of the features of the game. At least half-a-dozen times a man was fouled in one way or another, but still got away with the ball, only to be pulled up for an offence that neither he nor his side had committed.

Charlton, however, were unable to stay the pace they themselves had set, and, further weakened by an injury to Astley, one of their cleverest forwards, were rarely dangerous in the second half. Still, so well was Camsell shadowed and so courageous remained the defence made up by Robertson, in goal, and Smith and Langford, the two backs, that it was not until 12 minutes from time that Middlesbrough scored their first and equalizing goal. Charlton were a very much side when extra time was started, and, once at least, their goal had a wonderful escape, but, in the last 15 minutes of all they roused themselves sufficiently to hold their opponents, and, with the aid of a series of free kicks and a really excellent effort by the forwards, no longer helped much by a worn-out line of half-backs, they were able to finish the game with credit.

In the first half it was not only the liveliness and speed of the forwards but the magnificent marking, tackling, and accurate kicking up-field of the defence that gave Charlton the advantage. The close shadowing by G. H. Armitage of a centre-forward possessing the reputation of a Camsell was to be expected, but it was well done. Similarly, Pugsley, a Welsh International half-back, gave Pease and Elkes as little room as possible. Even so, it required some quite exceptional saving by the backs to defeat the swift breaks-away of the Middlesbrough forwards. Langford, at left back, deserved to be regarded as the outstanding player on the field, so intelligent were his anticipations of the ball and so clean his tackling and kicking.

Among the incidents favourable to Charlton in attack were a splendid shot by Astley, well-saved by Mathieson, and some excellent centres and shots by Horton and Brown, the wing men. One of Horton's shots at close range perhaps was unlucky to find the goalkeeper just in the right spot. After 23 minutes' play Lennox was able to scoop the ball into the net following a shot by Astley that had cannoned into one of the backs. At the other end of the field Camsell got in a shot or two, once missing by, perhaps a foot from the middle of a *mêlée*, and again as the result of a clever pass by Pease straight across, running through the centre and shooting over the cross-bar.

In the second half, with Astley limping badly and the half-backs tiring steadily, Charlton depended more and more upon their defence. Camsell and the right wing were held fairly well, but Bruce, at inside left, became more and more dangerous. It was Bruce, appropriately enough, who scored his side's goal with a brilliant first-time shot, after Webster had placed the ball up-field and Muttitt and Camsell had beaten the tacklers by two quick passes. Middlesbrough had two more clear chances; once, when one of Pease's centres was nearly turned by Armitage into his own goal, and again when Webster hit the cross-bar with a terrific drive. The most notable incident of extra time occurred in the first half, when Elkes found himself in front of an open goal, shot straight and hard, and yet had the mortification of seeing the ball go too high, Robertson having plunged forward on to his knees and managed to fist the ball over the cross-bar in a most remarkable manner.

The second replay will be at Stamford Bridge next Monday, when the kick-off will be at 2.30 and, once more, extra time will be played if necessary.

The teams yesterday were:—

CHARLTON.—Robertson, goal; Smith and Langford, backs; Hird, G. H. Armitage, and Pugsley, half-backs; Brown, Astley, Lennox, Rankin, and Horton, forwards.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Mathieson, goal; Smith and Ashman, backs; Miller, Webster, and Forrest, half-backs; Pease, Elkes, Camsell, Bruce, and Muttitt, forwards.

CHARTERHOUSE BEAT THE CASUALS

Charterhouse beat the Casuals—always a good performance by a school—by six goals to five at Godalming yesterday.

The School backs, particularly Hollebone, were the steadier pair. Hollebone's tackling and kicking were very well judged and Hacking was very safe. Probyn put in much useful work for the Casuals. Middleton, the Charterhouse captain, at centre half-back, was always on the ball, and he nursed his forwards well. Wreford-Brown and Baines tackled well on the wings. The Casuals' forwards did not get together in the first half, but improved later, and were quite frequently dangerous individually. They had the larger share of the attack, and when Charterhouse's first goal came, Moss running the ball down from halfway, with no one to beat except the goalkeeper, it was the first time that the School had approached within striking distance.

The Casuals returned to the attack and Kemp-Welch forced two corners, from the second of which Van der Borgh narrowly missed the goal with a first-time shot. Charterhouse then attacked in earnest, and Jeavons scored a goal from a corner. Jeavons was by far the best of the School forwards. He scored five of the goals and fitted in admirably with the rest of the line, of whom Pope, at centre-forward, did well. The Casuals scored through Kemp-Welch, but Jeavons added Charterhouse's third goal before half-time. A fourth came early in the second half. The Casuals, who had sadly lacked effective combination, then began to settle down, and they threatened to overhaul their opponents, but Jeavons saw to it that they did not. Rossage had shown poor form at outside-right, but he made amends with three fine shots, all of which beat McGaw, and Kemp-Welch scored in the last two minutes.

The teams were:—

CHARTERHOUSE.—I. T. McGaw, goal; E. B. Hacking and G. T. Hollebone, backs; A. J. Wreford-Brown, C. Middleton (captain), and G. H. Baines, half-backs; W. Moss, jun., R. S. Jeavons, N. S. Pope, A. S. C. Hutton, and F. C. L. Matthews, forwards.

CASUALS.—A. Jeacocke, goal; F. G. Probyn and C. H. Jo Hill, backs; F. E. Melior, H. F. Robinson, and R. B. Beare, half-backs; W. Rossage, M. Van der Borgh (captain), G. D. Kemp-Welch, G. A. K. Collins, and J. Graves, forwards.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL TRIAL

The revised teams for the Amateur International Trial Match, England v. The Rest, at Ilford on Saturday, are as follows:

ENGLAND.—R. Howard Baker (Corinthians), goal; F. J. Gregory (Wimbledon) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; G. D. Hopson (Bradford City), R. J. C. Robinson (R.A.F.), and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians) (captain), half-backs; L. B. Morrish (Dulwich Hamlet), C. Boyle (Linotype, Altrincham), C. T. Ashton (Corinthians), A. G. Doggart (Corinthians), and R. Rimmer (Southport), forwards.

THE REST.—A. E. Millington (Liverpool Police), goal; J. W. Preston (Leyton) and J. G. Knight (Casuals) (captain), backs; J. E. A. Gilderson (Ilford), W. T. Whitwell (Corinthians), and F. Anderson (Crittall's Athletic), half-backs; G. S. Watson (Charlton Athletic), J. C. Burns (Queen's Park Rangers), G. H. Smithies (Preston North End), S. M. Bewick (Bournemouth and B.A.), and G. D. Peyton (Ilford), forwards.

Reserves to travel:—C. H. Abbott (Corinthians), L. Craymer (Ilford), and H. L. Coates (Royal Navy).

SCOTTISH AMATEUR TEAM

The following team was chosen yesterday to represent Scotland in the Amateur International match with Wales at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on February 8:—

E. Peden (Queen's Park), goal; T. Campbell (Queen's Park) and C. Watson (Queen's Park), backs; R. Grant (Queen's Park), R. Gillespie (Queen's Park), and W. King (Queen's Park), half-backs; W. Mackenzie (Clydesdale), J. MacDonald (Murrayfield Amateurs), D. MacLelland (Queen's Park), W. Watt (Govanhill F.P.), and W. Buchanan (Darlington), forwards.

Seven of the team are Queen's Park players, and those who are new to amateur international football are Campbell, Grant, Ring, Mackenzie, Watt, and Buchanan.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*ALLEYNIAN SCHOOL	5	HIGHGATE SCHOOL	1
ROYAL EXCHANGE	7	*STRAND SCHOOL	5
*CHARTERHOUSE	6	CASUALS	5
		(*Home team)	

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

Queen's Club beat the Bath Club in the first division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Bath Club courts yesterday by three matches to none.

Queen's Club go, for the time being, to the top of the table, but should the Royal Automobile Club beat the Conservative Club today by three matches to none they will resume their position as leaders. The loss of all three matches is a serious one to the Bath Club. They were able to put a good side into the court yesterday, but not nearly their best one. Captain V. A. Cazalet, the Amateur Champion, who has been in America, could not arrive in time to play, and Captain J. E. Tomkinson has had no serious squash rackets since the end of last season. Both should be available later on, perhaps next week, and every other week until the competition is finished.

W. D. Macpherson (Queen's Club) beat I. Akers-Douglas (Bath Club) by three games to one (7—9, 9—7, 9—4, 9—2). Akers-Douglas won the first rally of the match, but Macpherson went to 5—1 in the next hand. Akers-Douglas drew level with a service and a straight drop in the left corner, but Macpherson went away again to 6—3. Akers-Douglas made one and two aces in consecutive hands, scoring one ace by a rather lucky back-hand volley kill, but Macpherson was ahead again at 7—6. Akers-Douglas killed the next service with a back-hand rackets stroke and won the game with a hard length shot down the left-side wall, a fast cross-stroke which Macpherson hit down, and a service into the left-hand corner which Macpherson put on the board. Macpherson led 2—0 in the second game, scoring an ace by service and another through his opponent slipping and coming down on one knee. Macpherson led 3—1, and two hands later went to 6—2 with a run of three aces, made by beautiful shots.

There were several tremendously fast rallies, Akers-Douglas scoring one ace with a beautiful back-hand reverse angles volley, and then Macpherson went from 7—4 to game and on to 3—0 in the third game, a brilliant sequence of five aces. Macpherson after a lot of hands was 5—1, but Akers-Douglas picked up to 3—5. Macpherson made a run of three aces, playing one defensive rally in a way worthy of C. R. Read, a rally in which he finally turned defence into attack and which he won. Akers-Douglas put him out and made a point with a fore-hand cross-stroke which nicked on the left side wall, but Macpherson got in again with a fore-hand side-wall drop cleverly masked, and won a hard rally for the game. Macpherson went on to 5—0 in the fourth game, a sequence of six aces. Akers-Douglas, fast and aggressive though he is, was now almost always on the defensive. He scored two aces, but after two blank hands—both long rallies—he was almost done, and Macpherson, setting the pace faster than ever, went to game and match in his next hand with an unfinished run of four aces.

F. M. Strawson (Queen's Club) beat C. R. Fenwick (Bath Club) by three games to none (9—0, 10—8, 9—0). Strawson made a sequence of 12 aces in his first hand, scoring four aces by service and outplaying Fenwick in the rallies. Although Fenwick played a much sounder and more offensive game after this, Strawson led 8—1. Then, in his seventh hand, Fenwick, hitting very hard and keeping Strawson continually on his comparatively weak back-hand, made a sequence of five aces to reach 8—8. Strawson was in again twice at game-ball, but hit two easy returns down, and Fenwick drew level at 8—8. Strawson set, and Fenwick hit the very top of the board to put himself out, and Strawson won the game with a cross-length stroke to the left-hand corner and a drop service, which stuck in the right corner. In the third game Strawson made a sequence of seven aces, Fenwick being quite unable to hold the pace set.

K. C. Gandar-Dower (Queen's Club) beat K. A. Wagg (Bath Club) by three games to none (9—2, 9—5, 9—0). Gandar-Dower made a sequence of eight aces in his first hand, four by service. In the second game Wagg, with two runs of two aces in consecutive hands, led 4—0, and later was 5—1. Gandar-Dower went ahead with a sequence of five aces, in which he played two beautiful straight drops, both of which nicked, and a half-drop, which also nicked. Gandar-Dower played for the nick deliberately each time. After three blank hands Gandar-Dower won the game and went on to 3—0 in the third game, a sequence of six aces. Wagg was in twice in this game, but could not score an ace.

THE SECOND DIVISION

Prince's Club defeated the Roehampton Club at Roehampton in the second division by two matches to one.

The results were:—

Sub-Lieutenant G. S. Salt, R.N. (Prince's) lost to P. H. Fennell (2—9, 10—8, 2—9, 8—10, 7—9, 9—7, 6—9, 10—8).
G. C. Newman (Prince's) beat R. H. W. Hope (9—3, 9—7, 6—9, 10—8).
W. Ross Skinner (Prince's) beat A. D. Stocks (6—9, 9—1, 9—4, 9—7).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BRISTOL BEAT OXFORD

Although they were without Burland and Brown, Bristol, on their own ground, beat Oxford University yesterday by a goal, a dropped goal, and a try (12 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points).

Both sets of forwards made some strong rushes in the early play, but at last the Oxford backs set up a clever passing movement which ended in Roberts scoring a try, and the same combination brought a further try by Lindsay. Black placed a goal. Bristol reduced their arrears before the interval, Lillicrap scoring a try and Collins dropping a goal. Oxford scored another try through Lindsay, but again the home team attacked strongly and, though they missed chances, they got in front before the finish, McGougan scoring a try which Collins converted.

The Royal Naval College, Greenwich, beat the United Services at Greenwich yesterday by four goals, a dropped goal, and two tries (30 points) to a penalty goal (3 points). The Services, however, had a scratch side out, and their heavy defeat in the circumstances was hardly surprising.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*BROCKLEY SCHOOL	14	HABERDASHERS' SCHOOL	8
*RUTLISH SCHOOL	43	CHRIST'S HOSPITAL II.	0
*TIFFIN'S SCHOOL	5	WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	0
*BRISTOL UNIVERSITY A	9	BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL	3
TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD	9	*ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL	8
*COLYN G.S.	20	CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL	8
*ST. JOHN'S, LEATHERHEAD	19	U.C.S.	5
*TIFFIN SCHOOL	3	WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	0
		* Home team.	

FENCING

JUNIOR SABRE COMPETITION

Preliminary pools III. and IV. in the Junior Sabre competition were fought last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, three fencers from each pool of six qualifying for the second round.

There were two outstanding fencers in pool III.—R. D. S. Anderson, of the Sabre Club and Masks F.C., and G. T. S. Chatterton, of the London Fencing Club, who learnt his sabre play from the very sound instructors of the Nautical College, Pangbourne. When the pair met Anderson won by four hits to two, and, as he headed the pool undefeated, must be accorded chief honours. He was not altogether convincing in his other fights, however, and was taken to the seventh hit by both W. A. Evill and G. J. Sills. Chatterton, on the other hand, finished off most of his fights in summary fashion, being hit only three times in his other four fights, and had only seven scored on him in the pool to Anderson's 11. Sills, who hails from the William Black Institute, lost to the two leaders only, and with them gained promotion, Evill, J. G. R. Clarke, and C. S. Humpherston, with three, four, and five defeats respectively, failing to qualify for the second round.

There was some close fighting in pool IV., C. E. Heys-Hallett, Salle Bertrand, was the fencer with most knowledge of the weapon, gained at the University and in the Navy, and should have headed the pool undefeated, but was beaten by K. G. Vandyck, a very promising sabreur who is at present far too wild. W. Rippon (Masks F.C.) was thus enabled to tie with Heys-Hallett for first place with one defeat each; but his actual sabre play was not so good. He made a lot of clever stop-hits with the point, but did not employ the edge of his weapon enough. Vandyck gained the last place for promotion.

The Royal Air Force F.U. beat the London University F.C. by 15 victories to 12 in a three-weapon match at Bertrand's Academy yesterday, winning the foil, *épée*, and sabre each by five wins to four.

TOBOGGANING

ST. MORITZ, Jan. 29.—The concluding half of the race for the Curzon Cup was decided on the Cresta Run here to-day and resulted in a victory for J. R. Heaton. The aggregate times for the six courses were as follows:—

J. R. Heaton, 4min. 39 3-5sec. 1; T. Heaton, 4min. 40 3-5sec. 2; R. Hawkes, 4min. 40 2-5sec. 3; J. W. Giles, 4min. 41 2-5sec. 4.

The cup was won last year by R. Hawkes.—*Reuter.*

BILLIARDS

McCONACHY v. NEWMAN

The match between McConachy and Newman was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall in Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, yesterday, when McConachy was leading by 982. Playing consistently in the afternoon McConachy increased his lead to 1,160, scoring 931 for an average of 66, while Newman made 753 for an average of 58.

In the early part of the play McConachy increased a run of 74 (unfinished) only to 82, but he played fairly consistently to make breaks of 29, 185, 25, and 158, while Newman added runs of 170 and 48. McConachy then asked that the balls should be changed, and when this had been done he made a fine break of 306. McConachy has shown in this match that he understands and appreciates the value of the top-of-the-table game as much as any of the English players. He controls the balls in a prescribed area, to which this phase of the game is confined, in a clever way. So long as the rules of the game remain as they are the winner-cannon movement will continue to present a scoring process which has become the most popular method of progress with many of the leading players. It was first played by John Roberts and has been developed greatly since.

McConachy had little occasion to visit the balk end of the table, except when he made a very thin, and beautifully judged, loser, an accepted sign that for the moment he had lost what he considered to be a suitable position to continue his progress by top-of-the-table play. He made few mistakes in the break until he missed a straight winner. Newman failed to make a similar type of stroke when he had scored 194, and he spoiled a good position when he ran through the first object ball in playing an ordinary ball-to-ball cannon after scoring 97. McConachy, in the meantime, maintained his lead easily with runs of 84 and 38, but when Newman fouled a ball, McConachy had scored only 61 when he failed to make an easy cut winner.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 4,997; Newman (in play), 3,837.

Showing the best form that he has displayed in the match, McConachy outplayed his opponent in the evening, when he scored 1,644 for the very good average of 183, while Newman made 486 for an average of 48. This gave the New Zealand player a lead of 2,318.

McConachy made such quick progress after a moderate start that he was able to secure a big lead. Newman increased a run of 19 (unfinished) to 144, and four visits later he made a run of 58 cannons in a break of 207. With the exception of these two breaks Newman did very little, his highest run afterwards being 41. Having scored only 75 points in his first four visits, with a highest break of 59, McConachy showed very good form in a break of 616, the highest in the match so far. McConachy judged the strength of his stroke so accurately at the top of the table that he had little cause to play from the balk end. Several times the red ball ran rather wide, but McConachy cut the ball in cleanly. He was playing from hand when he missed a thin ball-to-ball cannon, but McConachy maintained his form by making runs of 232 and 329 at successive visits, in each of which he played the top-of-the-table game with the same accuracy.

McConachy made these three breaks, representing 1,077 points, while Newman was scoring 43, and although Newman added a break of 93, which included 35 cannons, the New Zealand player increased his lead with another splendid break of 475. McConachy does not trouble about the close cannon game, and when he obtained position for this form of scoring he made no effort to retain it. His play in other phases of the game was as accurate as before. Soon after completing the fourth hundred McConachy made a brilliant long-range cushion cannon and a forcing screw loser, but in the end he missed a thin loser.

The closing scores were:—McConachy (in play), 6,641; Newman, 4,323.

LINDRUM v. SMITH

Smith made a fine break of 885 during the afternoon session of his match against Lindrum at Manchester yesterday, failing in the end with a difficult run through the white. The majority of the points in that run were from all-round-the-table billiards, in which there were some brilliant losing hazards. Just previously Lindrum had made a break of 414. Lindrum had an aggregate of 645 for an average of 107, and Smith scored 1,229 for an average of 205.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 6,542; Smith (in play), 3,881.

In the evening Lindrum made a break of 1,001 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 8,484; Smith, 4,116.

DAVIS v. FALKINER

Falkiner had much the better of the earlier session of play yesterday in his billiard match with Davis at Thurston's Hall and scored 1,536 for an average of 193, while Davis made only 264 for an average of 33. The scores at the interval were:—Falkiner (receives 3,000, to play), 7,222; Davis, 5,426.

In the evening Davis made a break of 1,063. The closing scores were:—Falkiner (receives 3,000), 7,483; Davis (in play), 7,000.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The final heat of 2,000 points up in the London Qualifying Section of the Amateur Championship was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when S. Lee was leading Stephen Walter by 728. Lee placed himself in a winning position by increasing his advantage to 1,063, scoring 501 for an average of 26, while Walter made 166 for an average of 9.

The prospect of Lee, who is one of the youngest of the competitors, winning the Championship this season is a reasonably good one. His averages for the first three sessions of the present game are 36, 21, and 26, and his form has been so promising that he is likely to prove an extremely difficult opponent to beat. Although he was not consistent Lee played fairly steadily, making breaks of 33, 47, and 72, while the highest runs by Walter were 13, 21, and 25. Each made a small double-figure run and Lee then gave one of the best displays ever seen in an Amateur Championship game. Scoring chiefly from the balk end of the table Lee played his losing hazards well. He misjudged a few strokes, but experienced very few actual difficulties until, when the break had reached 246, he missed a difficult run-through cannon along the top cushion. The break is the highest Lee has ever made in a match in public, and it is the biggest run made in any of the qualifying competitions this season. Walter was outplayed, but he added runs of 20 and 21 before Lee reached his points with a break of 49 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—S. Lee (in play), 1,501; Stephen Walter, 438.

LAWN TENNIS

GALLIA TOURNAMENT

CANNES, Jan. 29.—An excellent performance was accomplished by J. D. Morris, a young English player, at the Gallia Tournament here to-day, when he beat Count L. Salm by 6—2, 6—3, but Morris was unable to extend W. T. Tilden in the next round. Tilden, who had beaten K. Warden in the first round by 6—2, 6—1, beat Morris by 6—2, 6—2.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—W. T. Tilden beat Kay Warden (6—2, 6—1); J. D. Morris beat Count L. Salm (6—2, 6—3); R. L. Pope beat E. Harmsworth (6—3, 3—6, 6—1); J. J. Gerhault beat Colonel F. F. Elwes (6—2, 6—2); Valentine Gross beat Lord Charles Hope (6—3, 6—2). SECOND ROUND.—Tilden beat Morris (6—2, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mlle. A. Weiwers (6—0, 6—0). THIRD ROUND.—Miss Ryan beat Mme. V. B. Tauzay (6—2, 6—2).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—W. T. Tilden and C. H. Kingsley beat A. S. Dabney and Colonel Symons (6—0, 6—0).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—W. T. Tilden and Fräulein Lilly Aussem beat G. Nicholden and Fräulein Loewenthal (6—2, 6—2).—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
WADHAM II.	14	PEMBROKE II.	7
ST. EDWARD SCHOOL II.	11	WORCESTER II.	0
KEBLE II.	12	EXETER II.	0

ASSOCIATION

	Goals		Goals
BALLIOL	3	WORCESTER	1
ST. EDMUND HALL	1	READING UNIVERSITY	0
MAGDALEN	3	ST. JOHN'S XI.	0
PEMBROKE	2	ST. JOHN'S	1
QUEEN'S	6	UNIVERSITY	1
EXETER	4	HERTFORD	1
ORIEL	2	KEBLE	0

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY
KNOCK-OUT

	Pts.		Pts.
ST. JOHN'S	39	EMMANUEL	0
CORPUS CHRISTI	8	TRINITY	6

ASSOCIATION
LEAGUE DIVISION II.

	Goals		Goals
FITZWILLIAM HOUSE	2	CLARE	1

WORK ON LEAVING SCHOOL

VOCATIONAL LECTURES AT CHELSEA

As a consequence of the lessened birth-rate of the War years, the numbers of children attaining the school-leaving age each year are just now relatively small. The competition for young labour is, therefore, the more keen among shop-keepers and others who customarily depend on it. Much of the work so offered boys and girls, unfortunately, is blind-alley employment in which the prospects, on any but the shortest view, are few or none. An organized effort is therefore being made in Chelsea and in Fulham to encourage the children leaving the elementary schools this year to enter a skilled occupation, rather than be satisfied with a good but temporary wage for unskilled work.

At the moment there are many small shops in Chelsea—and in other boroughs it is probably the same—with notices in their windows offering jobs to children leaving school. Some tradesmen are prepared to pay as much as 17s. a week to the beginner, and it was said yesterday that for work of another sort, but equally destitute of prospects, a firm in the borough was offering £1 a week. The skilled trades in which an employer must expend time as well as money upon the training of a learner cannot as a rule pay anything like these wages.

The 550 boys and 550 girls who will leave the elementary schools of Chelsea this year are to attend a course of vocational lectures, which, it is hoped, will give both them and their parents (who are also invited to attend) some idea of the conditions and prospects of advancement in the main trades open to them. The lectures have been arranged by the Walham Green Juvenile Advisory Committee, in cooperation with the School Care Committees and the Head Teachers' Consultative Committees of Chelsea. The L.C.C. permitting the children to attend the lectures in school hours, and they will march to the Chelsea Town Hall (lent free by the Mayor and the borough council) with their teachers. The gallery will be reserved for parents. The first lectures will be given to-day, and the others on alternate Thursdays. Employers have willingly given their help in recommending expert lecturers, and the list of chairmen is in itself a token of the interest which the scheme has aroused. The syllabus is as follows:—

GIRLS

Jan. 30, 4 p.m.—Mr. Percy Best (Managing director, Messrs. Shoolbred and Co.) on work in a big store. Chairman:—The Duchess of Atholl, M.P.

Feb. 13, 3.30 p.m.—Miss G. Bolton (secretary, North and Central Branch of M.A.B.Y.S.) on domestic service; Miss Constance Colville, barrister-at-law, on clerical work. Chairman:—Mrs. Wortheborne.

Feb. 27, 3.30 p.m.—Miss M. F. Reading (secretary, Great Marlborough-street Juvenile Advisory Committee) on West End shops. Chairman:—Miss Mary Pickford.

March 13, 3.30 p.m.—Miss G. Holmes (Messrs. D. Napier and Son, Ltd.) on motor engineering; Mr. T. F. Thornton (Messrs. Hooper and Co., Ltd.) on motor body building. Chairman:—Sir Dan Hoare, M.P.

Feb. 27, 2 p.m.—Mr. R. Manning (London Cabinet-making and Upholstery Trades Federation) on woodworking trades; Mr. J. Auvache (Divisional Office, Ministry of Labour) on City trades. Chairman:—Mr. G. H. Dix.

March 13, 2 p.m.—Mr. J. W. Bispham (Principal of Borough Polytechnic) on general engineering; Mr. S. W. Emberson (Arethusa Training ship) on the sea. Chairman:—Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

HOME COUNTIES.—The Bedford-Stony Stratford road is being reconstructed between Chichelev and Newport Pagnall, while the Hitchin-Bedford road is still being repaired at Higham. The Beaconsfield-Henley road is closed between Marlow and Little Marlow (A.A. loopway signs). Care on the London-Hungerford-Bath road between Slough and Maidenhead (widening), between Maidenhead-Twyford-Reading (cable laying), between Langley and Slough (widening), between Calcot Park and Theale (reconstruction), and from Thatcham to Newbury (pipe laying). Caution is advised on the Kingston by-pass in the vicinity of Tolworth, and notice should be taken of the signs recently erected. Care on the London-Worthing road owing to reconstruction at Ashtead and in High-street, Dorking (A.A. loopway signs), full-width repairs at N. Holmwood, repairs at Horsham, Southwater, W. Grinstead, and at Findon, and reconstruction between Broadwater and Offington. Worthing-Littlehampton-Bognor.—The road has been closed between Durrington and Goring cross-roads (A.A. loopway signs indicate the alternative via A.27 and Angmering Station, repairs at East Preston. Care is advised on the Hastings-Ore-Rye road owing to widening at Nursery Corner, Guestling Thorn, and heavy reconstruction on Rye Hill; alternative route *via* Elphinstone-road or Hollington.

EASTERN AREA.—On the Norwich-Beccles-Southwold road repairs are in progress at Bixley Hill, Trowse, while the Norwich-Peterborough road is being repaired between Easton and Honingham and in Wisbech road, Lynn (half-width—one-way traffic). The railway bridge leaving Ipswich, on the Ipswich-Felixstowe road, is being widened and repairs are also in progress at Trimley St. Mary.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—The new railway bridge between Wellow and Ollerton, on the New

Parliament

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

COMMONS DEBATE

LORDS AND THE WORD "PARLIAMENT"

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

NEW PEERS

LORD DICKINSON (Sir Willoughby Dickinson), introduced by LORD CHARNWOOD and ARCHBISHOP LORD DAVIDSON; LORD WAKEFIELD (Sir Charles Wakefield), introduced by LORD RIDDELL and LORD MARSHALL; and LORD TRENCHARD (Sir Hugh Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force), introduced by LORD SAYE and SELE and LORD WEIR, took the oath and subscribed the roll on their elevation to the peerage.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, replying to the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, said the House would sit on Monday for the consideration of the decisions of the Commons with respect to the Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment) Bill was read a second time.

THE RECENT EVENTS IN PALESTINE

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN asked his Majesty's Government on what date the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into certain events in Palestine and make recommendations concerning them to prevent their recurrence would be published, and whether, owing to the seriousness of the situation, an early publication could be expected.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, said the Commissioners were proceeding with the preparation of their report with all possible expedition. The volume of evidence which they had to take into consideration made it impossible for them to name at this stage even an approximate date for their report. He was fully assured of the importance of there being no avoidable delay in the publication of the report when it had received the consideration of his Majesty's Government.

"PARLIAMENT"

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DICTUM

The EARL of MIDLETON asked whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to introduce a motion in this House respecting Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the same terms as that submitted to the House of Commons. He said the Government's interpretation of the word "Parliament" was a novel one, and certainly required explanation in their lordships' House. In the White Paper relating to the so-called Optional Clause which was circulated by the Government it was clearly indicated that the signature of the Government was subject to ratification by Parliament. But the Government held the view that they were absolved from submitting to the House of Lords any treaty with a foreign Power, even when they had engaged to obtain its ratification by Parliament, basing their action on the advice of the Attorney-General that "Parliament" involved the House of Commons alone. That was a course for which there was no precedent in the history of the two Houses.

LORD CARSON said he did not think any experienced lawyer having any responsibility would agree with the Attorney-General that Parliament in this connexion meant only the House of Commons. He had looked into a good deal of the law on the subject, and he did not consider that there was the slightest foundation for that opinion. He could find nothing in all the documents he had consulted which said otherwise than that "Parliament" meant the two Houses of Parliament. There was no power in the one that there was not in the other. (Hear, hear.) A very important constitutional matter had been challenged for the first time, and it was right that they should meet it straightly and emphatically.

They might, by Act of Parliament, say that their lordships' House was not to be included when Parliament was mentioned in treaties or protocols, but, as he recollected, the opinion of the Attorney-General was based on the submission that, as this particular matter was an Executive act, and as it was the House of Commons alone that could control the Executive, Parliament in this case meant the House of Commons. He could find no authority for the view that the Executive were not controlled as well by that House as by the House of Commons.

He did not like to use strong language about a gentleman for whom and for whose great learning he had so much respect as the Attorney-General, but he could not but think that the opinion he gave was most ill-considered and unfortunate. He did not believe it to be the law; but if it was to be laid down as constitutional law that the House of Lords had no control in relation to either treaties or other matters which required the sanction of Parliament, then a revolution would have been quietly effected more far-reaching than anything that had been done in relation to the two Houses.

VISCOUNT BERTIE reminded their lordships of the opinion of Anson that "Parliament consists of the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons acting together."

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY

LORD PARMOOR, dealing first with the Constitutional principle, said that in this country the right of making a treaty was part of the Royal Prerogative entered into, no doubt, under the advice of the Ministers for the time being. A Constitutional custom and tradition had grown up that, before the Royal Assent was given, the House of Commons was consulted in order that its approval or disapproval might be obtained. The House of Commons was in a special position. It was the representative Assembly, and, as such, represented the nation at large, and for at least 100 years it had been thought wise and proper to consult the representative body before any far-reaching obligation was undertaken by the Government. But it was the prerogative of the King, and not the approval of Parliament, that bound the nation. The opinion that either House was the treaty-making authority was a mistake. The only treaty-making authority was that which existed in the prerogative of the Sovereign, and the consultation of the House of Commons was rather a *step* which the Government took in order that full publicity might be assured in the representative House before asking his Majesty for ratification.

It was in connexion with the agreement with Russia that the Foreign Secretary, strengthened by the advice of the Attorney-General, had said that the word "Parliament" meant only the House of Commons. (Opposition laughter.) He did not think it was a matter for laughter. (LORD CARSON.—"No, indeed it is not.") The opinion of the Attorney-General was meant to make clear what it was intended that "Parliament" should mean in the context in which it was used. With the House of Lords as at present constituted it was impracticable for a Labour Government to submit such a document to the House for approval before presenting them to the King for ratification. Nor, indeed, had it ever been done. He could find no precedent for it. There was nothing in the ratification of the Optional Clause which required statutory power to be executed. That was quite clear. He could assure their lordships that there was no intention on the part of the Government to put a slight on their House. But his answer to the question which had been put to him must be in the negative if the ordinary constitutional practice was to be followed.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said there could be no question that the Government assented to the Optional Clause subject to ratification by Parliament. That was made clear by the White Paper which the Government had circulated. One would have assumed, but for the remarkable opinion of the Attorney-General in the Russian case, that "Parliament" meant both Houses of Parliament. How was the attitude of the Attorney-General to be interpreted when he said, upon his responsibility as a Law Officer of the Crown, that in an agreement with a foreign Power it was right to use "Parliament" when only the House of Commons was meant? The Attorney-General was not simply speaking in debate. They all might make rash statements in debate, for they were then speaking as advocates trying to maintain their particular points of view. The opinion of the Attorney-General was not the opinion of an advocate, but was a quasi-legal decision on a point of law. They on that side of the House wished to place it on record that, in their judgment, when the Government of the day used the word "Parliament," what was meant was both Houses of Parliament, and that to use the word "Parliament" in an agreement with a foreign Power as meaning only the House of Commons was inaccurate and ought never to be repeated. (Hear, hear.)

EARL BEAUCHAMP agreed with Lord Parmoor that the right of making treaties was the Royal Prerogative, and that there was no reason why they should be submitted either to their lordships' House or to the other House. In those cases where it was necessary to cast a treaty in the form of an Act of Parliament, then, naturally, it came before their lordships' House. The use of the word "Parliament" as meaning only the House of Commons was liable to lead to very grave misunderstandings. (Hear, hear.)

Their lordships rose at five minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

EXTRADITION WITH ITALY

PROPOSED "OPTIONAL CLAUSE"

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had discussed with the Italian Ambassador the desirability of a reconsideration of the extradition treaty with Italy of 1873, and particularly of mutual provision being made for the delivery up to Great Britain and Italy, respectively, of persons charged with certain criminal offences.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—No, Sir. I have not discussed this matter with the Italian Ambassador. The existing extradition treaty with Italy provides for the surrender of persons charged with, or convicted of, certain crimes specified in the treaty. It contains a provision, however, that neither party shall surrender its own nationals. Negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a new extradition treaty have been proceeding for some time past with the Italian Government. While it is proposed that the new treaty shall contain an optional clause in regard to the surrender of nationals, I would point out that, according to the provisions of the Italian Criminal Code, Italian subjects cannot be extradited from Italy.

SIR K. WOOD.—Is the Foreign Secretary fully seized of the serious allegations made by the Attorney-General against an Italian subject in a criminal trial last week, and is it true that under the present treaty, if representations are made by the British Government in such a case, provision is made under the Italian penal code by which the Italian authorities themselves can take action?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I think that is correct, but it would involve great expense if witnesses were to be taken over to Italy for the trial. I believe the Department concerned has this matter definitely under consideration.

SIR G. PENNY (Kingston-upon-Thames, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the Hatry case and of the existing international ramifications of business and finance, he could make representations regarding the policy of extradition with Continental countries which at present gave immunity to their nationals from being brought to England to stand trial for alleged offences against the laws of this country.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The suggestion involves considerable difficulties, which are being examined.

LEAVE IN THE DOCKYARDS

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to Mr. W. HALL (Portsmouth, Central, Lab.) and Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Plymouth, Devonport, L.), said that after full consideration of the representations on behalf of the men concerned put forward through the machinery of the Industrial (Whitley) Council, the Board of Admiralty had decided, in the interests of economy and efficiency, to grant the six days' leave with pay in Admiralty Industrial Establishments by closing each of them for a week during the usual holiday period. The actual week to be adopted in each case, and other matters arising out of this decision, would be discussed at further meetings of the Council, and the Admiralty did not propose to adopt any other method of ascertaining and discussing the views of the men than that provided by this machinery.

NAVY ESTIMATES

COST OF BATTLESHIPS

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would state the saving to the Navy Estimates in each of the years 1930 to 1936 if replacements of battleships, as provided for in Article XX. of the Washington Treaty, were deferred until 1936.

Mr. ALEXANDER.—Assuming that the ships would be of the maximum displacement allowed by the treaty—namely, 35,000 tons—the estimated cost of building them, which would be saved if none were laid down until the beginning of 1937, is:—

1931, £1,030,000; 1932, £6,065,000; 1933, £10,050,000; 1934, £11,873,000; 1935, £12,035,000; and 1936, £10,370,000.

Mr. ALEXANDER, replying to Mr. MALONE, said that there were at present 54 British Empire cruisers built and four in an advanced stage of construction. The effect on British Estimates of fixing the total at 50 must clearly depend on the size of cruisers retained, the type of cruiser built in replacement of those that became obsolete, and the rate at which the change was effected. Decisions on those questions depended on the conclusions of the Naval Conference.

THE DEAD SEA CONCESSION

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), informed Col. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) that a deed was signed on January 1 granting the Dead Sea concession to Palestine Potash, Limited, a company formed by Mr. Novomeysky and Major Tulloch for the purpose. The concession was on the lines of the heads and agreement printed in Command Paper No. 3326. Dr. HOWARD-BURY.—Is the hon. member aware that it was represented to the Commission in Palestine that this was one of the causes of the troubles there? DR. SHIELS.—This agreement was made by the previous Government; we were committed to it and had in honour to carry it out.

SLAVE TRADERS IN HONG-KONG

Mr. C. WILSON (Attercliffe, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any information had yet been received upon the reported discovery of a gang of slave traders in Hong-kong, whose operations extended into China for the purpose of securing children in order to sell them in the British Colony of Hong-kong.

DR. SHIELS.—The Secretary of State has received from the Governor a report of the occurrence referred to. There was, however, no evidence secured to show that the persons arrested were members of a gang, but it appeared that each establishment of the several traffickers was independent of the others. All the children discovered by the Hong-kong police had been brought into the Colony from Chinese territory and in no instance was any evidence forthcoming that they had been kidnapped. Several were claimed by the would-be vendors to be their own offspring, and those who were old enough to give an account of themselves usually claimed relationship. They were, at the time the Governor sent his report, being cared for by various charitable institutions in Hong-kong. Forty-seven of the traffickers had at that date been arrested, of whom 17 had been deported from the Colony after due inquiry.

COAST PROTECTION BILL

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), in reply to a question by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENEAGE (Louth, U.), as to whether he intended to proceed with the Coast Protection Bill or to withdraw it and cause it to be reintroduced in a form in accordance with the many amendments put forward in Committee, at the instance of local bodies, said that he could add nothing to what he had already said in reply to other questions on the subject. The amendments were not all from local authorities who genuinely wanted to improve the Bill, but, if anything could be done to reduce the opposition to a reasonable compass, he would be only too glad to see what facilities could be given. If a conference with the friendly local authorities would really remove the difficulties, that conference could be arranged; but he did not think that that would remove the difficulties.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

PRIME MINISTER ON "TITTLE-TATTLE"

Replying to SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), Mr. MACDONALD said the Trade Disputes Bill would be introduced as soon as possible this Session.

SIR K. WOOD asked if it were true that the Prime Minister stated to the representatives of the trade unions a few days ago that, while he hoped to be able to proceed with the Land Drainage Bill this Session, it was exceedingly doubtful if the Trade Disputes Bill could make sufficient progress to pass into law, at any rate immediately.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I would express the hope that ex-Ministers are not going to make themselves responsible for tittle-tattle. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

SIR K. WOOD.—But will the right hon. gentleman say whether that is true or not, and is he not aware that the statement appeared in the official Labour organ? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I am not aware that the statement appeared in the official Labour organ, but, at the same time, I think, if I may venture to say so, that ex-Ministers should not make themselves responsible for retailing these statements without inquiries being made.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.), who was greeted with ironical Ministerial laughter, said:—"May we make the inquiry now? Will the Prime Minister give the answer?"

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The right hon. gentleman has not improved matters. If the right hon. gentleman thinks that his function in this House is to take up these questions— (The rest of the sentence could not be heard above the loud Ministerial cheers.)

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.).—But if an ex-Minister asks him a question, will the right hon. gentleman have the courtesy to answer it?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Certainly; but ex-Cabinet Ministers, as a rule, have the courtesy not to put questions of a nature of the one that has been put to me just now, as to whether a certain rumour that I said something to somebody else is true or not. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

The incident was closed by the SPEAKER calling on the next question.

TARIFFS AND IMPERIAL TRADE

Mr. MAC DONALD said the reply was in the negative when asked by Mr. DIXEY (Penrith and Cockermouth, U.) whether he would consider the appointment of a committee of business men and trade union leaders to consider the whole question of tariffs and Imperial trade.

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked if the Government had any policy at all with regard to Imperial trade.

A UNIONIST MEMBER.—You mustn't ask the Prime Minister a question. (Laughter.)

COST OF AIRSHIPS

MAJOR SALMON (Harrow, U.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Air what was the amount of the estimate originally submitted to the House for the construction of R 101; what was its actual cost; and what was the actual total cost of R 100.

Mr. MONTAGUE (Islington W.) replied that the original estimate was a composite one for the whole airship programme of 1924, but the sum provided for the construction of R 101 might be put at approximately £300,000. Owing to the novel and experimental character of the design, the time taken in construction proved materially longer than had originally been estimated, and in consequence this figure had subsequently to be increased; and in the Air Estimates for 1929 a figure of £527,000 was given for this purpose. The figure of actual cost could not yet be stated. As regarded the last part of the question, he had no official information, but it had been publicly stated that the cost of constructing R 100 largely exceeded the contract price of £350,000.

COAL MINES BILL

THE NEW FINANCIAL RESOLUTION

Replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), Mr. MACDONALD stated that the revised money resolution for the Coal Mines Bill would be placed on the Order Paper that night. He understood that the form of the resolution was in accordance with the agreement reached on Tuesday afternoon. It was proposed to take the new resolution as the first order to-morrow. An opportunity would be given to the Opposition parties to see the resolution before it was put down.

JEWELRY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Mr. WILFRID WHITELEY (Blaydon, Lab.) asked leave to introduce the Fancy Jewellery (Standard Trade Descriptions) Bill, a measure to amend the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1911, and to define certain trade descriptions as applied to articles in the fancy jewelry and allied trades. The Bill had been considered by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, his Majesty's Customs, the Board of Trade, and the Law Society. Nothing in it was restrictive of trade, or likely to prevent the manufacture either at home or abroad of the cheapest or most expensive goods of the class covered by the Bill.

Mr. P. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, L.) opposed the Bill on the ground that it would hamper industry and make employment more difficult by placing difficulties in the way and interfering with export trade.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

MR. REMER'S MOTION

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the Empire should be developed as a single economic unit with internal free trade as the ideal; and that his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom be urged to open negotiations with the other Governments of the Empire with a view to the formulation of a policy designed to secure that the purchasing power of the Empire shall be directed primarily to the full employment of the inhabitants of the Empire.

He said he had been told by many people that Empire free trade was impossible; but to the faint-hearted all things were impossible. He had been told that there were difficulties in the way; but difficulties were made for statesmen to get over. He asked the House to approach this question, not in a party spirit, but in the spirit of a "Council of the Nation," of which the Prime Minister had spoken. First, he would ask the House, "Was it worth while?" The British Empire was the largest fiscal unit in the world and it could be made the largest economic unit. Quite apart from the £300,000,000 of manufactured goods which came into this country from foreign countries, there was a great flow of foreign goods which came into our Crown Colonies and Dominions. The annual imports into the British Empire were £2,200,000,000, of which foreign countries supplied £1,400,000,000, or nearly two-thirds. Compare that with our total exports of £750,000,000. The Crown Colonies were being developed by British brains, resource, initiative, and capital, and they had been established by British pioneers. Apparently, we were developing those Colonies solely in order to find trade for our foreign competitors. (Opposition cheers.) In 1913, Lancashire sent to India as much as 3,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, while last year Lancashire was able to send to India only 1,500,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. A close scrutiny which was made by the *Economist* showed that that trade had very largely gone to Japan and to Italy and other Continental countries. The main cause of the trouble in Lancashire was the serious Japanese competition which was taking place all over the world; Japanese cloth was being sold even in Manchester.

France had placed within her fiscal union all her colonies and territories, which were in a similar position to the British Crown Colonies. In the United States of America, where tariffs formerly existed between State and State, there was to-day complete free trade between the States, and they had included in their fiscal system Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam. In the case of Porto Rico, 86 per cent. of its imports were taken from the United States, while in the case of Jamaica, which was in close proximity, only 26 per cent. of the imports came from Great Britain. In Algeria 79 per cent. of the imports and in Madagascar 81 per cent. came from France.

There was only one country which was capable of absorbing the wheat surplus of Canada—namely, Great Britain. In 1928 we purchased £22,000,000 worth of wheat from Canada and £14,000,000 worth from the Argentine. In 1929 we only purchased £14,000,000 worth from Canada, and our purchases from the Argentine went up to £23,000,000. Australia could not fail to benefit by Empire free trade, and there was a considerable body of opinion there in favour of the principle. Like Canada, Australia had been driven out of the British market by the imports of the Argentine. Before the War Australia sent us 178,000,000lb. weight of beef a year. Since the War these imports had dropped to nearly 100,000,000lb. weight a year. South Africa would benefit to a material extent. The Union had 10,500,000 cattle, and in 1927 only exported to the value of £170,000. There were also the fruit trade, the sugar industry, and the wool trade to take into account.

A BRITISH EMPIRE FISCAL UNION

He asked the House to consider "How can this be done?" It could be done by the formation of what he would describe as a British Empire Fiscal Union. That union would embrace not merely these small islands, but all the non-self-governing Colonies, and could be put into operation at once by placing a tariff on all foreign goods. The House would ask what was going to be done about the self-governing Dominions. We could not interfere with their discretion, but we could negotiate. (Cheers.) Doubtless they would say that their infant industries needed protection against British competition. It was no part of this scheme to attempt to crush any industry within the British Empire. There were many precedents where a tariff had been raised within a Customs union. If India raised a higher tariff on foreign cotton imported than was charged on British cotton she would gain for doing so a great free trade market in the British Empire Fiscal Union. India was losing the British market. In 1924 we took £24,000,000 worth of Indian tea and more than £6,000,000 worth of Indian wheat, and in 1929 we took only £20,000,000 worth of tea and practically no wheat. If we could have increased prosperity among all people in the British Empire we should have increased purchasing power, which would bring increased trade. This scheme had proved successful where it had been tried. Canada imported last year £5,000,000 worth of anthracite coal. If Canada would put a duty of $1 a ton on anthracite coal from the United States and leave free importation of that coal from here there would be £5,000,000 worth of trade for the South Wales coalfields. Many people would ask whether he was in favour of the taxation of food. If he were asked that question in that crude way his answer would be in the negative. In any case, they only proposed to tax foreign food and raw materials. (Ministerial laughter.) There could not be any rise in price, because the British Empire could supply us with all the food we needed (Unionist cheers), quite apart from the production in these islands, which would have a tendency to increase. As to raw materials, we had an example in the duty on raw silk, where the manufacturers received a rebate when exporting their manufactured article.

During his 11 years in the House of Commons he had seen members modify their free import views considerably. It was true that there were many members whom he had living given up as hopeless, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Until yesterday morning he had given Mr. Runciman up, but he noticed that that right hon. gentleman's name was down in support of the Liberal amendment. There had been speeches from the Labour benches tending towards Empire free trade. Nothing had been more marked than the great advance which was shown by the Liberal amendment to his motion. Comparing that amendment with the speeches made in the country in 1906 and 1910, he congratulated Mr. Lloyd George on his courage. Although the right hon. gentleman had not been able to see the full light of day and support the taxation of foreign food and raw materials, that would doubtless come in time. Therefore he (Mr. Remer) welcomed the amendment, recognizing that the right hon. gentleman was abandoning the fetish of Cobdenite free trade. Any vote given for the amendment, however, would tie this country's hands in discussing the development of inter-Imperial trade at any Imperial Conference. He should vote against the amendment, and he begged his friends, whether they agreed or disagreed with it (laughter), or agreed or disagreed with him, not to tie the hands of any British Government in future by voting for the amendment. The scheme which he was advocating alone held the field, and was the only hope of putting the British Empire on an economic basis. (Unionist cheers.)

COUNTRY "LONGING FOR A NEW POLICY"

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) seconded the motion. He said that this cry had achieved great notoriety in this country. It had been advocated by the noble lord who initiated it with great energy and sincerity. It had appealed to all parties and had made converts outside the Conservative ranks. He (Mr. Marjoribanks) was a loyal supporter of Mr. Baldwin, and he earnestly and passionately believed that the only hope for the present disastrous conditions in this country was the development of the Empire as a single economic unit. The country would look to a united Conservative Party to check the false doctrines put forward by Labour members and prevent them playing "Old Hatry" with our finances and the other institutions which we held dear. In legal parlance, a united Conservative Party was a condition precedent to a united Empire. He saw nothing to discourage him in the public utterances of Mr. Baldwin, whose last speech in public led him to believe that the one great hope for industrial England was Empire cooperation. If we could make a United States of the British Empire we could overtop even the amazing prosperity of the United States of America.

The Conservative Party at the last election fought upon its record. The country, faced with three policies, returned a negative verdict of "safety first," giving absolute power to no party. The whole country was longing for a new policy and a permanent remedy for unemployment. Before the War our total export trade was 16 per cent. of the world's trade, and that of America was 12 per cent. At present our total export trade was 12 per cent. of the world's trade, and that of America was 16 per cent. If we went on at that rate it would mean financial ruin, with our markets flooded with sweated goods from Europe and mass-production goods from America, and we should be driven out of foreign markets by rising tariff walls. Narrow protection would not save us because we were the largest importing and least self-supporting country in the world. Great Britain had not shared as she should in the increased imports of our Dominions. In 1927, as compared with 1912, our imports into Canada had fallen from 21 per cent. to 16 per cent., and the United States share had risen from 64 per cent. to 65 per cent.; in Australia our share had fallen from 51 per cent. to 43 per cent, and that of the United States had risen from 13 per cent. to 24 per cent.; in New Zealand our share had fallen from 59 per cent. to 47 per cent., and that of the United States had risen from 8 per cent. to 15 per cent. That showed what a fallacy lay behind the smug figures of increased Imperial trade.

He considered that Lord Beaverbrook was right in stressing the agricultural part of the wealth of the Empire and the tariffs necessary to put his scheme into effect. He was convinced that in many main articles of food the price would not rise if a tariff were put on, because we had such enormous resources within the Empire. With the immense mineral wealth of the Empire the tariff question of food was merely a minor matter. It had been said that the scheme should not be put forward to the House of Commons in a serious way until they had some guarantee from the Dominions that they would help. He was confident that they would respond, but, in any case, since when had it ceased to be the duty of the House of Commons to initiate these important discussions? Mr. Joseph Chamberlain saw that the only way to counter the competition from tariff barriers abroad was Imperial cooperation, and he preached the first great Imperial campaign. After the War we had our domestic problems, and nobody looked at the Imperial vista. Mr. Baldwin went to the country on the issue, but the country did not see the connexion between the condition of the people at home and the great Imperial problem abroad. The matter had been dormant, and now the cry of Empire free trade, which was reaching the intelligence and hearts of the people, came upon many of them as a ray of hope. He appealed to the spirit of legitimate nationalism in the House, and he did not think that British nationalism was inconsistent with international peace.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

CALL FOR UNIONIST POLICY

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.), who had on the Paper an amendment, to add to the motion the words "provided that any such proposals shall not include additional taxation upon foodstuffs or raw materials imported into the United Kingdom," said he had hoped that they might have a real debate on a subject-matter that had aroused considerable interest, and a growing interest, in the constituencies. There had been appeals, but what was the policy? Was it the policy of Lord Beaverbrook, or the other leader of the Conservative Party, Lord Rothermere? (Laughter.) He would not ask whether it was the policy of Mr. Baldwin, because that was not to be explained until next week. (Laughter.) One of the speakers had taunted Ministerialists by saying that even in the Socialists there were many mansions. He (Mr. Lloyd George) would say that in the Conservative Party there were many flats. (Loud laughter.) He would like to know what this policy was, and had expected to learn from Mr. Marjoribanks. The hon. gentleman was a fervent free-trader, and he had written a very fascinating biography of a brilliant legal advocate. He pointed out in that book that one of that advocate's great characteristics, and his strength as an advocate, was his intense belief in all his cases, good or bad. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman seemed to have imbibed the spirit of his hero. (Laughter.) Was it really so sacred that ordinary mortals were not to be told what it was all about? (Laughter.)

If they were going to enter into negotiations with the Dominions the latter would ask what the negotiations were about, and the reply would be, "We don't know." (Laughter.) No one had condescended to tell the House, and that was one of the reasons for this amendment. This was not common or garden protection; this was something sublime (laughter); something extraordinary; this was Empire free trade. Very well, let them find out what it was. We did not get manufactured goods from the Dominions, and if we offered to let their manufactured goods in free their amount would be so insignificant as to be of no real use. The real test was not what advantages we were likely to get from getting all the trade of the Empire. The test was what we were going to give in return. Not a word about that had been said in that debate. This year, he understood, there was going to be an Empire Economic Conference. If the Conservative Party were in office, what would they propose? The House of Commons and the country were entitled to know. Would they go to the Dominions and say that if they dropped their tariffs against us we would tax the food and raw materials coming from every foreign country?

The motion was quite harmless and in many ways quite desirable. He was all for making, if they could do so, the Empire an economic unit. (Cheers.) The Empire Marketing Board was an effort of that kind, and whatever it cost no one in that House would grudge it. We were spending as a heavily taxed country a considerable sum in helping to push the goods of the Empire, even when those goods competed with our own. If they were going to ask the Dominions for the same advantages in respect of our goods in their markets he was all in favour of it. Empire free trade was admirable. We were not taxing the commodities of the Dominions, but we were encouraging their food and raw materials to pour into this country. If the Dominions said that there were certain things which they sent us which were still taxed here, and that if we were willing to take off those taxes they would give free access to our goods—that would be a proposition to discuss. He had great admiration for the energy, intelligence, and vigour which Lord Beaverbrook had shown in regard to this campaign. But while Lord Beaverbrook had done a lot to shepherd his party towards protection it was not into his fold. Lord Beaverbrook proposed that there should be a duty on food and raw materials coming from any other quarter except the Empire. The Conservative Party were not yet in that fold. Why? Because they had been there before (laughter) and they suffered severely from the weather and lost many promising lambs. (Laughter.) They did not like that fold; they did not care very much for the shepherd, and they liked still less the miscellaneous collection of stray dogs. (Laughter.) So they were not going there; he thought they had more inclination for Lord Rothermere's pen—a tax on manufactures, but none on food. They were still undecided between the two, but they would have to go into one or the other. Needs must when two of them drove. (Laughter.) Were the Conservative Party for Lord Beaverbrook's proposals? No, Lord Beaverbrook was allowed to be praised; they said that he was helping the grand cause of protection; he was still to be one of the teachers, but the party was not going with him. But the House were entitled to know that night if the party was going to declare for Lord Beaverbrook's policy, or against it. Mr. Chamberlain's policy was not Lord Beaverbrook's policy. He had studied very carefully Lord Beaverbrook's speech in the House of Lords, because he wanted to know what the apostle said and master his creed before it came to the House of Commons. (Laughter.)

Lord Beaverbrook had had at least five policies, not one of them the policy which had been explained in the House. He only started five months ago, and there was a new policy with every new moon. (Laughter.) There was one peculiarity: every time Lord Beaverbrook had a new policy he sent it immediately to the *Morning Post*. He tried it on the dog (laughter), and, if he survived, the *Daily Express* had to swallow it, and certain hon. members in that House had to swallow it. (Laughter.) The first policy was perfectly clear and definite, that there should be no Customs barriers against Empire goods; goods sent from Great Britain to the Dominions were to be admitted free, and goods sent from the Dominions to Great Britain were to be admitted free. There was to be a ring of tariffs round the Empire as a whole. That was an intelligible though he would not say an intelligent policy. It was then discovered that that would be disastrous to the industries of Canada and Australia, and there was another policy. Then there was a policy which excluded key and important industries. Lord Beaverbrook wrote a letter to Canada and he wanted to know why anybody should have been so wicked and absurd as to think that he meant them to take away their tariffs against our goods there. He realized, he said, that industries had grown up in the Dominions behind tariff barriers that were directed as much against Great Britain as against the rest of the world. That was the apostle! (Ministerial laughter.) He said he could understand their dismay if we were to ask the Dominions for the right of free entry for our manufactured articles, and he said, "We are not asking for that at all." Where was Empire free trade? Key industries gone, important industries gone, revenue gone—nothing left but a few odds and ends and tattered remnants! They had been criss-crossing the crusade until the pattern had completely disappeared. (Laughter.)

ATTITUDE OF DOMINIONS

There was now a great scheme for the Crown Colonies. Why should the Crown Colonies not be brought in? There were no democratic Parliaments in the Crown Colonies. (Ministerial cheers.) Why had it been so whittled down, shrunk until they could hardly see it? Because no one that mattered would look at it. (Ministerial laughter.) An Empire Conference was to be summoned, and if any representative of the Dominions or the Colonies wished to put down a motion for Empire free trade, the representatives of the Government could not rule it out of order. Who was to put down such a motion? There would not be a rush. (Ministerial laughter.) There were 20 Parliaments in the Empire, and at least 50 parties. Was there a single Parliament, was there a single party in any of the Parliaments in favour of it? Not one. He saw a headline in the *Daily Express*: "Australian Resolution for Empire Free Trade," and he said, "At last; here it is." But he found that it was a resolution passed by the Kyabram District Council (laughter), and the resolution was not a resolution for Empire free trade; it approved of it "provided there was no interference with the tariff set up to protect Australian industries." (Ministerial laughter.)

In the latest phase of Empire free trade the Crown Colonies were to be experimented with first of all, and the Dominions were to be dropped for the moment. If the Crown Colonies were to be told that they must buy their goods from Great Britain, that must mean that we must put a tariff against their products if they came from foreign countries. The Dominions had been dropped, and now the great crusade was weather-bound in Sierra Leone. (Laughter.) How were they going to help the Crown Colonies? He was told they could buy prodigious quantities of goods. He would like to know a little more about those goods. But let them take the manufactures. The Colonial Secretary was to say:—"Put a tariff against every country except ours. In return we will put a tariff on every commodity you are producing if it comes from outside the Empire." Uganda, Nigeria, the Sudan mostly produced and sold to us raw cotton. Seven-eighths of the cotton we got came from foreign countries. If we put a stiff duty on American and Brazilian cotton it would no doubt help Uganda, Nigeria, and the Sudan to develop Empire cotton. But where would Lancashire come in? How long would it take to develop cotton inside the Empire to make up a deficiency of seven-eighths? The vast majority of the stuff produced in the Lancashire mills was for export and had to meet in neutral markets commodities produced in other countries. Were they to sweep away the margin, as they would if they put a duty on the cotton that came from outside the Empire? It was an impossible proposition. It showed the levity with which the matter was considered that the name of Hong-kong should be put in. Hong-kong did not produce but was a great entrepôt port. The proportion of goods that went there from this country was a small percentage. It was a place where commodities for China went in from almost every country in the world and were passed on to China. If they put a duty on all the goods that went into Hong-kong from foreign countries they would wipe it out at one stroke of the pen. It was really too crude for words.

EMPIRE AND OUR FOOD SUPPLY

He was told that the Empire could produce all the food that was necessary. How soon? Did anybody imagine that we could for years and years to come develop the Empire to such a degree that we could make up the gigantic deficiency which would be the result of closing our ports against foreign wheat? It had been said that if wheat got to 55s. instead of 40s. it would not make any difference in the price of bread. Lord Beaverbrook was a shrewd business man, and he wondered whether he bought his pulp on that principle. (Laughter.) If 40 per cent. were added to the cost of raw material that was bound to be passed on in some shape to the retail business. An organized attempt to dump goods by means of subsidies which enabled them to be put on the market below the cost price of production was not in the same category. Lord Beaverbrook put two cases in the House of Lords. There was the danger, he said, of the Federal Board in America. The danger, as he understood, was this. They were going to buy the farmers' wheat crop, and once they had disposed of the quantity consumed in the home market, there would be a considerable surplus that would be dumped in our market, not by the farmer but by the Government practically out of the subsidy which they had granted. The other case was that of Germany. The real point was whether the German Government was subsidizing the export of wheat in such a way that it was being dumped on this market below the cost of production. In his judgment that had nothing to do with either free trade or protection. The question was whether upon that there was a different point of view. His view was in a case of that kind the proposition stood by itself; free trade could not carry that monster on its back. (Cheers.) Competition from countries with low wages, long hours, and high tariffs we had for generations faced and beaten. In France real wages were 60 per cent. of ours, in Germany 80 per cent., so that we need not fear them. But if a subsidy was used by a foreign Government to throw on our market beneath the cost of production the commodities which we were producing, that was a proposition which in his judgment ought to be dealt with drastically. He did not believe that tariffs would deal with it. It ought to be dealt with by taking each individual case on its merits after the facts had been examined by a competent tribunal appointed by the House of Commons; and, if necessary, there ought to be an embargo against any commodities of that kind. (Cheers.) France was a great free trade empire in the sense of Lord Beaverbrook's first proposition; it was an empire of 4,000,000 square miles. There was a tariff ring right round it, and in the main there was free trade inside. If we had only the foreign trade of France, one-half of our population would starve. If we had only the population of France, there would have been no unemployment here. France had a population of 187 to the square mile, Germany 348, and Great Britain 468. Our problem was a very different one. France had half her population on the soil. In addition to that, if we took even her prosperous industries, who would "swop"? If we "swopped" with France, if we were given French trade, and if we let France take ours, the unemployed here would be, not 1,500,000, but 10,000,000 at least. We had the greatest international trade in Europe; we had the greatest international trade in the world per head of the population.

The real danger of a scheme like this, which was attractive and quite fascinating, with catchwords which appealed to free-traders, and with another aspect which appealed to the right down protectionists, was that it was going to take us away from the examination of our real difficulties. (Ministerial cheers.) All this would land us in a controversy which would take the mind of the nation away from the things that mattered (Ministerial cheers)—the real development of the resources of the country and the real improvement of its conditions. We had natural advantages which no other country in the world possessed. He had no fear of the future, although we might have more than double the population of France to provide for—in climate, in the vigour of the population, and in the great fact that our coal measures were within reach of our ports. But if we wanted to get out of our present difficulties we must stir ourselves, concentrate on the reorganization of the country, and, above all, stick to realities and drop fantasies. (Ministerial and Liberal cheers.)

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said that no body of men were more desirous of developing the Empire than the Labour members. He would willingly support free trade within the Empire, but they were not asked to be content with that. They could only have free trade within the Empire in present conditions by placing a tax on imported foodstuffs and raw materials.

COLONEL GRETTON (Burton, U.) said that this was not a matter of politics but of hard business. The necessity was urgent, for we had to deal with our unem

His eloquence, his fire, his piety called up the walls as though by miracle.

Rahere

Just eight centuries ago, there was moving in the public life of London a simple priest called Rahere. His life work and his personality are immortalised by the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew which he founded under circumstances little short of miraculous. After all these hundreds of years it is equally wonderful that so much about this inspired Londoner, recorded in the annals of those early middle ages, has been preserved to us. And Rahere is the prototype of many to-day, streaming through the city's streets, actuated as he was by a love of God and of humanity, seeking how to serve these two deep devotions, and never being turned aside by discouragement or the thousand obstacles which lie between man's hopes and their fulfilment.

This mystic, whose bright life flashes from the tapestry of English history, came in the steps of William the Conqueror and was always a favourite with his son and successor, King Henry the First. There is no doubt that Rahere, whom the chronicler describes as "a pleasant witted gentleman," came of humble birth, and had raised himself to be the King's friend by his particular gifts of wit, resourcefulness and tenacity. He passed through many phases of success and from his early youth was marked as a man of brilliance.

Imagine the London of the eleven-twenties. The new dynasty was aglow with the noblest ideals. The Tower of London was the architectural marvel of the day. The Conqueror's son and his court strove to turn the vanquished country into an Eden of civilisation. They had brought from France their gay and elegant manners, their rich attire, their taste in art and learning, and their practical plans of commerce and architecture.

A Pleasant Witted Gentleman.

And England was at peace. It was in this vital atmosphere of progress that Rahere's character developed. His young manhood was spent amid the vanities of King Henry's court. Of all the jesters, he was the most clever. He sang his ballads with the greatest gusto. His repartee was the most dazzling in all that merry throng of Twelfth Century London. But he saw for himself exactly how much value there was in flattery and indulgence and pomp and idleness. And then came to Rahere a change of heart. Why?

The chronicler relates: "Because Merciful God converted this man from the error of youth and added to him many gifts of virtue, for they are often the lowly born of the world whom our Lord chooses to confound the mighty."

At this time, King Henry's court was plunged into a sudden grief. The King's son William, the promising heir to the throne, was drowned in a shipwreck off the English coast. The ship, "Blanche Nef," was lost with the Prince, his sister and the flower of the Norman nobility.

The Hazards of the Way.

This catastrophe had a deep and sobering influence on the entire population and particularly on the sensitive Rahere. He became a lay brother in the Priory of the Augustines and plunged into holy works with the same eagerness he had applied to his merry-making at court.

As he grew in piety, he stripped himself of all earthly possessions and prepared for a pilgrimage to Rome. Clad in the plain brown cassock of a humble friar, this one-time glittering courtier bade farewell to the King and set forth on the arduous march across Europe.

The pilgrimage shows the reality of his conversion and the sincerity of his repentance. The journey to Rome in the early Twelfth Century was toilsome and hazardous. There were few roads and population was sparse. The traveller suffered the risk of wolves, of marauding bands, and of robber barons more fierce and more rapacious than the beasts. The journey was one to daunt the stoutest or most pious heart, but danger and difficulty now meant little to Rahere. And yet to him the journey must have been doubly hard. The man who had been but lately the pampered favourite of a luxurious court would find little comfort on his way; and the dangers of the journey might well be magnified to an Englishman who lived in a land in that reign so well governed that "a man might safely travel through the length and breadth thereof with his bosom full of gold."

Once in the city of Saint Peter, the devout Rahere spent his days amid the relics of ancient and Christian Rome. He studied and he meditated, and found on the banks of the Tiber, in the Church of Bartholomew, which succeeded a former Temple of Aesculapius, his most inspiring shrine.

"The Will to Live."

Rome was seething with an epidemic, and the pilgrim from London fell a victim to the plague. In his pain and delirium, he prayed to recover his health, for his new experiences had taught him much, and he was not willing to die. Turning to his Creator for help, Rahere made a vow that, if returned safe and well, he would build a hospital in London for the relief of the poor. The Merciful Lord heard his prayer and, says the chronicler, granted him "the will to live." Once restored to health, Rahere made ready to quit Rome and to "return to his own people."

Not questioning ways or means, Rahere began his tramp to England, burning with the one idea—to "perform his vow." It was on the journey that a vision came to the faithful man, and the chronicler tells of this dream "full at once of terror and sweetness," as it is written:—

> **After sweat by day he was refreshing his limbs by rest and it seemed to him that he was borne on high by a certain wild beast and set on a very high place: and bending down the glance of his eyes to the depths, he discovered a horrible pit beneath him, so deep that it baffled all human view . . . and when, seized with fear . . . he stood shuddering with horror, a great light was beside him—a vision of majesty and hope. "I am Bartholomew, Apostle of Christ, and come to help thee in thy difficulty. I have chosen a place in Smithfield where in my name, thou shalt found a church. Have faith and act manfully. Do thy part of servant and I will discharge the duty of master and patron."**

And Rahere resumed the journey: full of his double mission—the Hospital which he had vowed to set up and the Church he had been bidden to build.

Smithfield was then a "right unclean" marsh beside the New Gate and held small promise when the returned pilgrim beheld the scene of his foundation. Yet the Holy Edward the Confessor had foretold that the place would be great before God and all people. Certain Greek pilgrims had prophesied that its fame should reach "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

By Grace of the King.

The land was Crown property; and, seeking the help of Richard de Beaumes, Bishop of London, Rahere petitioned the King for the use of this place for his good works. King Henry graciously agreed, and thereby became the first benefactor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Ten years later, in 1133, he granted Barts its Foundation Charter which has been justly called the Magna Charter of Health.

Having obtained the title to the land, Rahere "gladly set to work, omitting no care or diligence to carry out his double work of piety."

Under his inspiring leadership the men of London dug the foundations, at his direction the walls grew beneath their hands. The rich men and the poor, the very children worked on his hospital out of love for him.

His eloquence, his fire, his piety called up the walls as though by miracle. His compassion for the sick, his devotion to the cause seemed to be built into the very walls of Barts. After eight hundred years they are a part of the place, as though his quiet spirit still walled there, breathing new hope into its patients, and pity and sacrifice into its doctors and nurses.

"Whatever Thy hand findeth to do, do it with all Thy might," is written over the medical school. Rahere might have carved it. It shows that the spirit in which Barts was founded is the spirit in which Barts lives.

Superb was the courage of this man, toiling day by day and turning the waste land into a great and glorious monument of charity. It was the courage of one whose belief in himself and in his fellow-men was a heaven-sent gift.

The Spirit that Survives.

And Rahere lived until his work was done and his Temple of Healing had become one of the glories of Norman England. He left a church and a hospital to his fellow-countrymen, and his memory was honoured by "those who saw him, heard him, and were present at the work."

> "His proved purity of soul, cheerful bearing with perfect honesty in divine service and prudent management of temporal government, deserved great praise. Humble in prosperity, patient in adversity, his life was given to helping the sufferings of wretched men and the necessities of the poor."

For more than eight hundred years this hospital of the simple Londoner has endured—to ease suffering, to heal maladies, to advance medical science, to train doctors and nurses, and to serve humanity throughout the world. The vision of St. Bartholomew and the foundation of the hospital are the expression of an age in which Rahere lived, and the natural result of a vivid and poetic people.

Living helpers for Rahere

The spirit of to-day has reverence for the glories of the past and Rahere's living helpers will not be called on to carry stones and fill a marsh, but, stirred by his memory, will contribute to Barts Great Reconstruction Fund and maintain the record of their ancestors.

On the marsh to-day there rises, like a city in itself, the edifice of a great, world-famous, and ever-expanding national medical organisation. The call to-day, as eight hundred years ago, is still for more and more stones, to replace obsolete buildings, and for cheques to meet demands for expansion, equipment and daily maintenance revenue so lamentably insufficient.

UNTIL THE LAST EVENING.

IF Rahere's self-sacrifice and devotion could inspire men to help him raise so great a monument, ever since so nobly maintained, is it not our privilege, our duty, and to our self-interest, that his example should inspire us to still greater achievements, should move us to generous support of Barts present vital reconstruction appeal? The sacrifice of Barts governing and medical workers, our pity for her patients, her strife in the cause of health, and the romance of her foundation and her history, must surely stir the imagination of all English-speaking people. As the pilgrims prophesied, Barts fame is known "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof." Forty generations have helped to spread her fame, those forty generations look to us and to our children to spread it ever farther until the last evening, when the sun goes down, not to rise again. The spirit of Rahere calls *to you*—"Come immediately and generously to the help of Barts."

LIBER FUNDACIONIS SANCTI BARTHOLOMEI.
"The Book of Foundations," in which an Augustinian Canon set down the romantic story of Rahere and Barts, is preserved in the British Museum: a beautiful illuminated manuscript of quaint characters as clear as they were the day they were written. (Reference, Vespasian B.ix.)

LIBER REFUNDACIONIS SANCTI BARTHOLOMEI.
There is now in course of preparation, Barts' second "Book of Foundation" or Great Reconstruction, which it is confidently believed will become no less notable than its prototype in the annals of the English-speaking peoples.
It, too, is illuminated; and should, like its predecessor, mark an epoch in medical history.

Barts needs £1,000,000; the substantial benefactions of the rich, the contributions of the well-to-do, the pounds and shillings of the less affluent. Every little helps.

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.
To the Honorary Treasurer,
THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield,
London, E.C.1.

I ENCLOSE _____ for £ : : towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.
I will subscribe £ : : each year to the Hospital.
I promise £ : : as a Contribution towards the above Fund.
I will contribute a further sum of £ : : spread over _____ equal annual payments.
Signature _____
Address _____

A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors

The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Hon. Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.

Please apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet "Barts Great Reconstruction"; and address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield E.C.1. Appeal Office Tel.: Nat. 2860.

A.V.S. 10

Letters to the Editor

OWNERS OF BEAUTY SPOTS

PRESERVATION WITH PROFIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"An Owner's Dilemma," described by your correspondent, is both poignant and depressing, but it is not, I think, as incapable of happy solution as, in his despair, he seems to imagine. The visitors to his delectable domain would certainly seem to be of singular ferocity, but it is remarkable how quickly even the less civilized sightseers can be tamed and induced to make their manners match their surroundings. I devoutly trust that he will not sell out and clear out and let the whole place go hang, as he not unnaturally feels inclined to do—and as far too many landowners are doing—when there is a so much better course open to him.

My own case was not dissimilar to his. I too found myself with a lovely mile of indented and wooded coastline, a peninsula of Merioneth with a private panorama drive and many miles of paths among the rocks and oak groves. I wished to enjoy it myself. I wished others to enjoy it, and even wanted the place to enjoy itself—by being sympathetically tended and embellished. That meant having one's own private regional planning scheme and one's own by-laws and regulations, and playing the beneficent autocrat generally—in default, of course, of the comprehensive conservation and development plan for the whole country, which is the only thing that can really save what still remains of Rural England.

Part of the property has been protected in perpetuity from any change whatsoever by legal covenants, an arrangement appreciated and reciprocated by the adjoining landowner. All building, under strict architectural control, is concentrated on and limited to the one small bay where it is not only most convenient to build, but where the little colony enjoys the maximum of sun and shelter, the most dramatic outlook, the economy and amenities of shared services such as water and electricity, main drainage, &c., and where also the very presence of grouped buildings, carefully designed in form and colour to suit their particular situation, actually enhances and adds a human interest to the natural loveliness of the place. There is a private toll gate with a watchful guardian who not only ensures that the upkeep of the road is paid for by those who use it, but also sees that those who pass him are made aware of the circumspection expected of them. It may sound like tyranny, but its result is good order and quiet enjoyment within the gate.

Needless to say, no land or houses are sold freehold, as complete and permanent control of the amenities is the essence of the project whereby it was sought to prove that development need not mean devastation and that architectural good manners were also good business. To me, at any rate, the results have proved exceedingly encouraging, and if your correspondent will have the little boldness needed to taste the joys of owner development, I wish him no greater interest or happiness. The pessimists will tell him that in these days it is the destruction of natural beauty that is profitable. That may be true, but I submit that its preservation can be made to pay even better. This seems still to be regarded as a daring theory, and it is for public-spirited landowners such as your correspondent to put it finally beyond dispute—and incidentally to reward themselves as they deserve in the process.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS.
Travellers Club, S.W., Jan. 27.

THE GIANT TORTOISE OF MAURITIUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I remember as a young girl in 1877 guests at the R.A. Mess, Mauritius, were given a ride on the large tortoise, and the C.R.A. of the time always rode to dinner on it—quite a little ceremony. The legend then was that the large hole came from a shot fired by the British guns just before the ceding of the island. It was said then to be over 100 years old.

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPHINE DE LA BERE.
The White House, Upcerne, Cerne Abbas, Dorset.

CANAL CHILDREN

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND FAMILY LIFE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with surprise and regret in Lady Gwendolen Cecil's letter in your issue of January 23 that a private member's Bill is to be introduced into the House of Commons on the 31st inst. in which it is proposed to forbid all children of 15 years and under to live or travel in canal barges. I am entirely with Lady Gwendolen in her horror of such a proposal.

I cannot but think that the introducer of this Bill knows little or nothing of the life of the boatmen and their families on our canals, nor of the effort made, with great success, in recent years for the education of canal children and for the social amenities of their people in The Boatmen's Institute, South Wharf-road, Paddington, concerning which you recently published a most interesting letter signed by the Bishop and Archdeacon of London and Mr. Dixon Davies. In this Mission to Canal Boatmen, started in a wharf shed, where cattle then stood, on Easter Day, 1921, by the late Rev. Daniel Elsdale, I took a personally active part till the end of 1923, when I left London. On the death of our founder in March, 1923, I took a still more active part, and, thanks to the help given me by the Board of Education and the Education Department of the LCC. from whom we received a teacher for our week day classes and a grant of school furniture the institute throve most wonderfully.

During these years I constantly visited the boatmen and their families in their barges. I met both mothers and children during our school hours and at our social gatherings in the institute. I at times had tea with these folk on their barges. I know the wonderful cleanness of those cabins and I got to know intimately the family life of the boatmen who live on our canals. I mention the above to show that I have had not a little experience of the lives of these water folk. I can entirely support Lady Gwendolen's statement that medical statistics show that the health of canal children on the barges is far better than that of the children in the slums in the Paddington district.

A boatman cannot possibly work his barge without the assistance of his help-mate. He cannot, with his earnings, afford to hire a man to replace his wife at the tiller, on the tow path, and in the cabin, to say nothing of providing lodgings for his family ashore. Those who know intimately, as it has been my fortune to know, the domestic family life aboard canal barges can understand full well Lady Gwendolen's horror of the proposed Bill, which, if it became law, would bring about not only the splitting up of many happy families, but a most cruel and undesirable state of affairs. The education of canal boatmen's children is one of our State problems as yet not solved, but it will never be solved by measures such as suggested in this Bill, but, to my mind, by Government working more or less on the lines of the Paddington Boatmen's Institute, with the addition of floating schools.

I am, &c.,
F. C. CARTER, Brigadier-General.
46, St. Ann's-street, Salisbury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with interest Lady Gwendolen Cecil's letter in your issue of January 23, and I would ask for space in which to reply to the points therein raised.

It is true that the recommendation of the Chamberlain Committee of 1920, as to the exclusion of children of school age from canal boats during term time, was not universally acquiesced in, and that critics held that the same result would be achieved through a more active administrative enforcement of the existing law. It would seem, however, in the light of the last 10 years, within which, owing to the recommendation of the committee never having been acted upon, there has been ample opportunity of a more active administrative enforcement, that the critics have proved of faulty judgment. If proof of this be needed a report of investigations, made in the year 1927-28, supplies it.

Some 180 children were seen, of whom 41 were of school age, and of these the educational capacities were as to three good, 10 fair, 15 having practically no education, and three never attended school at all. Such facts speak for themselves.

It is true, also, that the Bill goes farther than the recommendation of 1920, but such would seem to be essential if the children are to be entirely freed from doing work, in and about barges, for which they are physically unsuited. The fact of police supervision, even if efficient, cannot prevent many injuries over which the law has no control. It may be that many canal boat children will have to live in slums, with a consequent lowering of their health, but it is by no means sure that a change from a stuffy, small, and overcrowded cabin must lead to an equally stuffy, small, and overcrowded room; and, in any case, the improved facilities for treatment provided for children will do much to compensate for the change.

I am largely in sympathy with the latter part of Lady Gwendolen Cecil's letter, in which she deplores the break-up of home life. One must remember, however, that the boy and girl of to-day are the man and woman of to-morrow, who will have to take their places in a competitive world. It is essential, therefore, that they should not start life with mental or physical disadvantages. The way to ensure this lies, I feel sure, in some such Bill as is about to be introduced into the House of Commons.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. L. E. RAWLINS.
7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, Jan. 29.

BRITISH INTENTIONS IN INDIA

A CLEAR DECLARATION NEEDED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your otherwise admirable article on the Viceroy's speech there is, if you will allow me to say so, one important omission which is the root of the whole problem.

As Sir M. O'Dwyer, Mr. Waris Amir Ali, and others have pointed out, we have many friends in India. We have, in fact, far more friends than enemies, but our friends hesitate to support us because misunderstanding our easy-going tolerance of such extravagances as those of Lahore they are honestly doubtful of our intentions. It is little use telling them that the ultimate goal is "Dominion Status" or "equal partnership with our Dominions," for these phrases lack definition and are interpreted by all the native Press as meaning virtual independence and the withdrawal of British influence.

If we regard realities, what is really needed at the present time is a clear declaration by our Government that, while by the Act of 1921 and the appointment of the Simon Commission we have shown every desire to cooperate with our fellow subjects in India, it must be definitely understood that the British have no intention either now or in the future of leaving India. Such a statement, implying that we do not intend either to sacrifice our rights or evade our responsibilities, would at once rally all our friends to our side.

Probably many people in England have only a hazy notion of what our rights and responsibilities in India are. Here is a list of a few of them. The British Empire in India has existed for 170 years. During that time we have defended India from aggression and have maintained law and order. We have invested in India over £800,000,000. We have covered the country with railways under British management. By a series of canals second to none in the world we have turned the deserts of the Punjab into one of the largest wheat-producing areas in the Empire and have raised the value of land a hundredfold. Similarly, we have done much the same in the United Provinces and elsewhere. We have dotted the country with tea plantations, rubber plantations, and jute and cotton factories, and have developed the mineral resources of the country—*e.g.*, coal, iron, gold, manganese, and oil—as they would never have been developed without British money and control. Furthermore, we are pledged by treaties to maintain the independence and the integrity of the Indian States. It may also be news to many people that the Christian community in India, both native and European, for whom we are responsible, outnumber the Sikhs, and that the Europeans and Anglo-Indians (Eurasians) outnumber the Parsees. In short, we have established rights and incurred obligations which it is absurd to suppose we can ever disregard, and the "equal partnership" of which we hear so much can only mean an equal partnership in the Indian Government.

Yours very truly,
H. S. BARNES.
19, Sheffield-terrace, W.8, Jan. 27.

A NATIONAL CAST MUSEUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent in *The Times* to-day calls attention to the proposals of the Royal Commission on the National Museums as to the formation of a cast museum for the comparative study of sculpture. The collections in the Crystal Palace have before been mentioned in this connexion; but there are two very serious objections to their being used for the purpose. The first is the character and quality of the casts themselves. The collection was made at a time when the comparative study of sculpture was very far removed from what it is now. There are doubtless a certain number of casts in the Crystal Palace which it would now be difficult to replace; but there are many others, essential to any serious study, which are not to be found there; and there are also many which serve no useful purpose. A representative collection, to illustrate and facilitate the study of the history of art, would have to be selected anew and on different principles. The casts now in the Crystal Palace might help towards the formation of such a selection, but would only form a small portion of it.

The second objection is the position and inaccessibility of the Crystal Palace. A collection of casts ought, if possible, to be in close proximity to the British Museum in Bloomsbury. The ideal arrangement would be for it to be attached to an Institute of Archæology in connexion with the University of London. It ought, in any case, to be placed in a central position.

I remain, your obedient servant,
ERNEST A. GARDNER.
University College, London, Jan. 29.

BRITISH WHEAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the interest which is being shown in the question of Empire free trade and the difficulties which are raised in connexion with any tax being placed on food imported from outside the Empire, I wish to put forward the outline of a plan for dealing with the wheat problem.

I suggest that the Government should establish a grain authority somewhat similar in constitution to the present Port of London Authority, *i.e.*, free from Government influence. That the grain authority (hereinafter called the authority) should have the right of buying and selling grain, but should be debarred from carrying on a retail business. That the authority should purchase from time to time certain quantities of Imperial-grown wheat to prevent it being sold below the cost of production due to any over-supply, as, of course, a loss occasioned by over-production in one year generally means lower production in the following year and higher prices. The authority to sell wheat from time to time to keep prices down on a rising market. The authority to investigate the average cost of growing wheat in Great Britain year by year and to have authority to purchase part or all at a price based on 5 per cent. over the accepted average cost. If the price paid by the authority based upon 5 per cent. over the average cost produces a loss and the authority makes a loss on its entire business for the year, it must be able to reclaim from the Government the portion of the loss made through buying British home-grown wheat. That the authority should provide free storage for British home-grown wheat provided a certain percentage is kept in the granaries for an agreed period, and should advance to the British farmers on the quantity kept for the agreed period its value based on market price, and that this advance should be free of interest, which should be provided by the Treasury. The authority's charge for handling the wheat to be limited to a rate based on actual cost plus a percentage ultimately to redeem its indebtedness.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR SHIRLEY BENN.
Carlton Club, S.W., Jan. 29.

MOTOR-CAR NUMBERS

Why cannot motor-car owners continue to use the same number on their new car as they had on the old one? I am now using the same number on my present car that was given me for one in 1915, but I have to pay £5 each time for the privilege of using again my own number. Why?—Mr. R. HUGGINS-D'ARTIS, Knewe Lodge, Mark Cross, Sussex.

Points from Letters

THE FIFTY CRUISERS

May I ask, as a humble subject of the great British Empire, whether it is a fact, and one fully realized by the general public, that of the 50 cruisers to which it is proposed we should be reduced only 25 will be available for protecting our trade routes of 80,000 miles, which are the main source of our food supply? The remaining 25 must be attached to the Battle Squadron. If the Government are, as they should be, truly desirous of preserving the honour and safety of our country, and yet agree that 25 cruisers is the sole number to be retained, they cannot surely believe that the nation will allow itself to be so grossly misled. —LADY HOLLAND, 19, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Sir Michael Sadler defends "ribbon building" on the grounds that 17th-century villages built in this simple way are beautiful. Canterbury is a fine city, but who would suggest, with our present-day knowledge and entirely changed conditions, that we should build our towns to the same plan? A modern city constructed in the same lazy, haphazard fashion can never be beautiful, and soon becomes a hindrance to traffic, a danger to health, and responsible for a constant waste of time and money. One has but to look at London's suburbs to realize this. It is possible for us to have noble cities and a lovely countryside, but not while "ribbon development" continues.—Mr. CLIVE SANSOM, 6, Hedge-lane, Palmer's Green, N.13.

HELM ORDERS

If we are to adopt the so-called direct orders—although the present orders are not indirect, if correctly looked at, and, it seems to me, should be known not as "helm" orders but as "wheel" or "alter course" orders—then I cannot help feeling that the correct thing to do is to adopt the terms "right wheel" and "left wheel" and not, on a given day, to begin using the old terms in an exactly opposite sense, for this would be almost inviting confusion and error. The use of these strictly wheel orders would leave the remaining uses of the words "port" and "starboard" at sea unaffected. In fact, the expressions "port helm" and "starboard helm" would then remain for use on yachts and other vessels equipped with tillers and in discussions, reports, accounts of ship movements, and so on.—Mr. T. S. LASCELLES, 56, St. Germans-road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

The following example of letter endings may be considered worthy of inclusion in the interesting series which has recently appeared in *The Times*. It occurs in a letter, in my possession, dated May 9, 1622, from Dr. John Donne to Sir Henry Marten, Judge of the Prerogative Court, and Admiralty, who was the father of Henry Marten, the regicide. After referring to a legal cause in which he is interested, to wit, "a pretended resignation of the Church of Keiston," Dr. Donne concluded his letter: "And so, Sir, I rest yours ever to be dispisd, J. Donne."—REAR-ADMIRAL F. P. LODER-SYMONDS, Waldrist, Hereford.

LITTER IN THE PARKS

Much is being said and written about the "uglification" of the countryside. Are not the London parks also in danger? Desiring the abolition of litter, the authorities have covered Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and the Green Park with yellow wire receptacles bearing the stencilled inscription, "Waste Paper." They are both hideous in appearance and ill-adapted for their purpose. The cigarette-ends, orange peel, and newspapers which they contain can be seen from afar; and much of this matter escapes through the open wire meshes and lies exposed on the ground. Surely a plain wooden box, painted green, would be less unsightly and more effective.—Mr. T. MATHEW, 4, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

SPICED APPLES

May a mere man add another suggestion for the good use of surplus apples, namely, "spiced apples." During the War when in charge of a French hospital I received many cases of spiced apples from the U.S.A. They were so much appreciated by all that later I took pains to obtain from my American friends the recipe, which is as follows:—Three pounds of pared apples, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce stick of cinnamon, half ounce of cloves. Boil the sugar, vinegar, and spices together, put in the apples when boiling and let them remain until tender. Take them out, put them into a jar, boil down the syrup until it is thick, and pour it over the fruit. In carefully-papered jars this will keep for several months.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEONARD NOBLE, Harpsden Court, Henley-on-Thames.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

In return for "carbarians" and the delightful leading article culled forth thereby allow me to offer you two very apt specimens of this genus provided by foreign booksellers. A French work on "La curiosité" was most aptly described as an "étude de spychologie appliquée." A subtler working of the unconscious is perhaps to be found in a notice from Germany, which runs, "Dieser Band der P—— Kunstgeschichte ist der Malerei und Plastik unserer Zeit gewidmet." The "plastic" art of earlier centuries thus gives way to something still more mobile, the "elastic art" of our restless age.—Mr. MARSHALL MONTGOMERY, The Avenue, Woodstock-road, Oxford.

BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN

Each commentator on the Battle of Bannockburn differs from all others; a sure sign that none of them has any certain data to go upon. All criticism must therefore be negative. Much stress is laid on "heavy armed horse." Bannockburn was not a cavalry battle. Edward II. in calling for a large force of infantry said, with reference to the field of action, "Ubi equitibus difficilis accessus patebit"; he therefore did not require a large cavalry force. Sir James Ramsay, p. 62, Vol. I., "Genesis," says, regarding the cavalry, "On the present occasion only 95 military tenants were called on. We do not see how we could allow more than 300 men." If we add for the King's Household, the cavalry force would be not more than 500 to 600; and not all these could be on the field. Casualties, guards, orderlies, lines of communication, mounted constables of infantry, must all be deducted.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. B. BURTON.

COMPENSATING WEATHER

Your article on weather compensation reminds me of a saying told me by an old man named Giddings, born in Pewsey Vale about the year 1800:—"There's no debts paid so nigh as the wet do pay the dry."—Mr. FRANCIS CAULFEILD, 26, Cliveden-place, S.W.1.

MOTOR DRIVERS' EYESIGHT

You published an instructive letter on Tuesday about defective eyesight in motorists and its bearing on the speed question. Not a few people driving cars to-day are dangerous to the public and themselves through this or other defects, not always known to them. In Germany an applicant for a driving licence has to undergo an official test; but before he offers himself for this he must:—(1) pass through an approved school and be reported efficient by it; (2) undergo a careful physical examination by an approved doctor. Why we should take none of these precautions in England, with our high accident rate and our congested population, is a question which it is surely hard to answer satisfactorily.—Mr. W. A. GILL, Authors' Club.

LESS DRUNKENNESS

Many reasons for the decrease of drunkenness have appeared in the Press. An important one has been forgotten. Thirty years ago workmen living away from their work were finding the new "safety-bicycle" a valuable friend when they were sober, an obstinate enemy when they were not. So tea often took the place of strong drink on their journey home. Later on, the motor carried on the work begun by the bicycle, both in diminishing drunkenness, and in banishing mud and filth from our roads, but the safety bicycle was a pioneer in the promotion of temperance.—DR. F. DAWTREY DREWITT, United University Club.

"FACE THE TRAFFIC"

Referring to Lord Newton's letter in *The Times* of January 20, may I suggest that the simplest advice to pedestrians is to "face the traffic"? Walking on the left of the pavement has this result, but walking on the left of a country road where there is no footpath leaves one with one's back to overtaking traffic.—MAJOR CECIL E. BANBURY, Beefsteak Club, 9, Green-street, W.C.2.

STREET ACCIDENTS

As a pedestrian (ominous word!) I should like to defend the principle contained in the rule "Keep to the Right." Where no footpath exists, keeping to the right, or off side of a road, ensures to the walker a view of approaching traffic on his side of the road, and he can, when emergency arises, fling himself into, or over, the hedge as his agility permits. By keeping to the left, or near side, he is apt to be run down from behind without warning—as coroners have often pointed out. The rule should run in full "Keep to the Right of the Road," and if it were enforced where pavements are provided there would be no meeting of walkers moving in opposite directions and no danger of stepping off in front of vehicles coming up from behind.—Miss M. A. C. CAMPBELL, 17, Brookside, Cambridge.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

NEW RADIUM CENTRE

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL ANNEXE

Lord Lee of Fareham formally opened yesterday the Westminster Hospital Radium Annexe at Hampstead, which has been equipped as a complete centre for radium treatment and investigation. The annexe represents an important constructive effort by the hospital, with the support of its medical staff, to combat cancer.

The radium "bomb" room is on the ground floor. It is lined with barium for the protection of workers in adjoining rooms and contains the apparatus devised for employing the four grammes of radium entrusted to the hospital by the National Radium Commission for the purpose of ascertaining the precise value of the mass irradiation of deep-seated growths. This floor has also a deep X-ray therapy department for the irradiation with X-rays, generated at 230,000 volts, of deep-seated malignant growths; an X-ray diagnostic department, and a specially designed dark-room. There is a male ward with six beds and a female ward with four beds for those unable to contribute to the cost of treatment.

On the first floor are seven rooms for paying patients, and two small wards for patients able to contribute not more than three to four guineas a week. The basement has pathological, biochemical, and physics laboratories, and emanation and deep X-ray set rooms, while on the second floor there is accommodation for two sisters, 10 nurses, and four maids. It is hoped later that separate accommodation can be provided for the nursing staff, so that the building in Fitzjohn's-avenue can be used exclusively for patients.

Mr. K. A. WOLFE-BARRY, chairman of the Westminster Hospital, presided at the opening ceremony. He said that five or six years ago members of their staff visited those centres on the Continent where radium treatment of cancer was being practised. When they came back, much struck with what they had seen, they influenced one of their present vice-presidents, who, with a magnificent donation, started a fund for the purchase of radium. With the small amount of radium acquired, work proceeded quietly for four years until the surgical staff were able to show the international conference on cancer in 1928 results which were so encouraging that they commanded the respect and admiration of the delegates.

"THE TIMES" APPEAL

At that time they were much handicapped by the lack of sufficient radium, but an article which appeared in *The Times* gave them an opportunity to state their needs, and that paper gave them the benefit of its wide circulation for this purpose. The appeal had a marked result, and with the money received they purchased more radium. As the fund grew the surgeons persuaded the governors of the hospital to establish a separate department, where, alongside treatment by all radium methods, research might be carried out, not only into the cause of the disease, but also into, what was as important, improved methods of technique. The present building was the result. It was being opened free from debt, but they were not without anxiety with regard to the additional cost to which they would be put for maintenance and running costs.

LORD LEE OF FAREHAM congratulated the authorities of the Westminster Hospital on the enterprise and foresight they had shown in establishing an annexe which represented a remarkable departure in many respects from usual hospital practice. There were obvious dangers to the staff and patients in the use of radium, he said, which were better circumvented in buildings devoted entirely to that one aspect of therapy.

Extravagant hopes, and sometimes absurd fears, were attached to so powerful a weapon as a four-gramme "bomb" of radium. Some people imagined that every one afflicted with a malignant disease like cancer would be cured if only they could come within range of its beneficent rays.

There were others who thought that a mass of radium might be dangerous to an entire neighbourhood. He believed there had been some apprehension in Westminster that the Abbey would suffer from the contiguity of the four-gramme "bomb," and that the Dean and Chapter might be forced to take shelter in an underground sacristy. (Laughter.) The "bomb" was now at the annexe, so that danger had passed. (Laughter.) He congratulated the hospital on having won the prize which had to be awarded by the National Radium Commission to only one recipient, Westminster Hospital established its priority claim by foresight and general merit, and the decision of the Commission had occasioned no ill-feeling or jealousy among other hospitals.

A WORD OF CAUTION

Lord Lee said he had perhaps emphasized the need of extreme caution in speaking of the possible benefits of this larger mass of radium, because he thought it would be agreed that the problem was one which had not yet been exhaustively worked out. It afforded great hopes in certain limited directions, but did not at its present stage warrant any extravagant optimism. He recalled phrases used in a carefully considered statement by the Radium Commission a short time ago, so that there should be no running away with the idea that all that was necessary was to acquire and distribute a sufficient quantity of radium throughout the country for real inroads to be made on the assault of cancer on our people.

On the other hand, nothing could be more dangerous than an indiscriminate use of radium. The idea that radium ought to be as much a part of the equipment of a general practitioner as his scalpel was perfectly fallacious. He hoped his words would reach the minds of philanthropic people who might spend money on buying radium and handing it to the general practitioner. He could not imagine a more disastrous course to patient and practitioner, or anything more calculated to give a set-back to radium therapy throughout the country as a whole. It would have been observed that the Commission were exercising very great caution in distributing the radium entrusted to them. They were concentrating it on centres only after prolonged inquiry to see where it could be used to the best advantage, and only where actual treatment could be combined with teaching.

In their view the paramount need at the present time was not the supply of additional quantities of radium but the addition to the number of people capable of using radium properly. So long as his present colleagues constituted the Commission they would concentrate their main effort for some years on the promotion of education and training in the use of radium rather than on its widest distribution. With that object in view they were seeking to set up here in London for the convenience and use of Great Britain a centre for post-graduate training in radium therapy, a point which hitherto had been neglected. When the necessary preliminaries were completed they would allocate a considerable proportion of their limited supply of national radium for the purpose of organizing post-graduate instruction on a scale to serve the entire country.

Mr. WILLIAM TURNER, the senior surgeon, moved a vote of thanks to Lord Lee.

A NOTE-BOOK OF COLERIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The writer of the interesting article in your columns on a note-book of Coleridge quotes the following lines as a poem "which has not apparently been printed":—

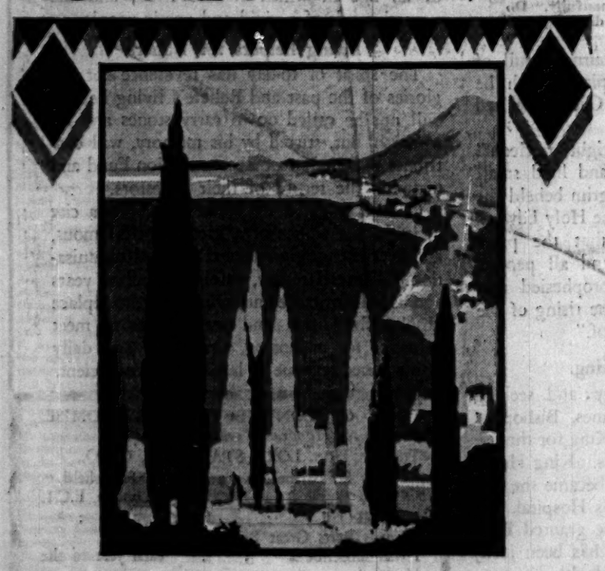
And there was young Philosophy,
Unconscious of herself, pardie,
And now she hight Poesy—
And like a child in life-ful glee,
Had newly left her mother's knee
Prattles and plays with flowers and stone[s]
As if with faery play-fellows
Revealed to innocence alone.

These lines are clearly the first form of the following in the poem called "The Garden of Boccaccio," published in 1829:—

And last, a matron now, of sober mien,
Yet radiant still and with no earthly sheen,
Whom as a faery child my childhood woo'd
Even in my dawn of thought—Philosophy:
Though then unconscious of herself, pardie,
She bore no other name than Poesy:
And, like a gift from heaven, in lifeful glee,
That had but newly left a mother's knee,
Prattled and play'd with bird and flower and stone,
As if with elfin playfellows well known,
And life reveal'd to innocence alone.

Yours truly,
R. HOUGHTON.
St. Peter's Hall, Oxford.

ROYAL MAIL LINE



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ONLY ONE HOUR FROM LONDON

TUBE TO ILFORD

L.N.E.R. COMPANY'S SCHEME

RELIEF FOR SUBURBAN TRAFFIC

The London and North Eastern Railway Company announced yesterday that they have given careful consideration to the development of their suburban traffic in the neighbourhood of Liverpool-street. A scheme for electrification has been prepared, but they are satisfied that no such scheme will, by itself, be an adequate solution of the problem. They are accordingly considering the construction of a tube for the conveyance of suburban traffic between Liverpool-street and Ilford, and they are in communication

with a well-known firm of engineers with a view to the preparation of a plan, together with an estimate of the cost of a tube of this description.

The company were not in a position yesterday to add anything to the statement given above. It may be said, however, that in giving further consideration to the electrification of the Liverpool-street lines they have been influenced by the importance Mr. Thomas has attached to this work in connexion with the provision of more employment.

The London and North Eastern passenger services to and from Liverpool-street are restricted by the capacity of the bottle neck outside the station, and the present service during the busy hours is so heavy that electrification alone could afford little hope of reducing congestion and overcrowding of trains. The cost of acquiring the necessary land to widen the line at this point is regarded as prohibitive. The proposal to construct a tube railway is the first ever brought forward seriously by a main line railway company in this country. The scheme now being considered provides for the electrification of suburban services in addition to the construction of a tube, and would enable an improvement to be made in the services and in the provision for the comfort of passengers.

A new tube from Ilford would enable a large cut to be made in the train service to that populous district, and travellers from suburban stations beyond Ilford might be called on to change into the tube there. The relief to the surface lines would enable a rearrangement of train services to be made so as to improve the provision for other suburban areas.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company have recently been giving consideration to the electrification of their suburban lines on the Great Northern section, and this scheme still remains before the directors. Very little has been done with regard to it, however, since Mr. Morrison made his statement about the proposed public ownership of London traffic. The decision to inquire into the possibilities of a tube from Liverpool-street to Ilford has not affected the position of the scheme for the electrification of the Great Northern suburban lines, nor has it committed the company to any action with regard to Liverpool-street traffic. It is likely that the decision of the directors on both schemes will depend to some extent on the amount of assistance the Government are prepared to give.

OMNIBUS TRAFFIC

WAYS OF RELIEVING CONGESTION

The possibility of relieving that part of street congestion which is caused by omnibus traffic is receiving the constant attention of the Ministry of Transport and of the L.G.O.C. The list of changes in omnibus stopping places, published in *The Times* yesterday is proof of one aspect of this activity. A new omnibus which has a particularly wide entrance platform is now being tested in the hope of reducing the time occupied in loading and unloading. Observations are kept regularly on omnibus traffic, and frequent adaptations of arrangements are made to meet changing needs or to improve systems.

Several general principles for the regulation of omnibus traffic seem definitely established. They have the object of setting down or picking up passengers as near important traffic centres as possible and yet of keeping the waiting omnibuses so far from busy road junctions and circuses that the steady flow of traffic across them may not be impeded. There are, of course, certain places, like theatres and hotels, before which the loading and unloading of omnibuses would be inconvenient, and such cases prevent the rigid application of the rule. Taken generally, changes in stopping places which are made now seek to carry out the main principle more efficiently in the light of experience and observation.

Methods of dealing with omnibus stopping places, which have been adopted in recent years, were said by an official of the L.G.O.C. yesterday to have made a definite improvement, masked unfortunately in their effect on congestion by the increase during the same period in the volume of traffic in London. Omnibuses, he pointed out, may not pick up and set down now at places where the whole stream of traffic would in consequence be checked. Nor, he claimed, are there any superfluous omnibus services. There are routes which are said to be definitely uneconomic but which it would cause hardship to the public to discontinue. On the congested routes, he said, no omnibuses are run which do not actually meet traffic needs.

In several ways the London omnibus system is remarkably elastic and often does its share in relieving congestion in difficult circumstances. While part of Kingsway was obstructed recently by works in connexion with the tramway tunnel, and traffic in Holborn had to cross Kingsway in single file, certain services were diverted from Holborn along Theobald's-road and rejoined their ordinary route near Tottenham Court-road. In a few weeks, when the tramway tunnel under Kingsway is closed for development works, a new service of omnibuses will give a service similar to that which the tramways will then have to suspend. This new service, working from Islington, will traverse Kingsway, the Strand, Northumberland-avenue to Charing Cross Underground Station, and will make the return journey by way of the Victoria Embankment, Norfolk-street, the Strand, and Kingsway. This service will continue for the 12 months that the tunnel is closed.

The new omnibus, designed to reduce the time spent at stopping places, has a specially wide and deep platform capable of holding 10 persons. The staircase for the upper deck is alongside the entrance to the lower saloon and reaches the upper deck somewhere near the centre of the omnibus. The space normally occupied by the staircase is thus thrown into the landing platform, and the idea is that passengers may be got on to the omnibus quickly and may then sort themselves out as the vehicle moves on.

Heavy congestion in Central London has now reached the point at which it may begin to solve its own problem by discouraging private car-owners from driving into the busy area. In this connexion the Underground Group believe that their idea of providing garage facilities at certain out-stations is likely to develop. Already much use has been made of the garage at Morden Station by people who finish the difficult part of the journey by train. A new car park is about to be opened outside that station, to accommodate 100 cars and 100 motor-cycles at a flat rate of 6d. each.

NEW LONDON COUNTY COUNCILLOR

Mr. John Temple Scriven, a barrister, was yesterday returned unopposed to fill the vacancy on the London County Council caused by the death of Major H. B. Lewis-Barned, one of the representatives of South Paddington.

A SHEFFIELD POLL

MUNICIPAL TRADING ISSUE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, JAN. 29

Three clauses of a Bill promoted in Parliament by the Sheffield Corporation are to be submitted on Friday to a poll of the municipal electors of the city. The clauses are concerned with projected water undertakings and a central omnibus station and they are opposed by the Sheffield Property Owners' Protection Association, the Sheffield Motor Traders' Association, and the Sheffield District United Distributive Trades' Association. Objection is not taken specifically to a scheme which would increase the available water supply of the city and the surrounding district or to the construction of a station to deal with the many motor-omnibus services which come into Sheffield, but there is criticism of a provision which would enable the accumulated reserve of the water undertaking to be increased from £250,000 to £650,000, a submission that the right of ratepayers to have appointed accountants to investigate the Water Department's accounts is being taken away, and, in the case of the omnibus station, opposition to an extension of municipal trading by the sale of plant, petrol, oil, and refreshments in competition with ratepayers.

The Sheffield City Council is controlled by a Labour majority which has already set up a municipal printing department, and citizens are accordingly vigilant in seeking to check further Socialistic experiments which could be regarded as encroachments on the legitimate field of private enterprise. The clause in the Bill relating to the omnibus station was thrown out at a town's meeting called to consider the measure, but the clauses concerned with the water undertaking were carried. Objectors demanded a poll on the points on which they had not succeeded, and in submitting questions to the electors the Corporation is seeking a reversal of the rejection of the station scheme.

TOWN CLERK'S STATEMENT

Sir William Hart, the Town Clerk of Sheffield, has explained to me that two or three years ago the Corporation bought an estate on the moors at Burbage to be held for a future reservoir. Development was not immediately necessary when the matter was before Parliament, but recently a demand has been felt for further water supplies to high level districts on the fringe of the city, and the probability of increased demands from the South Yorkshire district has also had to be considered. When the Lord Privy Seal announced recently that he was willing to assist local authorities to carry out works in order to provide employment, the Corporation indicated that they could expedite the construction of the Burbage works. Negotiations with Mr. J. H. Thomas resulted in terms being offered which induced them to proceed with the scheme. The estimated cost of the works, which comprise a large reservoir and the construction of catchwater drains over a considerable area, will be about £650,000, and towards this the State is prepared to contribute a little over £300,000.

It was necessary, the Town Clerk said, to promote a Bill because of possible interference with water rights and streams in the district. In view of the cost of this and other works at Ewden and Derwent Valley, which would throw considerable expense on Sheffield as the water came into use, it was thought desirable as a matter of financial prudence to ask for powers to increase the amount of the reserve fund for the water undertaking. It has been the practice of Parliament in recent years to allow a water authority to make up its reserve fund to one-tenth of its capital expenditure, and the corporation considered that this would be a reasonable sum having regard to the large liabilities of the undertaking and the fact that in the event of a deficiency or serious loss this would have to be made good by the ratepayers of Sheffield to the exclusion of 360,000 consumers served who lived in outside areas. The reserve fund under the powers now sought might go up to about £600,000.

In reply to a contention that if the authority is obtained a reduction of water rate already due by law would be indefinitely postponed, Sir William Hart said the cost of water to the consumer was amply safeguarded, and the aim, as in past practice, would be to reduce charges concurrently with building up the reserve.

With regard to the omnibus station, the corporation wished to put up a substantial station to provide for omnibus traffic passing through Sheffield, which had now to unload in the streets. It was proposed to have such equipment as would enable day-to-day repairs to be given attention, and as there would be a canteen on the premises for the use of the corporation servants employed the idea was to extend the accommodation solely for the convenience of people travelling. No licence to sell intoxicating liquor would be sought. In the same way they sought to be able to supply petrol and oil to omnibus drivers who required them. There was no intention to set up trading or to compete with private dealers, and there would be no obligation to purchase at the station.

It has been suggested that the object of the opponents to the disputed clauses is to cripple the Bill by taking some of the fabric away rather than by direct attack. This is denied by the objectors, who complain that difficulties in securing the amendments they desire without striking at the water scheme or the construction of the omnibus station have been introduced by the form of the ballot papers to be used on Friday. The wording is as follows:—

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION BILL, 1929-30

Poll of Electors

Are you FOR or AGAINST the following Clauses of the Bill, namely:— For. Agst.

1. Clause 3, relating to Incorporation of Acts
2. Clause 24, relating to reserve fund of waterworks undertaking .....
3. Clause 25, relating to power to erect, &c., motor-omnibus stations .....

The votes are to be counted on Saturday.

SOCIALIST DEFEAT AT LEEDS

A poll of the ratepayers of Leeds on four clauses in a Corporation Bill, which were rejected at a town's meeting, has resulted in a heavy defeat of all the clauses. The Bill was drafted by the Socialist Party, which has a complete majority on the city council. The opposition denounced the clauses as an extension of bureaucratic control. They provided for the erection of shops and other buildings, extending omnibus services outside the city, and the establishment of a £50,000 fund for the purchase of lands. Each clause was defeated by over 20,000, the voting being as follows:—

Clause one, for the development of lands by the corporation by the erection of shops, houses and other buildings, 11,528 for, 33,431 against; Clause two, extension of omnibus services by running outside the city, 11,248 for, 32,794 against; Clause three, supply of water by meter to houses partly used for trade, 11,508 for, 32,339 against; Clause four, lands fund, 11,155 for, 32,698 against.

HISTORIOGRAPHER IN SCOTLAND

PRINCIPAL RAIT'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

The King has accepted Principal Rait's resignation, taking effect from January 1, of the office of His Majesty's Historiographer in Scotland.

In tendering his resignation of this historic office, which he has held since 1919, Principal Rait intimated that he did so, with regret, on the ground that in his view a post designed for the encouragement of investigation and research into the history of Scotland should now pass to someone who could devote more time to such studies than he, with his responsibilities as Principal of Glasgow University, would in the future be able to do.

In acknowledging Principal Rait's letter tendering his resignation, the Secretary of State for Scotland said that he appreciated the considerations which had led the Principal to do so; and at the same time expressed his high sense of the great services which Principal Rait had rendered to Scottish history, and acknowledged the ready assistance which he had always given to the Scottish Office by way of information and advice on historical questions.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' WAGES

There are to be slight rises in the wages of workers in the electrical contracting industry on the second pay day in February. In the highest grade the present rate is 1s. 10½d. per hour, and there will be an increase of ½d. In the three other grades there will be an increase of ¼d. per hour.

NOTTINGHAM AND TARIFFS

MR. O'CONNOR'S VIEWS

MORE SAFEGUARDING DUTIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, JAN. 29

Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., Conservative candidate for Central Nottingham, to-night explained his views on the fiscal question to a meeting of the Sherwood Ward Conservative Association. There has been some apprehension among a number of his supporters about his attitude towards safeguarding, a subject in which Nottingham is peculiarly interested, and the position has been complicated by the announcement that a Conservative Protectionist, Mr. George Terrell, has come out against him.

In his speech to-night, Mr. O'Connor said that he regretted that a full statement of the Conservative policy had not yet been made. He stood, however, for the maintenance and extension of the safeguarding duties, and urged that the procedure should be made speedier and cheaper. The duties had proved their worth, and were operating to the enormous benefit of industry. To withdraw them would be a piece of cruel and wanton pedantry, showing a callous disregard of industry and unemployment. No question of policy was involved except some dismal sense of loyalty to Cobdenism. The country had made a test of safeguarding and proved its efficiency.

It would be, however, a real disaster if at this juncture we again let slip the substance for the shadow, and risked another defeat on Tariff Reform as a political issue, capable as it was of malicious misrepresentation, when all we really wished could be achieved by promoting cheap and extended safeguarding procedure. "Let me remind you in this connexion," said Mr. O'Connor, "to beware of the *Daily Mail*, which is the instrument of its proprietor's venomous and fanatical hatred of Mr. Baldwin. Conservatives will not easily forget that it was the *Daily Mail* which on the eve of the Tariff Reform election in 1923 maliciously misrepresented our policy, reviving the old slogan, 'Your food will cost you more,' and advised the country to vote Liberal."

WORLD BRISTLING WITH TARIFFS

Mr. O'Connor, continuing, said he did not recognize Free Trade as a principle at all. It was nonsense to talk of Free Trade when the world was bristling with tariff walls to the exclusion of our goods. We could not afford to stand by with folded arms while our men and our plant were idle and allow foreign nations to supply us with goods which we could perfectly well produce at home. He would, for example, give the steel industry three months in which to form an organization which could speak for that industry. If at the end of that time the organization could pledge itself that it would be in a position to produce steel rails and so forth at world prices, or even at a fraction over world prices, he would legislate to ensure that not one bar of foreign steel should enter this country. He would give it a completely protected home market, subject only to the steel industry's playing the game by the consumer by maintaining a reasonable price.

He resented the suggestion that he was lukewarm or half-hearted in relation to the fiscal issue. Nor did he consider it a right way that millionaire newspaper magnates should speak of candidates "toeing the line," or that responsible representatives of local opinion should issue ultimatums or statements which might be misrepresented as ultimatums. The methods of bullying and threatening were contrary to the English conception of fair play. There was no truth in the assertion that he had said he would not support the so-called Empire Free Trade Crusade; he had never been asked a single question about it.

As regarded Mr. Terrell's intervention to contest the seat, he was justified in suspecting that it came from Lord Rothermere or Lord Beaverbrook. "Gate-crashing" was a popular pastime nowadays, but it was a curious amusement for a former Conservative member of Parliament, now nearly 70 years of age, who lost one of the safest Conservative seats in England, the Chippenham Division of Wiltshire. If he (Mr. O'Connor) had been in the House of Commons that afternoon he would have supported the motion on Empire free trade. He admitted that Lord Beaverbrook had done service in focusing attention on the possibilities of the Empire, but the particular method which Lord Beaverbrook advocated Mr. O'Connor could not support because it involved a tax on foreign wheat and meat.

SHEFFIELD BY-ELECTION

Nominations for the Brightside (Sheffield) by-election were handed in yesterday. There is to be a four-cornered fight between Mr. H. Russell, Conservative; Mr. W. A. Lambert, Liberal; Mr. F. Marshall, Labour; and Mr. J. T. Murphy, Communist.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOX ON SECRET POISONING

MEANS OF DETECTION

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOX, medical adviser to the Home Office, delivered an address on "Secret Poisoning" last night to the St. Marylebone Division of the British Medical Association at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Wigmore-street.

He traced the history of secret poisoning from early times in many lands, and said that in England up to the 19th century criminal poisoning was very common, and probably preparations of arsenic and corrosive sublimate were most commonly used. The *post-mortem* appearances in cases of poisoning appeared to have been little understood, and importance in detection was attached to signs such as lividity, incombustibility of the heart, &c., which were now known to be not in any way characteristic of death by poison. It had been truly said that the only certain sign of poisoning was the identification by analysis of the poison in the body. Modern knowledge would make them add that the poison must be distributed in the organs in such a manner as was consistent with the taking and absorption of the poison during life. Also there would be expected a history of such symptoms in the living person before death as were consistent with the taking of the particular poison. During recent years knowledge of the morbid anatomy and histological changes had advanced so greatly that these *post-mortem* appearances of themselves often indicated the poison which had caused death, quite apart from the finding of the poison in the body by chemical analysis.

The lecturer then described a number of exhibits, such as poison rings, horn cups which were reputed to possess the power of absorbing poisonous substances, the sealed earth (*terra sigillata*) which came from Lemnos, toadstone, supposed in early times to be an antidote; and, coming finally to the wide use in medieval times and later of antimony, he referred to Dr. James's fever powder, which has been the subject recently of a correspondence in *The Times*. It consisted, he said, of antimony oxide. It was a remedy of the "kill or cure" type, and though many cures were recorded, fatal results were not infrequent. It was said that Oliver Goldsmith when ill of a fever was prescribed one of these powders and death quickly followed. Much interesting correspondence on Dr. James's powders had taken place in *The Times* during the past few weeks. Antimony had recently been much used in tropical medicine. Organic preparations were given intravenously for such diseases as kala azar, sleeping sickness, &c., and they were of great value.

Secret poisoning, though still very rife among the native population in such countries as India, Egypt, the West Indies, and Malay, was fortunately rare in this country. The careful investigation by the Home Office and other official authorities of all suspected cases rendered the risk involved too great.

CENTENARIAN'S DISCOVERY OF HER SON

The publicity given to the 100th birthday celebrations of Mrs. Priscilla Cousins in Bury St. Edmunds Infirmary last Friday, when she was given 100 shillings and a birthday cake decorated with 100 candles, has resulted in reunion with her son, George Edward Baker, of Peerless-buildings, City-road, E.C. Mother and son had believed each other dead, and they met yesterday, the son having travelled from London. Mr. Baker, who is Mrs. Cousins's son by her first marriage, is 77 years old. They had not seen each other for 30 years.

Mrs. Mary Priest, a patient in the St. Hilda's Ward of the Kensington Guardians' institution, attains the age of 102 to-morrow. Mrs. Priest has been a patient in the Kensington institution for the last 25 years. But for slight deafness she has all her faculties.

PROMOTION IN CIVIL SERVICE

CONTENTIONS OF CLERICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., general secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, continued his evidence yesterday before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, sitting at the Ministry of Health. Lord Tomlin presided.

Mr. Brown said that generally speaking promotion in the clerical classes was regulated by merit. Seniority came into the picture to a degree, but it varied according to the nature of the posts to be filled. He considered the present system of promotion unsatisfactory. "It is our view," he said, "that the number of more responsible posts now provided for in the complement is less than the number justified by reference to the amount of more responsible work. The present unsatisfactory promotion ladder is the result of under-complementing for that work." It was inadvisable to recruit boys aged 18 to 19 into the Service and to place them in a special class so that they were in a privileged position for the rest of their careers. Compared with the boys who entered at 16 to 17, the older boys were privileged in respect of salary and prospects of promotion. They did not think that type of entrant was necessary.

Mr. R. RICHARDS, M.P.—What do you mean? You don't want to choke those lads off altogether?

Mr. Brown.—No, the primary purpose of State Service is to get the work done and not necessarily to provide an inlet for each type of education. If it is considered desirable to provide an inlet for that type of recruit, we would urge that he should come into the clerical class and stand his chance on his own merit among his fellows. We don't think the difference of two years should put a man in a privileged position for the rest of his life.

Mrs. AYRTON GOULD.—Don't you think that it would be more useful to the Service if some posts were filled by persons of a higher education than those who leave school earlier?

Mr. Brown.—Our experience shows that for the work allocated to the clerical class the extra two or three years of Civil Service experience is of more value than the extra two or three years' education.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE

Mrs. WINTRINGHAM.—What proportion of women retire in order to marry?

Mr. Brown.—About six or seven per cent. per annum, which in 10 years becomes 60 or 70 per cent. The overwhelming majority, possibly three-quarters or more, of women who enter the Service in the clerical grades retire sooner or later to marry.

Mrs. WINTRINGHAM.—That is very high. It is rather astonishing.

LORD TOMLIN.—It shows the high quality of the class. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown added that the average age of retirement on marriage grounds was 28.

DR. J. B. BAILLIE questioned Mr. Brown regarding the general grievances put forward on behalf of the staff and the association's proposals for reorganization of the clerical grades of the Service. "Is there anything in the Civil Service which you regard as satisfactory?" he asked.

Mr. Brown.—Very little, sir.

DR. BAILLIE.—Do you think it likely that the Civil Service could have carried on so long and so effectively, and not only satisfied the public but obtained the admiration of the public, if the organization had been defective? Having regard to its success year after year and the praise from all quarters for its distinguished service, are you still prepared to say that there is little of which you can approve?

Mr. Brown.—We are certainly proposing extensive changes, but it would be an exaggeration to say that we are proposing to turn the Service upside down. The Service we propose closely resembles the considered conclusions of earlier Commissions on what was the best organization for the Service.

LORD TOMLIN asked Mr. Brown whether he considered the National Whitley Council too large a body to function satisfactorily.

Mr. Brown said that he did not think the size of the body was the cause of their complaint against it. He did not attach importance to the need for some regulation of its procedure and debates. It was not a question of machinery or standing orders, but a question of what was behind the machine. He agreed with a suggestion that there should be a council for the clerical class, another for the minor and manipulative grades, and another for the technical and professional classes.

LORD TOMLIN inquired whether the organization of the Civil Service should not be based on groups such as the Post Office Department, the Defence Department, the Social Services Department, and the Whitehall Department. It was conceivable that in that way they might get over the difficulties of interference in the work of departments and simplify very much the problem of promotion.

Mr. Brown replied that he did not think a solution lay in that direction. Such a scheme would restrict the area of choice for promotion and every department so created would have a small internal pool instead of a large central pool.

The Commission adjourned.

FREEMASONS' HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME

THE EXTENSION FUND

The annual meeting of the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home (Fulham-road) was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, under the presidency of LORD WAKEFIELD, chairman of the Board of Management.

LORD MARSHALL, Past Grand Warden, Treasurer, in his report, stated that the pressure for accommodation during the past year had been so great that provision had had to be made for the staff in five separate buildings. There had been 15,872 "case days," against 14,772 in the previous year. The Trust and General Fund was practically stationary at £214,766. The Legacy and In Memorium Fund had been increased by £382, and there was £1,150 on the way. The Lodges of Instruction had given £2,025 from their pence collection for the General Fund. From the Extension Fund £19,575 had been spent on land, and there was a balance of £24,500. The appeal for £250,000 for the extension had brought a generous response, and over 11,000 applications for the commemorative jewel, representing a minimum donation of £10 from each applicant, had been received. It was anticipated that within a few weeks the whole of the 96 beds, each representing an endowment of £1,000, would be allotted. There were also 48 single-bedded wards to be endowed at £1,500 each, and several of these had been allotted. Three hundred and seventy-five Lodges had become patrons or vice-patrons by donations respectively of 100 and 50 guineas. There was altogether £100,000 cash in hand available for the appeal, and the land was paid for.

The Committee of Management reported that during last year there were 640 in-patients, against 634. There were 605 operations, against 611. There were 32 cases from overseas, the nearest districts from which the patients came being Egypt and West Africa. There were 223 Samaritan cases, against 230 in the previous year. They were greatly indebted to the Prince of Wales, who had addressed a special appeal on behalf of the Hospital to his Province of Surrey.

Several tributes were paid to the value of the work done by the honorary secretaries, Mr. C. H. Thorpe and Mr. Percy Still, Past Grand Deacons; and by the assistant secretary, Mr. Ian MacKay. The Duke of Connaught was re-elected President; Lord Marshall, Treasurer; Mr. C. H. Thorpe and Mr. Percy Still, honorary secretaries; and Mr. C. J. G. Palmour, honorary auditor.

Sir Colville Smith, Grand Secretary, yesterday afternoon consecrated the Tamworth Lodge, 5132, at the Grand Temple of Freemasons' Hall. The Lodge will be composed of Mitcham and Merton residents, and the name is derived from the Manor of Biggin and Tamworth, part of the possessions of the prior of Merton.

BRITISH EMPIRE UNION AND FREE TRADE

The British Empire Union has defined its attitude towards free trade within the Empire, and the safeguarding of industries, in a memorandum drawn up by the Board of Management, which states:—"The B.E.U. has always been in favour of the freest possible trade throughout the British Empire. With a view to the protection of British industries from unfair foreign competition, protective tariffs should be imposed against the goods of those countries which impose tariffs on our goods, or whose goods, owing to their being made under unequal conditions, can be sold at lower prices than British goods, thereby causing unemployment. The present safeguarding duties (including the McKenna duties) should be retained and further extended to other British manufactured goods which need protection. The B.E.U. also favours the introduction of legislation which will make it compulsory for a definite quantity of British wheat to be used in every British loaf."

RETURN OF R 100

TEST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

SAFETY IN FOG

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

CARDINGTON, JAN. 29

R 100 returned here to her base this afternoon, having been in the air for 53 hours, during which she had flown more than the distance from England to Egypt, steering in that time an intricate course with perfect certainty through two days of almost complete fog. The airship had left Cardington at 9.38 a.m. on Monday, and she was locked home this afternoon on the masthead again at 3.26, successfully completing the last trial before being taken over by the Air Ministry from the Airship Guarantee Company.

The various trial reports have yet to be examined in detail, but acceptance is certain, and Great Britain will now have in R 100 an airship probably the fastest in the world and embodying many novel features of value.

Major G. H. Scott, who was in supreme command, said: "We have spent two days more or less in cloud." "It is not so bad if you can get over the top of the cloud, but this we could not do for most of the time. This morning we were up to 5,500ft. above cloud, but then it came up and swamped us. Yet when we came down we could not get under it, and from Bristol this morning to Cardington we were again completely in cloud. We flew most of the flight using wireless directional to check our course, with occasional glimpses of the ground as a check on our drift."

The main lesson of this long flight over a cloud-hidden England is undoubtedly the certainty with which an airship, alone of man's transport vehicles, is superior to the paralysing influence of fog, and all those in the ship were impressed by this fact. The first remark Sir Dennistoun Burney made when he came off the ship was on the efficiency of the wireless direction-finding apparatus. "On the first night," he said, "we did not see land, after some rocks by the Channel Islands, until we crossed the Essex coast by Felixstowe the next morning, yet we always knew where we were. There was a spell of 15 hours or more blind flying. Then, when we flew over London yesterday about 10 a.m., we picked out the Tower Bridge through the mist, but the next clear view of the earth was when we saw the fishing fleet off Plymouth at 7 o'clock the same evening."

The comments of Mr. Neville Norway, now the chief engineer of the Airship Guarantee Company, who has been on board on each flight, were even more interesting in their commercial application. He said:—"This flight has established clearly that airship travel provides the only means of locomotion in which you can go straight ahead in fog at full cruising speed in perfect safety, and with absolute certainty of making your terminal point. We flew by the aid of directional wireless without a sight of earth for 15 hours in thick fog at any speed we liked to call for; no railway, tram or road vehicle, steamer or aeroplane, has that facility. Our course, too, was a changing one. From the Channel Island we set out for Brighton, having got our bearings from the direction finders at Croydon and Pulham.

"At the appointed time on our dead reckoning a glow under the clouds indicated the lights of Brighton, and as the course was reset for each town so the glow of its lights in the clouds at the expected time showed we were keeping an accurate course over an invisible earth."

USEFUL WEATHER CHARTS

Another valuable test made during this endurance flight was the compilation of weather charts on board by Mr. A. Giblett, the officer specially charged with airship meteorological research. He had the weather information sent to the ship by wireless and from this prepared the same charts as are normally seen by every newspaper reader each morning. So, in addition to exact knowledge of the ship's position by wireless, the probable changes in the weather were forecast for hours ahead. These on one occasion, Mr. Norway told me, showed that the ship was on the wrong side of a storm area, with winds of 50 miles an hour. There was clear weather indicated on the other side of the storm area, and throughout the first night the ship was driven through the disturbed conditions to find the quieter weather as forecast. "Even during that period," Mr. Norway added, "the motion of the ship was hardly noticeable. In fact, I slept quite comfortably through it."

The twisting and changing direction of the course is shown by to-day's log. Last night R 100 was near the Eddystone Lightship, where, in a patch of clear weather, she carried out turning trials. At 1 a.m. she was over Newport, Isle of Wight, at 7 a.m. by the Lizard, and then in another clear spell she visited Falmouth, followed the Fal River to Truro, struck across to North Cornwall, followed the coast up to Barnstaple, *via* Bideford, being there at 9.15 a.m. The turning trials were completed over Bridgwater Bay at 10.30, and then at Bristol the airship ran into thick cloud and reached Bedford at 1.15 p.m. in heavy rain and cloud at 800ft. She could be heard and was dimly seen at 2 o'clock as an elliptical shadow moving through the wet mist. Her subsequent mooring, during which the weather cleared somewhat, was watched with interest by students of the Imperial Defence College and Royal Naval Staff College, who were paying a visit of inspection to the Royal Airship Works, but unfortunately a very light wind made the mooring operation more tedious than usual, as there was little breeze to keep the ship lying steady as she was driven down to the masthead.

The ship had been cruising at about 50 miles an hour with occasional bursts of 70 miles an hour, and had burnt about 14½ tons of fuel. There was, Major Scott said, sufficient fuel left for another day's flying, and the ship could easily have flown to Egypt. The officers and crew had worked in four-hour watches, and during the night hours the ship had been kept on set courses, entailing the minimum of men on duty. One noticeable feature as the ship came to the masthead was the improved appearance of the cover since the modifications and adjustments. Sir Dennistoun Burney told me that he climbed up the 130 feet through the ship to the catwalk on the top, and crawled along this himself to see that there was no undue movement of the upper part of the envelope.

VOLUNTARY WORK BY UNEMPLOYED

DECISION IN BRYNMAWR CASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JAN. 29

An important decision bearing on the scheme for improving the mining town of Brynmawr, and making it, if possible, a health resort, has been given by Mr. E. W. Wingate-Saul, the unemployment umpire.

It will be recalled that after a town's meeting, at which the scheme was launched, about 400 unemployed men offered to undertake voluntary work in connexion with it, subject to their right to unemployment pay being safeguarded. After work had begun on the scheme, the Tredegar district of miners warned the men that acceptance of voluntary work might prejudice their claim to unemployment benefit, and two cases were referred to the Ebbw Vale Court of Referees by the insurance officer for a decision on the point whether the men were unemployed within the meaning of the Act while engaged on this voluntary work, and so entitled to benefit. The Court recommended that benefit be allowed. The insurance officer formally disagreed, in order that a decision might be obtained which would finally determine the point raised. The umpire's decision, which was communicated to Mr. Peter Freeman, M.P. for Brecon, and Radnor, in which constituency Brynmawr is situated, lays down the principle that men in receipt of unemployment pay may be permitted to undertake work under the municipality without wages and without sacrificing their unemployment benefit. It is explained that in the present case there is no remunerative or profitable occupation being followed, and the fact that the work is being supervized does not, in the circumstances, require it to be implied that there is a contract of service.

It might be said, the umpire adds, that the provision of a free meal on each day on which work is being performed constitutes remuneration for services rendered. In his opinion the provision of a meal in the present cases is purely gratuitous, and does not imply a contractual relationship constituting employment under a contract of service.

Finally, the umpire states that the applicants can be said to be unemployed and entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the days on which they are engaged upon this work, provided that it does not prevent them fulfilling the statutory conditions specified in the Act.

A FILE OF "THE TIMES"

1800-1930 SET PURCHASED FOR MOSCOW

Messrs. Birrell and Garnett, of 30, Gerrard-street, W., have just sold to the Marx-Engels Institute of Moscow a set of *The Times* from 1800 to the present day, and that is probably the most extensive "run" of this paper in any institution on the Continent. This set of *The Times* formed the greater portion of that until recently the property of the Royal Statistical Society, which extended back to the beginning in 1785. Messrs. Birrell and Garnett gave the Society £600 for the set of *The Times* as it was originally; the first 13 volumes, dating before 1800, were acquired by The Times Publishing Company to help in the completion of the file in *The Times* office. It may be mentioned that the sale by the Royal Statistical Society was negotiated privately, and that since the set was known to have passed into Messrs. Birrell and Garnett's possession telegraphed offers have been received from Warsaw, Amsterdam, and the United States.

No such extensive file of *The Times* has appeared in the market for many years. Sets covering a few years occur every now and then in the sale room; the longest run to appear for the last 40 years at auction was one at Sotheby's in December, 1912, extending from August 1, 1828, to June 30, 1911, in 283 volumes. This was purchased at £106 by Messrs. B. F. Stevens, the American book agents.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

CROSSWORD AND BRIDGE

The London Naval Conference, the political situation at home, and the important developments in India are the chief features in the news columns of *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day. Sport and entertainments are well represented in "Sport of the Week," the crossword puzzle, the article on bridge, the chess problem, and reviews of London theatres.

Among the special articles in this issue are "The Ascent of Petermann Peak in Greenland," "Rhodesia and the Union," "The Liberated Balkans," "Excavations at Herculaneum," "A Note Book of Coleridge," and "Masters of the Temple." The circumstances of the publication of the boy Tennyson's play *The Devil and the Lady* are described.

In the illustrated section examples of the finest British scenery will appeal to readers overseas. Glen Affric, the site of the suggested national park for Scotland, shows Loch Ben Eveian bordered by pines. Tarn Flows, part of the property which the National Trust are seeking to purchase for the public, is a charming spot in the Lake District. The Weald of Kent, which has been threatened with the erection of a line of pylons under the electricity scheme, is a countryside of a different character. The meet of the Cottesmore Foxhounds and incidents in the Winchester steeplechase and the France-Ireland Rugby match are also given.

From abroad comes a page of pictures from readers of *The Times Weekly Edition*. Sir Douglas Mawson's expedition to the Antarctic supplies a remarkable series illustrating wild life on Kerguelan Island and the Crozet Islands, where cormorants and sea elephants in their thousands show no fear of man. The frontispiece is a full-page picture of Petermann Peak.

A subscriber to *The Times Weekly Edition*, writing from Pelixstowe, sends extracts from two letters received a day or two ago. One from South America said:—"Thank you so much for sending me regularly *The Times Weekly Edition*. It is the finest bit of reading I get, and I look forward eagerly to its arrival every week." The other, from a young and hard-working vicar in a pottery town, stated:—"I cannot tell you how kind I think it of you to send me *The Times Weekly Edition* so punctually direct from the publishing office. It is such a grand help and seems to give one such a wide correct view of everything."

These letters are forwarded, the correspondent adds, in case other people may like to send the paper to friends here or abroad. "It would do a lot of good if they did and help to clear off a lot of clouds and mistaken ideas."

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries, three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual dinner of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association (International) was held last night at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford-street. The president, Mr. W. J. H. CRADDOCK, was in the chair, and the principal guests included:—

Sir James Shade and Lady Shade, Mr. J. D. Cassels, Mr. Pett Ridge, Miss Marjorie Bowen, and Mr. Raymond Paton.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. D. Day, of 23, Lower Armour-road, Tilehurst, Reading, have just celebrated their diamond wedding.

Walter John Trehearn, an income-tax collector and assessor, was at Kettering yesterday fined £50 and ordered to pay 15 guineas costs for embezzlement and falsification of accounts. The total sum involved was £184.

The council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland in its application for retention of the silk and rayon duties in this country.

Mr. A. S. Duffield was taken ill on Tuesday just after he had announced at a meeting of the Chelmsford Rural District Council his resignation as clerk to the council, a position he and his father had held for over 60 years. He was removed in a serious condition.

Eight persons have been arrested at Stradbally, County Waterford, and have been charged with the wilful murder of Laurence Griffin, the local postman, who disappeared from the village on Christmas night. They will be brought before the Waterford District Court to-morrow.

The Grand Jury at Leicester Assizes yesterday returned No True Bill against Lester Johnson Gibson, 28, insurance inspector, who had been committed by the coroner, but not by the magistrates, on a charge of manslaughter arising out of a motor accident. He was accordingly discharged.

Following the discovery of a baby's skeleton in the roof of a house in Broad-street, Wokingham (Berkshire), Elizabeth Ellen Brown, formerly a servant at the house, was charged on Tuesday with concealment of birth in September, 1927. She pleaded "

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

A SELFRIDGE AEROPLANE DEPARTMENT

By CALLISTHENES

Selfridge's is going to have an Aeroplane Department. We have been busy with preparations for some months. We hope to have it in working order in March.

Our belief is that flying in this country is as far advanced as motoring was in 1908. It is taking its place among the methods of travel and among the sports of this country. It is time it was established in Commerce, and it is for this House to establish it.

Private flying is more developed in England than in any other country in Europe. We believe that there are more private owners of aeroplanes here than in all the rest of Europe put together.

Aerodromes and landing fields are being prepared and brought into use with striking rapidity. There are already over a hundred available.

The principal check on the growth of private flying is the lingering belief that all flying is necessarily unsafe. People hear about the mishaps. They seldom hear about the thousands upon thousands of miles which are flown in safety, comfort and delight.

If Royal Air Force accidents are excluded, as they may legitimately be, since military training involves special risks, 90 per cent. of all the accidents that happen to British-owned machines are due to flying which is deliberately below the standard of caution taught in all flying schools. The pilot has been stunting, flying low, consciously breaking one or other of the rules of safety.

Nine out of ten of the remainder are due to failure to exercise timely caution under bad weather conditions. Only one per cent. of the accidents are outside these two categories and are not attributable to risk-taking on the part of the pilot.

A British aeroplane is among the most faultless things in structure and mechanism that comes from any factory. Everything in it is subjected to microscopic official scrutiny, a scrutiny which, however it may have checked cheaper and more rapid production, has brought about the splendid record for safety in British private flying.

Every manufacturer before he can sell an aeroplane must have every piece of material, every process of manufacture, certified as safe by Air Ministry inspectors on the spot. Every piece of wood comes from timber of which a sample has been passed by the Air Ministry and retained by them for reference. Every piece of steel must be made according to Air Ministry specification and in a factory approved by them. Every piece of fabric must be tested and passed.

Safety has been made the first consideration and safety has been achieved. That is why private flying is so far advanced that this store has decided to have an Aeroplane Department.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

ITALIAN ART

MR. A. M. HIND ON EARLY ENGRAVINGS

The annual lecture on aspects of art at the British Academy was given yesterday by Mr. A. M. HIND, Assistant Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, his subject being "Early Italian Engraving." He spoke of engraving in its widest sense (including work on both wood and metal) as one of the earliest popularizers of art and literature. He referred to the block-books, in which both picture and text were printed from wood-blocks, as a popular replacement of the illustrated manuscript before the introduction of movable type. These block-books were largely Netherlandish and German productions, and only one Italian example of the 15th century, the "Passion" at Berlin, is preserved. Italian woodcuts of the first half of the 15th century are also far rarer than Northern productions of the same period, and one example was illustrated, the "Madonna del Fuoco," which is reputed to have been saved by a miracle from a burning house in 1428, and thereafter preserved as a relic in the cathedral at Forlì.

From later impressions of the "Passion" block-book, which occur in a Venetian book of 1487, the lecturer passed to some consideration of book illustration, remarking how, in spite of its importance, it received no mention from Vasari. He referred to Vasari's account of the discovery of line-engraving in Italy, spoke of contemporary estimate of early engravings, and their various social and household uses, such as the decoration of gift-boxes or private altars. He touched on the problems of Finiguerra, whom Vasari regarded as the inventor of the art of engraving, and of Baldini, showing an example which seemed to bear Baldini's name. He discussed the part taken by the great artists of the period in line engraving, *e.g.*, by Pollaiuolo, Botticelli, and Mantegna, and by painters in designing woodcut illustrations, and the relations between designers of woodcut and the illuminators of MSS. Mr. Hind also glanced at chiaroscuro woodcut, which in its facsimiles of drawings filled the place of the Vasari Society of to-day.

The present series of informal lectures, given in the lecture theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum on Thursdays, at 5.30 p.m., will be continued to-day, when Mr. W. G. Constable, F.S.A., will speak on "Canaletto and Eighteenth Century Venetian Landscape." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. Admission will be free, and no tickets will be required; to avoid disturbing the lecture, all persons attending it are urgently requested to be in their seats before 5.30 p.m. The next lecture in the series will be given on February 6. The lecturer will be Mr. A. P. Oppé, and his subject, "The Raphael Cartoons." Both these lectures have been arranged with special reference to the Exhibition of Italian Art now on view at the Royal Academy.

A course of four public lectures on Italian Art will be given at University College, London, on February 5, 7, 12, and 14, at 5.30, by Professor Tancred Borenius, Professor Edmund Gardner, Professor Giuseppe Fiocco, of the University of Florence, and Professor Lionello Venturi, of the University of Turin. The Italian Ambassador will preside at the lecture on February 7. Particulars of the course may be obtained from the secretary of the college.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Christie's sale of Old English silver plate included property of the late Mrs. William Lawson, and from other sources.

A pair of silver-gilt candelabra, 21in. high, 1819, 438oz., sold at 3s. 10d. an ounce—£83 19s. (Black); a pair of Queen Anne small table-candlesticks, 1705, 6oz. 18dwt., at 145s.—£50 0s. 6d. (Taylor); an Irish two-handled cup with harp handles, by M. Walker, Dublin, 1733, 82½oz., at 68s.—£284 15s. (Williams); a Charles II. tankard, 1681, 28oz. 12dwt., at 100s.—£145 (Crichton); a Charles II. plain tankard, 1661, 28oz. 18dwt., at 225s.—£403 17s. 6d. (Webster); and 11 rat-tailed dessert spoons, 1718, &c., 13oz. 13dwt., at 200s.—£136 10s. (Comyns).

Sotheby's sale yesterday of old pictures from various sources totalled £3,863. A Titian portrait of a gentleman, with a certificate from Dr. von Bode, fell at £1,350 (Powell); a Cranach group of Luther and his wife, dated 1529, on panel 13in. by 10in.—£320; and a Madonna and Child, attributed to Previtali, with the date 1502—£180 (both bought by the Savile Gallery).

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

A BUSY SEASON

Although there is a slight decrease in the number of new plays to be produced in London next week, there is every indication that the present prosperity of the theatre will continue for the next month or so. Already more than 10 new productions have been arranged for February. These include a new farce by Mr. Ben Travers, entitled *A Night Like This*, which is to be performed at the Aldwych Theatre on Tuesday, February 18, in succession to *A Cup of Kindness*.

Mr. Travers's new play will be the eighth successive farce in which Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn have appeared at the Aldwych, and the sixth which Mr. Travers has written.

Another new comedy, which will be produced at the St. Martin's Theatre some time next week, is *Honours Easy*, by Mr. Roland Pertwee. It is a comedy of modern life, the scenes of which are laid in a country house, in the office of a Bond-street art gallery, and in the bedroom of an hotel at Esher. It will be produced by Mr. John Hastings Turner, with Miss Diana Wynyard, who recently acted so brilliantly in *The Devil* at the Arts Theatre, in a leading part.

The new musical play *Silver Wings* will be staged at the Dominion Theatre either on Thursday, February 13, or on the following day. The early part of that week will be occupied with scenic rehearsals, as the settings, which include an aerodrome just before the start of an Atlantic flight, a glimpse of the flight itself, the sensational crash, and several lovely Mexican scenes, are exceptionally elaborate. Two real aeroplanes are to be used in the production, one for the start of the flight and the other, an exact model, for the crash. In the cast are Mr. Harry Welchman, as a Mexican bandit, Miss Desirée Ellinger, Mr. Lupino Lane, Miss Emma Haig, Mr. John Kirby, and Mr. Donald Mather.

"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS"

The Daniel Mayer Company have now decided to present Miss Tallulah Bankhead in Sir Nigel Playfair's version of *The Lady of the Camellias* at the Garrick Theatre on Wednesday, March 5. In the meantime, however, a new farcical comedy entitled *Almost a Honeymoon* will be performed at the Garrick Theatre for a short season, beginning on Tuesday next. The author, who will produce the play, is Mr. Walter Ellis, who also wrote *A Little Bit of Fluff*, which ran for three years in London. The cast of the new piece includes Miss Renée Kelly, Mr. Gerald Pring, and Mr. Hylton Allen.

On the same day, Tuesday, Mr. Peter Godfrey will produce his own play *Long Live Death* at the Gate Theatre, where *Ten Nights in a Bar-room* ends its very successful run next Saturday. The play is a melodrama in nine scenes, the action taking place in London at the present time.

Tuesday will also see the production by the Everyman Theatre Guild of a new play by Miss Joan Temple, entitled *Charles and Mary*. This is believed to be the first play based on the life of Charles Lamb to be produced for the English stage. It will be produced at the Everyman Theatre by Mr. Malcolm Morley.

The first of 14 performances of *The Command to Love* will be given at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday, with Miss Stella Arbenina, Mr. Frederick Culley, Mr. H. R. Hignett, Mr. Hugh Higson, Miss Barbara Hoffe, and Mr. Norman V. Norman in the cast. *The Command to Love* was originally produced under the title of *Das Respublik Befiehlt*, and was adapted from the German by the American dramatists, Herman Bernstein and Brian Marlow.

Miss Nellie Wallace returns to the London stage on Monday as the principal fun-maker in *All Fit*, a new musical revue which is to be presented twice nightly at the Victoria Palace. The book is by Mr. Fred Rome, and the music by Mr. Harry Condor, with dances arranged by Mrs. Lawrence Tiller.

Two new plays are to be produced on Sunday, *Forty-Seven*, by the Incorporated Stage Society at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and Mr. Edward Percy's *The Fiddler Played It Wrong*, by the Repertory Players, at the Strand Theatre. The cast of *Forty-Seven* will include Mr. Colin Clive and Miss Mary Grew, and in Mr. Percy's play the leading parts will be played by Mr. Henry Hewitt, Miss Buena Bent, and Miss Louise Hampton.

The part of Ruth Allison in *The Best of Both Worlds*, which was performed recently at the Players' Theatre, was admirably played by Miss Dorita Curtis Hayward, and not by Miss Doreen Harter, as was inadvertently stated in *The Times*.

The Man in Leather Breeches, six episodes from the life of George Fox, by Mr. H. B. Ponting, will be played by the Welwyn Folk Players at the Welwyn Theatre on Monday evening, February 10. It will be produced by Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M.P.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*This Way to Paradise*, Daly's.
TO-MORROW.—*Man and Superman*, Court.
SATURDAY.—*Michael and Mary*, St. James's.
SUNDAY.—*Forty-Seven*, Prince of Wales; *The Fiddler Played It Wrong*, Strand.
MONDAY.—*Owner Gone Abroad*, Q; *All Fit*, Victoria Palace.
TUESDAY.—*Long Live Death*, Gate; *Charles and Mary*, Everyman; *Almost a Honeymoon*, Garrick.
WEDNESDAY.—*The Command to Love*, Arts.
FEBRUARY 6.—*Singing Jailbird*, Apollo.
FEBRUARY 10.—*Frankenstein*, Little.
FEBRUARY 11.—*Macbeth*, Oxford.
FEBRUARY 12.—*Hamlet*, Court.
FEBRUARY 16.—*Das Blaue vom Himmel*, Arts; *Camille in Roaring Camp*, Strand.
FEBRUARY 18.—*A Night Like This*, Aldwych.
FEBRUARY 20.—*Here Comes the Bride*, Piccadilly.

THE SAN REMO CHESS TOURNAMENT

RESULTS IN 11TH ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The eleventh round of the chess tournament at San Remo was played yesterday, and in this round Dr. Alekhine could only draw with E. D. Bogoljubow, while A. Rubinstein improved his position by defeating Dr. Vidmar.

The leading scores are:—Dr. A. Alekhine, 10 points; A. Rubinstein, 8½ points; A. Niemzowitsch, 7½ points.

The results of this round were as follows, according to Reuter's message:—Rubinstein beat Vidmar; Niemzowitsch beat Grau; Tartakower beat Romih; Yates beat Monticelli; Ahues drew with Knioch; Bogoljubow drew with Alekhine; Colle drew with Maroczy; Araiza drew with Spielmann.

The following is the full score of the game between E. D. Bogoljubow and A. Niemzowitsch in the seventh round:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White E. D. Bogoljubow	Black A. Niemzowitsch	White E. D. Bogoljubow	Black A. Niemzowitsch
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	20. B–Q 5	B × B
2. P–Q B 4	P–K 3	21. R × B	Q–B 3
3. Kt–Q B 3	B–Kt 5	22. P–K 7	Q × R
4. Q–Kt 3	P–B 4	23. P × R = Qch	K × Q
5. P × P	Kt–B 3	24. R–Q sq	Q–K 4
6. Kt–B 3	Kt–K 5	25. P–R 5	P–R 4
7. B–Q 2	Kt × Q BP	26. P–K Kt 4	R P × P
8. Q–B 2	P–B 4	27. P × P	Kt(R4)–Kt6 ch
9. P–K 3	Castles	28. K–Kt sq	P × P
10. B–K 2	P–Q Kt 3	29. R–Kt sq	Q–Q 4
11. Castles (Q)	P–Q R 4	30. R–Q sq	Q–K 5
12. P–Q R 3	P–R 5	31. R–Kt sq	Kt–Q 7 ch
13. Kt–Q Kt 5	B × B ch	32. K–B sq	Q–Q 4
14. Kt × B	Kt–R 4	33. Q–R 7	Kt(Q7)–K5
15. B–B 3	P–Q 4	34. Q–R 8 ch	K–B 2
16. P × P	B–R 3	35. K–Kt sq	Q–Q 6 ch
17. Kt–B 4	B × Kt	Resigns	
18. P × P	Q–B 2		
19. B × R	B × Kt		

—*Reuter.*

Bogoljubow need not have got into such trouble on the queen's side, for 11 P–Q R 3 would have saved it all. To castle on that side brought about a state of congestion he could never relieve.

TUNNEL FROM THE MALL TO BERKELEY-SQUARE

In a written reply to Captain Gunston, who asked the Minister of Transport if he would consider constructing a tunnel from the Mall to Berkeley-square so that north-borne and south-borne traffic could cross under Piccadilly, Mr. Morrison states:—"This proposal has been carefully examined on more than one occasion, but having regard to the many important considerations involved and the fact that the execution of the scheme would seriously interfere with the amenities of the Green Park, it is not proposed to proceed further in the matter."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

"DANDY DICK"

FARCE REVIVED AT HAMMERSMITH

By ARTHUR PINERO

The Very Rev. Augustin Jedd, D.D.	NIGEL PLAYFAIR
Salome	IRIS BAKER
Sheba	MARGERY BINNER
Georgiana Tidman	MARIE LOHR
Blore	ALFRED CLARK
Sir Tristram Mardon, Bt.	J. B. ROWE
Hatcham	ARNOLD PILBEAM
Major Tarver	GEORGE SKILLAN
Mr. Darbey	RAEIL MOSS
Noah Topping	REYNER BARTON
Hannah Topping	ALICE BOWES

It is now 43 years since the Dean of St. Marvells and a rising young dramatist, Mr. Arthur Pinero, backed a winner in Dandy Dick. That at any rate was the Dean's intention, though a little misunderstanding led to his money being put on the wrong horse. Mr. Pinero was more fortunate; all went well with his gamble; and the farce, which Sir Nigel Playfair has revived, ran for many nights. Seeing it now, we are able to perceive that the young dramatist left very little to chance. In the last act his invention flagged now and then, but in the first two his knowledge of the stage, his sense of a "situation," his eye for creatures whose very appearance would provoke laughter, his ear for those catch-words, the repetition of which is a tradition of the farcical stage, above all, his untiring workmanship earned him his success. And there is in this piece much more than a technically skilful manipulation of types. With the help of its costumes and the music of the eighties, it gives an impression of its period; it has recognizable style. Of how many modern farces will it be possible to say as much in 1973?

And apart from its ancestral quaintness, this tale of the Dean who was drawn into racing and spent a night in a police-cell, of his two pretty daughters and their military adorers, of the rascally butler, the village constable, and Georgiana Tidman, the "daisy of the Turf," is extremely good fun. It needed the appearance of Georgiana to set the house roaring, the Dean and his two daughters wanting her presence to warm their humour, but from the moment that Miss Marie Löhr strode on to the stage there were scarcely two successive lines that were not separated by a shout of laughter. Her performance is a miraculous blend of robustness and charm. Sir Nigel, too, gravely mixing a dose for a racehorse at dead of night, or reproving his family for sins that cry out on his own conscience, is delicious.

The two daughters, we confess, seemed to be pre-1887 and to require rather more mischief in their maidenliness than was given them, but Miss Iris Baker was a very winning Salome, and her acting is as pretty as it is gay. Salome is much too good for her liverish Major, for though Mr. Skillan plays him with a fine, cautious humour, he is a most unpleasant man. Would Sir Arthur Pinero now, even in farce, abandon a heroine to such a fate? But that is the trouble with all farce. Type with type, though they clash delightfully in nonsense, will seldom agree in sentiment. So, if you are as skilful a dramatist as that young Mr. Pinero, you brush your sentiment aside, and, adding scheme to scheme and twist to twist, leave your audience of 40 years on to marvel at the ingenuity, the heartiness, the unblushing theatricalism of your play; to marvel and enjoy themselves in the presence of a craftsman; to chuckle in the company of a most genial host.

ARTS THEATRE

"ON THE QUOTA"

By HALCOTT GLOVER

Dan Ostrehan	MICHAEL SHERBROOKE
Ship's Officer	FRED V. OWEN
Jim Burke	ELLIOTT SEABROOKE
Baba Lambeth	MAUREEN O'MOOR
Leah Ginsburg	FRANCES CARSON

Mr. Halcott Glover takes us across the Atlantic with a group of immigrants to America. The voyage is long and dramatically unprofitable. Time passes as slowly with us as with Leah, who pleads most of the way across with Jim not to let it be known that she has been in prison and is travelling with forged passports. Leah pleads and Jim threatens, and poor Dan, who is going to marry Leah if she passes the immigration officers, protests. The curtain is continually falling to denote the passage of time, but when it rises the play resumes its leisurely, rambling course.

We hear that it was to shield her sister that Leah went to prison; and it is hinted that beneath a rough exterior and much Irish blarney Jim has a heart of gold. So he has, for, having twisted Dan's arm until the heroic little philosopher faints, he relents, gets a priest to marry him straightway to the woman who has left her English taproom with him, and when Leah's forged passports are detected he offers her and Dan all the money he possesses. It all ends happily if rather tamely.

Mr. Glover frequently hints that Leah cannot make up her mind between her persecutor and her protector, but he lets this interesting possibility and several more pass in favour of an obscurely told but essentially simple story of immigrant romance. Miss Frances Carson plays Leah with a sincerity and simplicity that are charming; Mr. Michael Sherbrooke's cheerful vagabond is always interesting; and Mr. Elliott Seabrooke cleverly brings out the touch of the playboy in Jim.

NORWEGIAN CLUB DINNER

SCANDINAVIAN INSTITUTIONS AND AMALGAMATION

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, president of the Norwegian Club, was in the chair at the annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, last night.

Proposing the toast of "The Norwegian Club," the CHAIRMAN said a proposal was under consideration for a closer union and perhaps amalgamation between the Norwegian Club and other institutions of a similar character which aimed at similar objects. Another matter of interest was that, through the kindness of Sir Karl Knudsen and the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, arrangements were being made for housing the library of the club at Norway House.

The NORWEGIAN MINISTER said that the club existed for the purpose of promoting knowledge, understanding, and friendship between England and Norway.

The toast was responded to by Mr. H. M. PRATT (joint hon. librarian).

SIR JOHN PRATT, speaking for the guests, said that Norway was much more democratic in her political system than we were, and much more democratic in regard to women. Norway was the first sovereign State in Europe to give the vote to women, and in that she revealed her faith in democracy. The world owed much to the little nations, and to-day England could look on the courage, endurance, and undying love for liberty in such a nation as Norway and receive new heart and new hope.

The toast of "The Chairman" was submitted by Mrs. HATFIELD.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT MIDDLESBROUGH

Intimation was received at Middlesbrough yesterday that the Prince of Wales had definitely decided to visit Tees-side on July 2 to open, formally, Constantine College at Middlesbrough. It was originally hoped that he would have opened the college last autumn, but the visit had to be postponed until after the present African tour. Consequently, although the college curriculum began then, the official opening was left over. The management committee of Cameron Hospital, West Hartlepool, intend to invite the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to Tees-side, to journey to West Hartlepool and to lay the foundation-stone of the extension to the hospital.

MRS. COURTAULD'S CONCERT

MAHLER'S SONG-SYMPHONY

Just 16 years ago, in that wonderful season which brought to England so many new Continental works destined subsequently to reappear more or less as novelties after the War, Sir Henry Wood gave the first performance at Queen's Hall of Gustav Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde," a symphony for two voices and orchestra. Last night it received its second performance in the same place under Herr Bruno Walter, who had been responsible for its actual first performance at Munich in 1911, shortly after the composer's death.

Herr Walter's close friendship with Mahler and his guardianship of this work naturally gave a special prestige to this performance, and made it suitable that he should himself contribute a note to the programme calculated to bring the audience into sympathy with the composer's standpoint in designing it. It is worth noting that the programmes of the Courtauld-Sargent concerts are obtainable at the hall a week before each concert, and this was a case in which those who had seized their opportunity of reading both Herr Walter's foreword and the words of the songs before the concert could be the better prepared for a work by no means entirely perspicuous at a first hearing.

Six poems from the Chinese of Li-Tai-Po and others in German paraphrases by Hans Bethge form the texts for the six movements, which are written alternately for tenor and contralto voices with a large orchestra. The result is not a song-cycle, because the voices are not the protagonists, but are treated rather as leading members of the symphonic texture. This may go too far; it certainly does in the first movement, when Herr Urlus's voice, through no fault of his, failed to keep its lead. In a contest between voice and orchestra the latter must always win, and if these delicate poems are to give the cue to the mood of the music the orchestra must not be allowed to win; indeed, it should not enter the contest.

The first movement is a song of the world's sorrow, and it has a refrain, "Dunkel ist das Leben, ist das Tod," and to bury it in long notes beneath full-bodied orchestration is simply to destroy its character. Happily the next one, "Der Einsame im Herbst," brings relief, and in the middle movements generally, those which correspond to slow movements and scherzi in an orchestral symphony, there are many passages of exquisite beauty in which the voice mingles with eloquent figures developed by the lighter instruments. In such combinations Mahler excels, and generally the contralto voice, which has the last word in the long-drawn *finale*, is more kindly treated than is the tenor. Mme. Rosetta Anday's fine voice was well suited by the more lyrical passages.

Mahler suffered from the defect, common to almost all conductor-composers, of reminiscence from other men's works, but that did not prevent him from expressing his own individuality in his music. He does not set out to illustrate the Chinese poet, but to say his own say about life and love, beauty and eternity, for which the poet finds other images than his own. And he succeeds. In the end one felt that a work of fine impulse, some failure, but more achievement, had been worthily given. It followed on an admirable performance by the London Symphony Orchestra of Beethoven's first symphony, the only other event of the programme.

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 29

Sir Thomas Beecham conducted a concert of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at the Philharmonic Hall to-night. He had not been seen by a Berlin audience since 1912, when he brought his own orchestra to Germany.

The programme consisted of Sir Edward Elgar's overture "Cockaigne," Mozart's "Symphony No. 34 in C major," Delius's "Eventyr," and Richard Strauss's "Heldenleben," played in that order. The audience seemed to like best those pieces with which it was most familiar, and the rendering of the second and last items was received with loud applause.

The conductor and orchestra seemed to find themselves in complete sympathy. Sir Thomas Beecham's methods are different from those of the conductors under whom the Philharmonic Orchestra is accustomed to play, but there was no lack of response on this account. At the end of the evening there was continued applause from an audience which included the British Ambassador and many leading figures in the musical life of Berlin.

MUSIC IN TRAINS

GRAMOPHONE AND WIRELESS TRIAL ON L.N.E.R.

The London and North-Eastern Railway have made several tests during the last few years in picking up wireless messages and music in moving trains. The result of the Derby is now annually received by radio in the "Flying Scotsman." The company are now experimenting, in cooperation with the Pullman Car Company, in the provision of music in long-distance trains on the lines which have been found successful on the Canadian National Railways.

On a trial trip yesterday music from gramophone records and from the London studio of the B.B.C. transmitted through Brookman's Park was electrically reproduced in a train of Pullman cars. Nothing of a pianissimo character was audible and only gradations above mezzo-forte were appreciable. An organ record with its steady diapason tone came out as well as anything. Fox-trots provided a counter-rhythm to the beat of the wheels. Tunnels were too much for coherent audition, but in the open, when the train was running at a good speed, music at various strengths could be heard agreeably.

Whether the traveller wants this added luxury is another question. Already there is far too much music provided for unsuitable occasions, and the railways will be unwise to give up one of their remaining advantages—reasonable privacy and quiet in travel. But from a technical point of view their enterprise in conducting these experiments is meritorious, and it might be possible to reserve a single coach for the transmission of news and music on very long journeys. Earphones fitted to each chair would be a better method of distributing the sounds than through loud-speakers.

DISS CHORAL SOCIETY

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DISS, NORFOLK, JAN. 29

The centenary celebrations of the Diss Choral Society began here on Monday when the members of the society produced the first of three performances of Planquette's *Les Cloches de Corneville*.

Those who sent messages congratulating the society on attaining its centenary included Dr. E. H. Fellowes (St. George's Chapel, Windsor), Dr. Frank Bates (conductor, Norwich Philharmonic Society), Dr. Haydon Hare (Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival), and Dr. Heathcote Statham (Norwich Cathedral).

The society will end its celebrations with *The Messiah* in April.

THE LONDON MUSEUM

ADDITIONS TO ROYAL RELICS

The collection of objects relating to the Royal Family on view at the London Museum, Lancaster House, has been increased by several new loans and gifts to the trustees. The Queen has presented a book of theatre passes used by Queen Victoria some time between 1840 and 1850 for the Royal box at the then Her Majesty's Theatre. The book, bound in tooled vellum, consists partly of unused passes, and partly of counterfoils, dated and filled in with the names of the persons to whom the Queen granted the use of the Royal box. The Duchess of Cambridge's name occurs most frequently.

A polished walnut work-box, mounted with three ivory statuettes, and containing bobbins, a thimble, and several small circular cases decorated in relief and perhaps used for pins, has been placed on loan by the Queen. It was formerly the property of Princess Elizabeth Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg, the daughter of George III. A Highland jacket of black velvet, trimmed with silver, and decorated with figured silver buttons, has been lent by the Misses Bubear. This was worn at Windsor by King Edward, while a child, together with a tartan kilt already on view in the Museum.

A large collection of silver toys which belonged to the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, has been lent by Mrs. Lambarde. There are 122 pieces in all, and they represent the furniture of the Duchess's doll's house. While many are delicate filigree work, the majority are in plain silver. A miniature lamplighter climbing a ladder to light a street lamp is the most unusual piece, but a miniature cabinet with nine drawers and an elaborately framed mirror are among the more beautiful.

Buckingham Palace as it appeared about 1828 across the end of St. James's Park Lake, with the Marble Arch in its original position as the main entrance to the Palace, is shown in a water-colour presented by the late Lord Esher shortly before his death. The picture is attributed to Nash, the architect responsible for the Arch, and, indeed, for the whole contemporary aspect of the Park and the Palace front.

Among the new objects of a more general character acquired by the Museum may be mentioned the flowered dress worn at Queen Victoria's Coronation by Mrs. Belcher, wife of the pugilist, Tom Belcher, which is now placed on permanent loan by her great-grand-daughter, Mrs. Elgood. A white marble portrait-bust of an unidentified man by Flaxman, dated 1821, has been given by Lady Forbes.

WELLINGTON RELICS

A series of Wellington relics has been presented by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Makower. There are an autograph letter, the black coat, trousers, and boots worn by the Duke about 1847, a reproduction of his daguerreotype photograph taken about the same time (perhaps the only photograph ever taken of him), and a most curious painting of the fragments of the Duke's death-mask. On a small canvas, varnished to the appearance of a brown deal, the painter has depicted, at different angles and without apparent connexion, broken reliefs of the Duke's nose from various points of view, his mouth and chin, and several smaller portions of his face. In view of the correspondence on the Wellington death-mask started by Lord Gerald Wellesley in *The Times* some weeks ago, these contemporary paintings of the details are noteworthy. The collection was originally the property of John Lucas, A.R.A., who painted the Duke's portrait.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the music to be played to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by Mr. Clifford Ball are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

1.15 to 1.35 p.m.—"Annie Laurie," "Minuet and Trio" (Mozart), "In a Monastery Garden," "Dear Little Shamrock," "Silver Threads among the Gold."
3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"In an Old-fashioned Town," "Londonderry Air," "Habanera" (*Carmen*), "Loch Lomond," "Nocturne" (Chopin).
7.0 to 7.20 p.m.—"Largo" (Handel), "Absent" (Metcalfe), "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "Intermezzo" (*Cavalleria Rusticana*), "Passing By" (Purcell).

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1830. Price 7d.

What Madame de Staël told him, and what he never forgave her for telling him,—that he had never been in love, and was incapable of feeling that passion,—was perfectly true. The pettiness of his spirit,—which all his pride could not conceal,—and that unjust malignant temper of which he gave so many proofs, shows itself most disgustingly in every passage of his letters in which he mentions Madame de Staël. In one place he vents coarse, unmanly, inhuman sarcasms against her on an occasion which might have induced his forbearance—the death of her son; and in another his wit helps his spite so feebly that he calls her Madame *Stale*. It may be said these are passages in private letters, and that therefore they are entitled to indulgence. The folks they concern have been long in their graves, so that indulgence is not worth having; but being the unchecked expression of the writer's private thoughts, they show pretty satisfactorily the stuff his temper was made of.—From a two-column review of Moore's *Life of Lord Byron*.

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ¼

CONCERTS, &c.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE CONCERTS.
PALLADIUM. NEXT SUNDAY, at 3.15. MARK HAMBOURG. ALBERT SAMMONS.
Programme will include:—
"Spring" Sonata .. .. Beethoven
Sonatina in D major .. .. Schubert
Sonata in A major .. .. César Franck
Reserved seats, 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., bookable in advance at Palladium and at N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion-square, High Holborn, W.C.1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

KINGSWAY HALL.
TO-MORROW, at 8.30 p.m.
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW
will speak at the
NATIONAL THEATRE DEMONSTRATION
Organized by the British Drama League.
Other speakers:—
THE EARL OF LYTTON, in the Chair.
MISS LENA ASHWELL.
SIR DONALD MACLEAN, M.P.
MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN.
Numbered tickets, 2s. 6d., from the Drama League, 8, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.2, or from the Hall.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 103, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"*SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW.*"
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Sessions, 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters, 2s. 6d., spectators, 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition, Saturday, 2.30 p.m. Restaurants fully licensed. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased.—Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 6d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s.; Children, 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.
TO-DAY, 2.30 .. .. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
TO-NIGHT, at 8 .. .. TOSCA
Fri., Jan. 31 .. .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Matinee, Sat., Feb. 1 .. .. TURANDOT
Sat. Eve., Feb. 1 .. .. LA BOHEME
Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, £2 2s. and 30s.; Pantomime, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Unreserved: Pit, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees (Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings)
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS
TO-NIGHT, Fri. & Sat., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
RUDDIGORE.
Feb. 3. Mat., Wed., 2.30.—"TRIAL" and "PIRATES."
Feb. 6. Mat., Sat., 2.30.—PATIENCE.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. LAST WEEK. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinees, Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
"*A CUP OF KINDNESS.*"
TOM WALLS, Marr Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
IN THE ZONE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. First Mat., Sat. Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Jan Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. 8.15 (Exc. Fri.). Th., Sat., 2.30.
ARMS AND THE MAN.
To-morrow, 5 p.m., MAN & SUPERMAN (in entirety).

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.15. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. To-night, at 8. Subs. Evgs., 8.30.
By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
By Campbell Dixon, from Aldous Huxley's "POINT COUNTER POINT."
Matinées, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. (Museum 2176.)
LAST WEEKS. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
"*FOLLOW THROUGH.*"
ADA MAY, IVY TRESMAND
ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER
LESLIE HENSON
MATIN

Imperial and Foreign News

REFORMING THE WAZIR

HILL TRIBES IN TUTELAGE

(FROM OUR DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

"If the foundations of a Frontier Province are well and truly laid, it is not wholly visionary to hope that with the gradual march of civilization into the tribal districts these too will eventually join their kindred of the districts in forming a strong and contented community." That expression of faith reads as though it came from Sandeman, that wonderful frontier officer who conquered by kindness the "rough but fine clansmen" of the southern portion of the Indian North-West Frontier. Actually it comes from the Report of the Indian North-West Frontier Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1922, in response to a recommendation by the first Legislative Assembly.

The declaration proves the abiding virtue of the policy which made Sandeman famous, though the faith which it proclaims concerns the Wazir, the

Mahsud, and the other tough tribesmen between Baluchistan, where Sandeman worked, and the Khyber. The chairman of the committee was the present Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Sir Denys Bray, who came, as a young man, from England to work in the land of Sandeman's magic. His maturer judgment, as the Frontier Committee's Report reveals, has but strengthened the convictions which his early years with Sandeman planted in his mind.

COMING OF MOTOR-CARS

The Mahsud clansmen are different people from what they were only a few years ago. A new instrument of civilization has powerfully stimulated the rudest tribesman into seeking new contacts with civilization—namely, the motor-car. Six years ago I was motoring along one of the new roads into Waziristan. We were approaching Manzai, which lies near the head of the narrow-gauge railway from the Indus plain. Said my companion, pointing to a straight bit of line below our road, "They nearly derailed one of our trains there last month," he said. "Not knowing much about trains, the stone they put on the line was not big enough. But the joke of the matter followed. Our people knew who the mischief-makers were, and their *malik* was called upon by our Politicals to come in within so many days for the affair to be dealt with in the understood manner. He replied that he would come in, but begged for a slight postponement of the date, because he had bought a new motor-car and wanted to drive to the meeting in it, but was not able to get delivery of it till two days after the time the Politicals had given." My companion asked: "And how long do you calculate it will be before that gentleman wants more roads for his motor-car and will be ready to shoot anybody cutting water-courses across them instead of under them?"

On the northern road into Waziristan, between Bannu and Razmak, where our troops had established themselves only a short while before and where travel by the King-Emperor's highway was only safe during hours of daylight when pickets were stationed on the overlooking heights to give protection, one constantly met rattling old cars with seven or eight truculent-looking Mahsud clansmen riding in them. A comic sight they were, with their rifle barrels sticking out from among them. Not long after this, regular cheap omnibus services were being established in this region.

A MIDDLE POLICY

The new conditions cried aloud for a positive policy. At the same time, the Army chiefs in India were deliberately and strongly opposed to any suggestion of a "policy of bellicose militarism." Financial stringency in India made "hasten slowly" a necessary precaution, whatever policy might be adopted. The close of the military operations made necessary by the Mahsud rebellion which accompanied the Afghan invasion of 1919 found troops of the Indian Army in occupation of the heart of the Mahsud country. But the Government pinned their faith to the policy worked out by Sandeman in Baluchistan, though it recognized that the problem was now immeasurably more difficult, if only because the tribesmen had in the interval increased their armaments at least twenty-fold. The Government saw that the importance of the introduction of motor transport into the problem could hardly be exaggerated. Hence the adoption of a middle policy. The Government determined not to relax control over the Mahsud country, but also not to attempt to secure control by military occupation, to withdraw the troops from within Mahsud territory, but to replace them by Khassadars and Scouts.

The Khassadars were an irregular force of local police supplied by the Mahsud villagers themselves, and the Scouts a mobile and disciplined force under British officers. At the same time Government decided to maintain garrisons in positions dominating the Mahsud country from just outside its borders, one at Razmak, and the other at Jandola. These garrisons were not intended to be used as a daily bludgeon, but always to be in evidence for the support of the Political Department and its agents, the Khassadars and the Scouts. This role the garrisons have enacted and the tribes understand it.

The policy was really constructive in character, its central feature being the Khassadar, providing his own rifle and ammunition and policing the country for us. The Scouts were to provide support for the Khassadars, the regular garrisons for the Scouts. As a necessary condition of success to this system and alternative to military occupation—incidentally a very much cheaper alternative—a road system was required to ensure military mobility and to afford the tribesmen increasingly close and easy touch with civilization. The strength of the Khassadars was fixed at 4,000, and that of the Scouts about 5,000.

All who know the people and the country where this policy has been applied and have watched its operation know that its success has surpassed expectations. Raids upon the peaceful villages of the Indus plain below the hills were nearing 400 a year. They have ceased. The reoccupation of Wana, in southern Waziristan, on December 12, at the long-reiterated request of the people of the country of which it is the centre, is a proof in the same direction. The invitation and the welcome which the people gave the troops upon their arrival are being followed by general signs of friendliness.

The Khassadars are now regular carriers of civilizing influences between the troops with whom they form contact at the little banias' shops attached to the military posts and their villages. When one of them spends part of his pay on a bit of bright silk for a woman in his country other women see it, and—among the men—a rifle ceases to be the only desideratum. The Scout posts have attached to them small dispensaries to which the country people are permitted and invited to come for treatment. The people come—and ask for more. The tribesmen have long been pressing the political officers for hospitals and, marvellous to relate, for a women's hospital. With a mixture of innocence and sly humour they promise that if Government will provide the hospital building they will supply the instruments and other paraphernalia and promise that they shall be good—because, they say, they were looted 10 years ago and have been carefully preserved. The villagers have long been demanding primary schools for their children.

The improvement of agriculture has received attention. An experimental garden was some time ago started at Razmak. The tribes, however, are not true agriculturists; they are pastoralists. Still, their standards of husbandry may be expected to improve.

Real progress in reclaiming the hitherto wild strip of territory between our administrative Border and our Frontier with Afghanistan is clearly being made. The clansmen are responding, not through a change in their nature, but because the new policy is awakening their undoubted natural shrewdness and common sense to better aspirations than they have hitherto had.

NEW CEYLON COUNCIL HALL

FORMAL OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, JAN. 29

Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor, this morning formally opened the new Legislative Council Hall, which is one of the finest modern buildings in the East.

In the course of his speech the Governor said that the beginning of next year was the earliest date at which the electoral register necessary for the introduction of the new Constitution would be completed. He pointed out the need of setting the financial house in order this year in order to save inexperienced Ministers from embarrassment at the start of their tenure of office, and he appealed for a cessation of the agitation against the revised Customs tariff. The Governor foreshadowed the early introduction of Bills embodying income and betting taxes (the first measures of direct taxation in Ceylon), which he hoped would produce sufficient revenue by next year to enable the new State Council to consider what readjustments of other taxation would then be necessary.

Referring to the intention of the Government to introduce shortly a Bill dealing with the adoption of children, the Governor repudiated as most absurd any suggestion that a system of child slavery existed in Ceylon or that the people, with the exception of a few inhuman criminals, were other than kind and considerate to little children.

ARAB KINGS

SUGGESTED MEETING IN BRITISH WARSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JAN. 29

Fuad Beg Hamza, Under-Foreign Secretary in the Nejdi Government, arrived in Baghdad to-day. He will pay visits to the King, the High Commissioner, and the Premier.

It is reported that a meeting between King Feisal and the Wahabi King is unlikely in the near future, owing to the approach of the fasting month of Ramadan. There is difficulty in finding a place of meeting agreeable to both Governments and the prospects of the conference are most uncertain, but it is still hoped to arrange a meeting in a month's time.

The latest suggestion to ensure strictly neutral surroundings is that the Kings should meet on board a British warship in the Persian Gulf, probably near Bahrein Island.

S. AUSTRALIAN RIVERS IN FLOOD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JAN. 29

Following the heavy rains in Queensland, the flood waters of the Diamantina River and Cooper's Creek are likely to reach Lake Eyre, according to advice received to-day by Mr. E. A. Brookes, president of the Stockowners' Association. Flooded watercourses have already spread over an area of about 700 square miles on one station alone, thus ensuring a great growth of feed for this year unless there are further floods. Cooper's Creek when flooded fills up many large lakes whose edges, as the waters recede, give a two years' growth of grass.

Mr. Madigan [who lately explored part of Lake Eyre] stated to-day that it was 10 or 12 years since flood waters reached Lake Eyre, and no records existed showing what the effect would be. He thought there would be a depth of only a few inches, as the lake covered 4,000 square miles. This, moreover, would dry up in a month or so because of the intense evaporation.

FIRST CASE IN VATICAN COURT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 29

Special interest attached to the trial this morning of a man recently arrested in the act of pilfering money from an offertory box in St. Peter's, because it was the first trial to be held by the Vatican Court of First Instance. The Court, which is temporarily housed in a small room, was filled with journalists and members of the public. The accused, who made no attempt to deny his guilt, was tried according to the Italian penal code, since the Vatican penal code has not yet been drawn up.

It appeared that the accused had already been convicted of minor offences by Italian military and civil Courts, but these convictions were not counted against him, as having been imposed under foreign jurisdiction. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

EFFECT OF REPORT OF RUSSELL PASHA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 29

The League Advisory Committee on traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs finished to-day its discussion of the report of Russell Pasha.

Mr. Lyall (Great Britain), one of the assessors, appealed for much heavier punishment of traffickers than was at present the practice. He said that the destruction of life caused by the illicit traffic in drugs could be compared with that of a modern battle.

M. van Wettum (Netherlands), the president of the Committee, said that the points which had been brought out by Russell Pasha's report were, first, the unfortunate consequences of the ineffective control of export permits; secondly, the importance of cooperation between the police of the countries concerned with illicit drug traffic; thirdly, the part played by shipping companies and forwarding agencies in the illegal traffic; and fourthly, the need of more severe penalties for guilty persons. It would be beneficial to the Governments engaged in combating the traffic if the French Government would publish a memorandum on the result of the inquiries it had made into the traffic in France.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain) asked that a letter be addressed to the Turkish Government drawing attention to the fact that two drug factories had been recently set up in that country, and that one of the persons behind the enterprise had recently been associated with illicit drug manufacture on a grand scale in France, having, therefore, in his possession all the essentials for making Turkey a centre of a vast illicit traffic.

U.S. AND PHILIPPINES

The report of the United States Government on the traffic in drugs in the United States and in the Philippines during 1928 was distributed to-day.

The report estimates that there are not more than 100,000 addicts in the U.S. at the moment, and states that the price of morphine and other drugs has materially increased. Details are given of the principal seizures during the period under review, including those of one made in New York Harbour in December, 1928, of part of the cargo of a French steamer, when, of nine cases described as containing toothbrushes, only one was found actually to contain brushes, the remainder containing 4,800 cans of morphine, 200 cans of cocaine, and 20lb. of gum opium. The report states that in this case the French export permit was not issued until 12 days after the shipment had left Havre.

In the Philippines, where the importation of drugs is prohibited, seizures during the year ended June 30, 1928, included about 2½ tons of opium and over 1,700 bottles and packages of morphine (total weight not given). These drugs, with many pipes and other appliances for their use, were destroyed in the furnaces of the Government ice-making plant. Smugglers, it is stated, are helped by the peculiar geographical position of the islands. A case is quoted where a vessel of Chinese registry, having anchored at a port not a port of entry, under the pretext of being in distress, opium thrown overboard was subsequently found in the vicinity.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING IN THE U.S.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS ON TRIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 29

About 400 people, a number of them public officials, have been indicted by Federal Grand Juries in Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, and Wyoming for alleged membership of liquor-smuggling "rings." To-day 102 of these indicted persons were put on trial in Oklahoma City, and the trial of 23 others was resumed at Cheyenne, Wyoming. About 200 persons have been indicted in Idaho in connexion with the so-called "Mullan rum rebellion" in the city of Mullan, and yesterday a Grand Jury in Galveston, Texas, indicted 120 residents of South Texas for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

Sixteen of those indicted in Oklahoma to-day pleaded "Guilty" to charges of conspiracy. Among them were the former Mayor of Earlsboro, his son-in-law, who was formerly Chief of Police, and the latter's wife. They will be sentenced in February. The maximum penalty for their offence is two years' imprisonment; the minimum, a fine of $1 or one day's imprisonment.

At the trial in Cheyenne, Wyoming, the Governor of the State said in evidence that he had received a telephone-call some time ago from a "bootlegger" who was seeking "protection" from W. C. Irving, the State Law Enforcement Commissioner. Instead of sending Mr. Irving to see the "bootlegger," the Governor sent one of Mr. Irving's deputies, to whom the "bootlegger" offered a bribe for the privilege of operating a whisky-still. The outcome of the incident was the indictment of Mr. Irving and 28 other persons.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

EXPORT WAREHOUSES TO BE ABOLISHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, JAN. 29

Before opening the Legislature yesterday, the Premier, Mr. Tolmie, announced that the Government would abolish all liquor export warehouses in British Columbia on June 11. This decision follows the recent announcement that the Dominion Government would cancel the Customs bonds of such warehouses as from that date. Mr. Tolmie says:—

The Government has not been satisfied for a long time with the conduct of the liquor export warehouses of this Province. We believe that a large quantity of liquor which legally could only be exported has been moved from the warehouses and "bootlegged" in British Columbia. Our difficulty was that the warehouses existed under Dominion permit, and held Customs bonds by which they could bring in bond liquor for export. The Canadian Parliament passed legislation in 1928 forbidding liquor importation into the Provinces except by provincial Governments, but the Dominion Government gave warehouses until June 11 next to get rid of their present stocks. We are satisfied that by the abolition of the liquor export houses, together with the amendments to the Liquor Act to be introduced in this Session, the control of liquor in the Province will be greatly improved.

NEW BAGHDAD-EUROPE SERVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JAN. 28

The Iraq Railways announce the opening in the middle of February of a new bi-weekly passenger service between Baghdad and Europe.

Passengers will leave Baghdad by night train for Kirkuk and go on thence by railway motor convoys to Mosul, where they will spend the second night in the railway rest-house. The next morning they will motor to Nisibin, whence sleeping-cars in the Taurus Express will be available to Constantinople. The remainder of the journey will be made by the Orient Express, the whole journey from Baghdad to Paris taking eight days.

SEAPLANE LOST OFF GIBRALTAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 29

A seaplane from H.M. aircraft-carrier Argus caught fire while carrying out a practice flight over Gibraltar harbour this morning, and crashed into the sea off the north mole, sinking immediately. The pilot and observer were uninjured.

END OF THE SPANISH DICTATORSHIP

FASCIST COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 29

With the admitted intention of forestalling unflattering foreign criticisms and attempts to point the obvious moral, the Italian Press is at some pains to prove that there was no fundamental similarity between the Spanish Dictatorship and the Fascist régime. It is insisted that the Marqués de Estella's Government came into existence by a military *coup d'Etat*, and has now disappeared because it no longer enjoys the confidence of the Army and the Navy.

Various other reasons are adduced for the Spanish Dictator's resignation. Thus, by some he is said to have failed to conciliate the rising generation in Spain. By others he is said not to have appealed successfully to the intellectual parties. By others again he is said to have been wanting in any constructive statesmanship or original political ideas. All these defects, it is suggested, have inevitably curtailed the life of the Administration, which was thus bound eventually to exhaust itself. These characteristics, it is argued, are not to be found in the Fascist régime, which has won the confidence and popularity of the whole nation and which is still in the full flood of its revolutionary energy.

That the Marqués de Estella's retirement should be in any way due to Spanish dislike of dictatorial Governments is not even considered. On the contrary, the Spanish Dictatorship is praised for having removed the cancerous growths of Parliamentarianism and Freemasonry. In this it is claimed that the Marqués de Estella was greatly influenced and aided by the example of Fascism in Italy. Apart from these contentious and polemical statements, justice is done to the many benefits conferred upon Spain by the late régime, and the Marqués de Estella is particularly praised for his conduct of the Moroccan campaign, for his handling of the Catalan movement, and for his general success in giving his country a breathing space of six years wherein to put its administrative, social, and economic house in order.

THE FRENCH VIEW

ECONOMIC FAILURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 29

The Marqués de Estella's resignation came as no surprise here. The surprise, if any, was that it had not taken place earlier, as it was evident from his own actions that he had realized for some time his precarious situation. Accordingly it was thought that he would seize one or other of the favourable opportunities for a graceful retreat, and that he would not wait for an economic crisis to force his hand.

The whole circumstances of his resignation are ascribed to economic causes. The good work he has done for Spain during the six years of his Dictatorship is fully recognized. The circumstances in which he cooperated with France in bringing to an end the Morocco campaign are particularly remembered here. He is given credit for restoring order within the country, and with putting an end to the unhealthy conditions into which Spanish Parliamentary life had been allowed to drift. His efforts to lift his country back to the ranks of the modern Powers are also appreciated. But the methods he adopted are thought to have been devoid of economic forethought, and their failure is taken as proof that public confidence is something that cannot be imposed from above. Neither the internal stabilization loan of last November nor the establishment of State monopolies behind tariff walls has been able to solve the problem of the peseta. It is held that the economic failure of his régime has reacted on public confidence, and that recovery will probably prove to be a long process. But, having lost public confidence, the Marqués de Estella's régime is seen to have lost the support of the King, who could no longer allow the Crown to be associated with a Dictatorship that had practically gone into liquidation.

AUSTRALIAN MIGRATION AGREEMENT

DECLARATION BY MR. SCULLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JAN. 28

A statement by Sir James Mitchell, Leader of the Opposition in Western Australia, that Western Australia had entered into the £34,000,000 Migration Agreement with Great Britain (the assisted passages provisions of which have recently been suspended) in the expectation that the Federal Government would fulfil the agreement, has drawn from Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, a denial that the Federal Government was breaking any agreement.

Mr. Scullin said that the Government was restricting the number of immigrants on assisted passages, but this was a time when Australia was faced with one of its acutest problems in unemployment. The reasonableness of the Government's attitude was generally recognized by the British Government.

Commenting on the statement telegraphed from London that Australian loans were declining in popularity overseas, Mr. Scullin said that the principal causes of that were the drop in the price of wool and the extension of the coal dispute. Neither of those had been brought about by the election of a Labour Government.

SIR ESME HOWARD'S VISIT TO CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 29

Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador to the United States, who is on a farewell visit to Canada, addressed the local Canadian Club to-day.

Referring to the Canadian Ministry at Washington, Sir Esme Howard said that a spirit of harmonious cooperation with the British Embassy had prevailed continuously since its establishment. He advocated measures for the improvement of Canada's trade relations with the British West Indies. Canada, he said, could absorb the tropical produce annually exported from the West Indies, none of which competed with Canadian products, and the assurance of a stable and permanent market in Canada would create new confidence among West Indian sugar planters and producers of coffee, cocoa, vegetable fats, and tropical fruits, while their increased prosperity would expand the market for Canadian manufactures. He could imagine no better conditions for expanding preferences reciprocally until there might be complete free trade between two parts of the Empire which were economically complementary.

THE DISTURBANCES IN S.E. NIGERIA

Dr. Shiels, in a written reply to questions by Mr. Kedward on the recent disturbance in South-East Nigeria, says:—

It has been reported that the people of Asumini were required to deposit a sum of £2,000 against the damage done. They paid £1,900 the following morning and the balance within two days. At Okpala the chiefs and elders were ordered to make a deposit of £300 against the damage done.

While damage done must be made good as far as possible, it is not the policy of the Colonial Government to engage in retributive punishments. According to the information at present available, the damage done amounts to at least £20,000 in the stores looted without taking into account other damage in various parts of the disturbed area. The Governor states that he has issued stringent instructions that no vindictive punishments are to be inflicted for damage done to property, or even for assaults on officers, and that the work of pacification and reconstruction is more important than punishment.

HINDU FESTIVAL AT ALLAHABAD

FOUR MILLION PILGRIMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29

Hosts of pilgrims from all parts of India gathered to bathe at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna to-day on the most auspicious day of Kumbh Mela, the great Hindu festival which is held here every 12 years. From Akbar's Fort, which overlooks the confluence of the rivers, masses of people could be seen stretching for miles along the river bank. There were no means of accurately estimating their total, but one official with experience of such festivals put it at about 4,000,000—a larger number than has ever been known. The Kumbh Mela pilgrimage this year is probably the greatest in its history.

The pilgrims, mainly simple-minded village folk, were in cheerful holiday mood and bent on performing the ceremonies prescribed by their priests; these included, besides bathing, the shaving of heads, this necessitating the presence of thousands of barbers. Important in the day's proceedings were the *Akharas*, or processions of holy men of the different sects, who marched to the confluence at the appointed times to bathe. Some were accompanied by bands and gaudy banners, elephants with gorgeous trappings, and gaily-caparisoned horses; others attempted no display, passing in pairs with linked hands. There was a procession of women ascetics, with shaved heads and faces smeared with ashes.

Scattered about the Mela ground were numerous fakirs, doing penance by swinging the head downwards over a fire or lying on beds of nails.

This evening an elephant from one of the processions became excited and ran amok for 20 minutes. Scattering the crowd, the beast made for a collection of thatch and bamboo huts, through which it dashed, crumpling them beneath its weight. The fires in some of the huts were upset, and the huts themselves began to blaze. Water was readily available, however, and no great damage was done. The beast was eventually quietened and led away with two other elephants. No one was seriously injured.

FRENCH LINER'S CREW ON STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 29

The sailing of the French liner Ile de France was delayed to-day by a strike of the crew. Their demands have already been for some time before the directors of the company, but, being dissatisfied with the delay, the crew decided to take direct action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CHERBOURG, JAN. 29

On account of the strike on board the French liner Ile de France, the Aquitania, bound for New York, is delaying her departure from here till midnight in order to take on board the passengers who had intended to sail in the French liner.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 29

The Prince of Wales leaves Cape Town by train to-morrow for Johannesburg. He will remain there for a few hours only, proceeding to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, where he will take ship for Mombasa.

THE REPARATIONS SETTLEMENT

M. JASPAR'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JAN. 29

In the Chamber this afternoon, M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister, and M. Hymans, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a detailed account of the results of The Hague Conference.

M. Hymans said that Belgium had adhered to The Hague Agreements because she looked upon them as favourable to the consolidation of peace. In regard to the agreement relating to the German marks left in Belgium after the Armistice, he said it secured to Belgium 37 annuities of a total value of 320,000,000 gold marks [£16,000,000]. As to the obligations assumed by Germany, there was no doubt about the intention of the German Government, but it was conceivable that a future Government might not respect the undertakings given at The Hague.

M. Jaspar, in his statement, said he believed that The Hague Conference had succeeded in producing a final reparations settlement. He regretted that the seat of the International Bank was not to be Brussels. The Hague agreements were dependent on the good faith of those who were to carry them into effect. He added that they had often been disappointed, but this time the political debt had become a commercial debt, and there was a substantial guarantee.

M. Vandervelde congratulated the Belgian delegates on behalf of the Socialist Opposition, and expressed satisfaction that the policy of arbitration had been substituted for the policy of force.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE REICHSBANK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 29

The Socialist Party in the Reichstag to-day considered in a long meeting the results of The Hague Conference and the position of the Reichsbank.

A resolution was passed saying that while the party firmly maintained in principle its belief in the independence of the Reichsbank and the corresponding protective provisions of the Reichsbank Law it protested most sharply against the interference of the Reichsbank President in the conduct of German policy. It was, accordingly, of opinion that the Government must be able to exercise influence upon the appointment and removal of the Reichsbank President and upon the composition of the board. After the acceptance of the Young Plan the possibility of alterations of the Reichsbank Law and a new election of the Reichsbank President would arise, and the party considered it necessary that a Bill should be introduced to modify the Reichsbank Law in this sense. It therefore charged the Executive of the party to take the necessary action.

BELGIUM AND ENGLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JAN. 29

The annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium was held to-night. Mr. Newman, president of the Chamber, was in the chair, and among those present were Lord Granville, the British Ambassador; M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister; M. Max, Burgomaster of Brussels; and Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade.

In welcoming the guests, Mr. Newman paid a tribute to M. Jaspar for the part he had taken in The Hague Conference, and expressed the hope that the policy of understanding between Great Britain and Belgium would be continued in the future.

M. JASPAR said that Belgium felt deeply grateful to Great Britain, at a time when Belgians were preparing to celebrate the centenary of Belgian independence, for the assistance she had given in saving Belgium in 1914. M. Jaspar expressed his satisfaction that Great Britain had signed the Locarno Agreements. Belgium was convinced that if ever again she were attacked Great Britain would again take up arms in her defence.

SIR EDWARD CROWE said that, contrary to what was thought abroad, British export trade was again in full activity, as would be shown at the Antwerp Exhibition, which the Prince of Wales would visit.

Telegrams in Brief

Four people have been killed in a cyclone in the province of Cordoba, ARGENTINA.—*Reuter.*

The new IRAQ Customs law increases the duty on tobacco, beer, silk, and other commodities.

A bulletin published in STOCKHOLM says that the health of the Queen of Sweden has given rise to some anxiety.—*Reuter.*

A BELGIAN decree has been published giving legal recognition to the Union Internationale des Avocats as a corporate body.

H.M. Consul-General at CONSTANTINOPLE reports that all ships arriving in Turkey from Basra will be subjected to medical inspection.

Thirty-two SAMOANS, after spending a fortnight in the bush, have informed the Administrator of the intention to abandon the Mau [the native league].

During last year 11,430 emigrants left the port of ANTWERP. Of these about 6,000 were for Canada, about 4,000 for the United States, and 1,350 for South America.

A LISBON telegram announces the death of General Sinel Cordes, a former Minister of War and Chief of Staff of the Portuguese forces in France during the War.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Ivan Schultz, Liberal, has been elected to the MANITOBA Legislature without opposition by the Mountain division. He succeeds Dr. Cleghorn, who died recently.

Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General-designate of New Zealand, has appointed Sir John Hanham, late Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant J. C. Elworthy, Royal Navy, to be his A.D.C.s.

Captain Holland, who is investigating the prospects of commercial and passenger aviation in the West Indies, arrived at Kingston, JAMAICA, in a Canadian Vickers flying-boat on Tuesday.

It is officially announced that the Government of India proposes shortly to publish Mr. Sastri's EAST AFRICAN Report and to allot a day in the Legislative Assembly to the discussion of the subject.—*Reuter.*

Francis Lorang was brought before the *juge d'instruction* in PARIS yesterday in order to answer a charge made by Mme. Meurisse of withholding part of the proceeds of the sale of some jewelry entrusted to him. The plaintiff was non-suited.

Our OTTAWA Correspondent telegraphs that the second re-trial of Louis Auger, a former Liberal member of the Dominion Parliament, on a charge of committing an offence in Parliament Buildings nearly a year ago, resulted in a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The warm foehn wind continues to blow over SWITZERLAND, particularly in the valleys of the Rhine and Reuss, where temperatures on Tuesday rose above 60deg. F. Snow is melting fast, the rivers and torrents are swollen, and in some places overflowing their banks.

The international commission of inquiry into the alleged existence of forced labour and slavery in LIBERIA will consist of the League of Nations nominee, Dr. S. Meek, the United States nominee, Dr. Charles Johnson, and the Liberian nominee, Mr. Arthur Barclay, formerly President of the Republic of Liberia.

On Monday the SOVIET Government referred for the first time to the breaking off of diplomatic relations by MEXICO in a brief announcement that the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Matti, had informed the Foreign Commissariat that the Mexican Government had recalled its mission from Moscow.

The committee of inquiry appointed by the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations to decide what steps should be taken to ensure the best possible administrative results from the Secretariat, the International Labour Office, and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice, met for the first time in GENEVA on Tuesday.

RESCUE OF CREW OF THE KNEBWORTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIARRITZ, JAN. 29

The remainder of the crew of the British steamer Knebworth [the loss of which was reported in *The Times* yesterday], 15 in number, were taken off the vessel to-day. The wind dropped considerably during the night, and at 7.30 this morning a small steamer from Saint Jean de Luz was able to come alongside. The men were taken on board and were conveyed to Saint Jean de Luz.

Other Foreign News on following page

STILL DOMINANT—

More Blue Circle Portland Cement is used every year in this country than all competing brands combined

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BLUE CIRCLE
PORTLAND CEMENT

UNCERTAINTY IN SPAIN

PARTY LEADERS TO COOPERATE

THE KING'S PART

THE DICTATOR'S FAREWELL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 29

Lieutenant-General Dámaso Berenguer, Count Xauen [Sheshuan], the new Prime Minister, is continuing his consultations and has not yet completed his list of the nine Ministers who will comprise the Cabinet. So far he has refused to commit himself to any statement of a political character. "I am a soldier," he declared, "ready to do my duty as a civilian at the call of my King." "I am not here as a stopgap," he added.

The impression late this evening is that General Berenguer is meeting with some difficulty in carrying out his task. The first person he visited was the Duke of Alba, who accepted the post of Minister of Education. General Berenguer himself will take the Ministry of War. General Marzo, an experienced officer, has agreed to go to the Home Office in place of General Martinez Anido. I have received information from an unofficial, but, I believe, trustworthy, source to the effect that several garrisons have made it known that a transition Cabinet will not satisfy them. They desire the full restoration of the 1876 Constitution, guaranteed by a more widely representative Ministry than that which General Berenguer it would seem is endeavouring to form.

The public and the Press have received the news of the end of the Dictatorship with remarkable equanimity. In Madrid and at Barcelona and Seville there were minor demonstrations last night, in the course of which cheers for a republic were raised. As the Madrid theatres were emptying at 1 o'clock this morning a crowd, in great part composed of the curious, moved towards the Royal Palace, but found the way barred by armed police, who easily dispersed it. Later a kiosk in the Calle Alcala, belonging to *El Debate*, was pillaged and burnt. There are rumours that republican opinion is gathering force in the provinces.

SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

In spite of the new Prime Minister's non-committal statement, it is possible to distinguish some characteristics of the situation. It cannot be said that any particular group of the Marqués de Estella's opponents has triumphed, but it would seem that the Constitutionalists—the adherents of the Constitution of 1876 as opposed to those who wished to change it—appear to have the greater chance of predominating. Former party leaders are guarded in their comments, but all agree that, in the higher interests of the nation, cooperation with General Berenguer should be given, no matter in what quarter he may seek it. Count Romanones, the former Liberal Prime Minister and political chief of General Berenguer, received the news of the end of the Dictatorship with great satisfaction, and was loud in his praise of the King. "Don Alfonso," he declared, "has rendered a great service to the nation and to the Monarchy by his prompt action in preventing the consultation which the Marqués de Estella endeavoured to have with the Army leaders."

Apparently there was grave risk of the Army being divided on the question the former Dictator put to it, with serious results for discipline and the probability of a return of interference by officers in the purely civil sphere of politics. As Chief of the Military Bureau at the Royal Palace, General Berenguer was in the best position to know what was happening at district headquarters. What effect the Marqués de Estella's public appeal to the District Commanders really had remains a secret that may never be divulged. The results, however, were sufficiently decisive, judging by the fact that 24 hours after the appeal was made the Dictatorship was at an end.

"HASTY ACTION"

The explanation which the Marqués de Estella gives to the nation in his last Note throws no light on this question, which undoubtedly has an important bearing on the immediate outlook, for no responsible politician would be willing to undertake office with the possibility of military influence in the background. Until the horizon is clearer in this respect, some reserve must be maintained in regard to that evolution towards a return to civilian government under the Constitution of 1876, which appears to-day to be the marked characteristic of yesterday's change.

The Marqués de Estella's final communication, like many of his earlier Notes, is an extraordinary document. It begins by saying that when, on Sunday morning, he pencilled the famous *communiqué* [in which he undertook to abide by the decision of 17 Army and Navy officers whether he should resign or not] he was not in full possession of his faculties, which alarming state of affairs obliges him to undergo medical treatment for his nerves. He believes that Army opinion is still with him, and that his impulse to consult it was sound. But he admits and regrets that in doing so in an official *communiqué* he risked offending his colleagues by appearing to doubt their loyalty, and risked, moreover, alarming the country. He reproaches himself for this hasty action, he says, and punishes himself for it.

Following this opening paragraph of amazing frankness—or, as some believe, cynicism, for all who have met him within the last 48 hours have found him as bright and jovial as ever—the Marqués de Estella pens his political testament.

With mind fixed on God and on Spain, he solemnly declares that for many years to come some form of dictatorship will be imperative in Spain, under which the Dictator should be held solely responsible to the King and the nation. In a noteworthy passage he calls on all Spaniards, without distinction of class, to unite their efforts in peaceful labour, which is the truest form of liberty, only to be achieved by progress in all walks of life—progress which in Spain, he declares, can take place to-day only under the protection of the rifles of the Civil Guard.

The last part of the Note is a eulogium of the armed forces of police and troops, the National Consultative Assembly, and the Press, and it ends with an expression of deep gratitude to the King.

The Dictator retires after 2,326 days of anxiety, responsibility, and heavy labour. He proposes to retire into private life until such time as his health enables him to return "to serve Spain in any capacity until death."

Most of to-day was spent by the Marqués at the Ministry of War working with his secretaries.

The censorship of the Madrid Press continues. Foreign correspondents, however, still enjoy the liberty recently granted to them by the Marqués de Estella. Only one newspaper, *El Debate* (Clerical), has attempted to review the Dictatorship; the others prefer to reserve their judgment until a time when they can express themselves with freedom. *El Debate*, while acknowledging the special qualifications of General Berenguer, regrets that another general instead of a civilian should have succeeded the Marqués de Estella.

The Press in general seems favourably impressed by the acumen displayed by the King in resolutely taking up his constitutional duty and exercising the Royal prerogative at an opportune moment. The sharp criticism which was provoked by the King's readiness to confer power on the Marqués de Estella in 1923 appears to have been appeased now by his no less determined action in withdrawing his confidence from the Dictator. King Alfonso has an unrivalled knowledge of the intricate political problems in Spain. He is handling at the present moment what is admittedly an extremely delicate position.

General Berenguer, who is 57 years of age, is a tall, burly man with small, steady eyes, and by nature observant and taciturn. When the King called him to the Palace and made him Chief of the Military Household and Commander of the Halberdier Guard he entrusted him with a post of supreme confidence. He has, therefore, been in daily touch with King Alfonso for the last two years. His services in Morocco were somewhat tardily recognized in 1927 by the title of Count Xauen for the capture of the holy city of Sheshuan in 1920. He belongs to the Cavalry.

*** French and Italian comment on the Marqués de Estella's fall appears on the previous page.

ARREST OF BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER

HANKOW AUTHORITIES' ACTION

HONG-KONG, Jan. 29.—Authentic details now available of the case of Paymaster-Lieutenant Commander McBride, which was mentioned in the House of Commons on Monday, show that it was more serious than was at first reported.

It appears that Commander McBride was motoring with his wife from the [former] German Concession in Hankow when a boy cyclist struck by another vehicle swerved into the Commander's car and was knocked down and killed. Later the Commander was arrested by the Chinese and taken to a police-station. The Consul was communicated with and arrived at the station and demanded his release, but this was refused.

Eventually the Consul-General arrived, and, on his instructions, the Consul accompanied Lieutenant-Commander McBride to the Public Safety Bureau, while the Consul-General interviewed the Mayor. The latter happened to be in the [former] Russian Concession after an absence from Hankow practically since September, and the Consul-General was asked to give an undertaking that the officer would not leave Hankow till the matter was settled, but meanwhile the Public Safety Bureau insisted that he should be dealt with according to law. The Lieutenant-Commander refused to go to Court and find bail, which would have been tantamount to acknowledging Chinese law.

The Chinese officials later produced orders from Nanking and refused to deviate at first, but, embarrassed under pressure and eventually through the Mayor's intervention, they allowed Lieutenant-Commander McBride to go three hours after his arrest. It is expected that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, who left Hong-kong yesterday on board H.M.S. Hermes for Nanking, will have an interview with the Chinese Foreign Minister regarding the incident.—*Exchange.*

*** Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander McBride is serving on the gunboat Bee, the flagship of Rear-Admiral C. K. Maclean (Rear-Admiral and Senior Naval Officer, Yangtze). The incident was made the subject of a question in the House of Commons by Sir Kingsley Wood to Mr. Henderson, who replied that he had no notice of the incident but would see what could be done.

MINERS AND THE COAL BILL

SUGGESTED 45-HOUR WEEK

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

A meeting of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation will be held to-morrow to consider the amendments to the Coal Mines Bill of which notice has been given. Particular interest attaches to the official Unionist amendment which would permit of the working of a 45-hour week or of a 90-hour fortnight instead of a 7½-hour day.

The miners' executive will define its attitude to this amendment, and in the meantime Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary, made a statement yesterday of his personal opinion. He emphasized the fact that he was speaking before consulting his colleagues. He added that he felt strongly the possibility of coming to an understanding with the owners on the matter, provided that the owners would meet them in order that they might reach agreement. It was a national question. The miners demanded a short working day on Saturdays as other workers had, but economic safeguards must be provided if the 7½-hour day was to be lengthened on five days in order to permit of a short Saturday or an alternate Saturday holiday. He thought the miners' executive would be prepared to make a reasonable agreement with the owners. One of the things he had in mind was the possibility of a lengthening of the working day on certain days without the working of a 45-hour week. Was there any possibility of a guaranteed week comparable with, but not necessarily the same as, that which the railwaymen had?

Mr. Cook also said that the reduction of working hours by half an hour a day, or the equivalent, must be made now, but after that he would like to get the owners to agree with the Miners' Federation to proceed on an international basis towards the next stage of the limitation of hours of work.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 29

Police inquiries into the disappearance of General Koutepof, the leader of the "White" Russian colony here, who has been missing since Sunday, have produced little or nothing to throw any light on the mystery.

It has been established, however, that General Koutepof must have disappeared almost immediately after leaving his house in the Rue Rousselet, as, according to a Russian taxi driver who was awaiting him, he did not pass the junction of Rue de Sèvres and the Boulevard Montparnasse, a bare 200 yards from his house.

While the police are reticent and have considered the possibility of a voluntary disappearance, it is generally assumed that the General has become the victim of Soviet secret agents in Paris. The case is cited in the Press as an example of the lengths to which the Ogpu is prepared to go against those who incur its enmity.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

LAHORE CONGRESS

SIR M. HAILEY'S CRITICISM

"STAGE LIGHTNING AND TINPOT THUNDER"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29

In a speech at the dinner of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, said one wondered if one ought not in all charity to doubt whether the programme adopted at Lahore by the India National Congress did actually represent the real intention or the considered conviction of many who recently gave it support. His hearers must have asked whether it must not have been some temporary aberration which could induce any Indian other than a professed anarchist to oppose the resolution deploring the violence attempted on Lord Irwin. Surely only a Bedlamite or a Bolshevist could seriously propose to shake the whole of the foundations of credit in India by talking of the repudiation of debts. Was it really possible that any member of Congress who voted for the programme of civil disobedience could have forgotten what the Congress Inquiry Committee itself wrote regarding the previous attempt in this direction?

As business men they had doubtless applied their practical common sense in an attempt to discover the real meaning of the drama staged at Lahore. Was there any reality in it, or did it represent an effort by the extreme section to assert itself against moderate and liberal opinion? Did it only mean that, despairing of domination over sober minds, it hoped to capture the imagination of the unbalanced by a display of stage lightning and tinpot thunder? Or did it mean that serious issues of politics were being treated by methods which recalled the bargaining of a bazaar? Or was it simply a tactical manœuvre to find a convenient formula for persuading the minority communities to forget the difficulties created for them by the Nehru report and lure them again into the Congress net?

As cautious, practical men they would doubtless hide their time before attempting to solve this bad riddle. But if ever issue was joined and the conflict set, they could have no doubt under which banner they would fight, for they could be under no illusion as to what defeat would mean to the commerce and industry of India. On a previous occasion when lawlessness and disorder spread throughout India the movement was largely made possible by subscriptions given to political funds from the bazaars of India. The account books of the mercantile community must clearly show the effects of that movement on trade in those years.

Sir Malcolm Hailey hoped that on this occasion word would go round the bazaars that it was unwise to supply the sinews of war to any party which might again misuse them with such disastrous results. As for the Government, he wished to say nothing, because he desired to avoid any air of menace or provocation. He should prefer to see India itself kill the new movement with ridicule, and would only say that, if disorder and contempt of the law were threatened, he hoped it would be found that the Government had appreciated the lesson of 1921.

AMNESTY QUESTION

STATEMENT BY HOME MEMBER

DELHI, Jan. 29.—Sir James Crerar, the Home Member, made a statement in the Legislative Assembly to-day in regard to the Government's policy on the question of the amnesty of political prisoners.

The Government, he said, was aware that in some quarters there was a feeling that an amnesty should be granted to prisoners who had committed offences with a political motive. The Government found it difficult to appreciate how it could be expected that it should consider action on these lines, in the conditions that unfortunately at present prevailed—namely, the existence of an active movement for the attainment of independence, threats of civil disobedience on a large scale, and numerous inflammatory incitements, addressed for the most part to young men and intended to convey to their minds ideas of violent action and revolution. Since the Viceroy's announcement in October nine sedition cases had started in India. No instructions had been issued to the local governments not to start such cases. While the Government had not desired to concern itself with mere expressions of political opinion which were not believed to be leading towards revolutionary action, its policy was directed towards checking the dangerous activities mentioned above, and to this policy they must obviously adhere.—*Reuter.*

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

LAHORE, Jan. 29.—The Finance Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council has accepted by a majority the Government proposal to continue to employ until July 31 the special police force which was recruited before the meeting of the Indian National Congress.

The Punjab Government has given orders for the confiscation of all copies of the manifesto issued by the Hindustani Socialist Republican Association, entitled "The Philosophy of the Bomb," which was freely distributed on Independence Day.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—The Railway Union is threatening a general one-day strike, to take effect on February 4, over the whole of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The union demands include increased wages, security of tenure, non-victimization of union officials, reasonable hours of work, abolition of racial discrimination, and other modifications of alleged unsatisfactory conditions.

An official of the railway stated that steps had already been taken towards meeting the men, and that the inference was justified that the strike was being promoted by a small section of the union for purposes of its own.—*Reuter.*

"THE TIMES" LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement* this week is on the subject of Strindberg in England, on the occasion of the issue of the second volume of his translated plays. Among books reviewed are the first series of the French collection of Diplomatic Documents bearing on the origins of the War, covering the years 1871 to 1900; "L'Italia al Polo Nord," being General Nobile's own account of his expedition; *The Devil and the Lady*, the newly published play written by Tennyson at the age of 14; a reprint of the 16th-century collection of stories by William Painter, "The Palace of Pleasure"; and a group of German novels, recently translated into English.

THE INVALIDS

The Private Secretary again inquired by telephone yesterday from Sandringham, on behalf of the King and Queen, as to the condition of Lord Gladstone. The following bulletin was issued yesterday morning:—"Lord Gladstone has had a restful night, and his condition is unchanged." Last evening it was reported that there had been a slight improvement in his condition.

Lady Reading's condition was stated to be giving cause for great anxiety last night.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was reported last night to be not so well.

LIMITATION OF TONNAGE

PROGRESS TOWARD COMPROMISE

TO-DAY'S PLENARY MEETING

A plenary meeting of the Five-Power Conference will be held at St. James's Palace at 10 o'clock this morning, when the principal business will be the establishment of a "steering committee" representative of all the delegations, which will continue the work which has been done, so far informally, by the heads of the delegations of collecting, selecting, and arranging the matters which are to be brought before the Conference. The meeting will be held in the presence of the Press, and for the benefit of those newspaper representatives who will be unable to find accommodation in the Conference room loud speakers were installed yesterday in the Ambassadors' Room.

The British delegation had no Conference engagements yesterday morning, as the Prime Minister presided over the weekly meeting of the Cabinet. Mr. MacDonald gave a luncheon party, however, at 10, Downing-street in honour of the heads of the other delegations and their wives. The company also included Lord Grey of Fallodon, who had presided over the Pilgrims' Dinner on the previous evening, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, and Mr. and Mrs. Snowden. Later in the day, at separate interviews, the Prime Minister met Mr. Stimson, Mr. Wakatsuki, and Signor Grandi in his room at the House of Commons.

METHOD OF LIMITATION

One of the objects of these meetings was to inform the heads of the other three delegations of the progress which has been made at the informal conversations which have been taking place between the British and the French delegations. When the British and French delegations met on Tuesday night they considered the reports of the experts on matters connected with the method of limitation of naval armaments, and it was agreed that a stage had been reached when conversations with other delegations on the same point might usefully be undertaken.

These conversations began with the meetings between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson, Mr. Wakatsuki and Signor Grandi yesterday and they have naturally led to the hope that a settlement on the subject of "global" or category tonnage is in sight. The British view throughout has been that the naval strength of each Power should be calculated category by category and that transfer of tonnage from one category to another should not be permitted. The French suggestion was that the tonnage should be reckoned as a whole and that each Power should be entitled to build ships of any class it liked up to the total tonnage allocated to it. During the conversations between the French and British delegations an effort has been made to discover some form of compromise between these two views which would meet the principal objection, that a nation ought not to be permitted to reduce the number of its smaller ships in order to build additional ships in a higher category and thus, possibly, upset the whole balance of power between one nation and another.

TWO CRUISER CATEGORIES

A suggestion which is believed to have won a considerable amount of support is the proposal that a modified form of tonnage by category should be introduced in which cruisers would be divided into two categories, heavy cruisers and light cruisers. As a compromise proposal it is then suggested that the tonnage of two categories, the battleships and the heavy cruisers, should be fixed and no transfer of tonnage between these and other classes should be permitted. The tonnage of the other categories—light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines—should also be determined, but between these classes a certain amount of transfer should be permitted—say, 10 per cent.—subject to due notice being given to the other Powers.

It is felt that the division of the Fleets of the world into a section with a fixed tonnage and a section with a variable tonnage would also differentiate usefully between the offensive and the defensive types of vessels. If some agreement could be come to on this point it would then be possible for the Conference to proceed with the next stage of its task, which is to discover what reduction is possible, first in the number of ships in each category and then in the case of individual vessels, by lower tonnage and by smaller gun calibre.

JAPANESE POLICY

Statements made by a spokesman of the Japanese Delegation yesterday also suggest that a compromise is likely to be reached. Japan, it is known, prefers the category basis in principle, but the categories in which she is mainly interested are the big cruisers and the submarines. She is asking for 70 per cent. of the largest big cruiser programme—that is to say, of the programme of the United States; but she is prepared to take 70 per cent. of the same Power's smaller cruisers. Great Britain will, of course, be stronger in the smaller cruisers, and Japan would thus be prepared to take about half the British strength in this category. Japan also demands 80,000 tons for submarines. This is the lowest figure to which she feels she can go in a class of vessels which she regards as essentially a defensive one.

The Washington ratio of 5—5—3, the Japanese point out, was for capital ships and aircraft-carriers only, so that there can be no question of any departure from that agreement when she puts forward her case in the matter of auxiliary craft. While there might not be much financial saving in her proposal, the substantial economies can be made when the subject of battleships is reached, and then, according to the spokesman, Japan will be prepared to support the reduction in the size of capital ships.

It may be noted that Japan suggests 70 per cent. in heavy cruisers. It has been suggested that the United States should have 18 such ships and Great Britain 15, and this would permit of Japan having 12 or 13. It is stated in Japanese quarters that discussions between Great Britain and Japan have now advanced a considerable way, and that definite figures are being debated. It is said that the two delegations are avoiding any use of the word "ratio," but are concerned rather with "equilibrium."

Some idea of the cost of a battleship programme was given by Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons yesterday. It has generally been as-

(Continued on page 16, column 3)

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

PARTY ATTITUDES

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

Mr. Remer's motion on Empire Free Trade attracted to the House of Commons to-day a large audience—including the chief patron of the movement, and Mr. Bruce, ex-Prime Minister of Australia, and representatives of other Dominions—and thus added interest to a debate the importance of which lay in the revelation of attitudes rather than arguments. So far as any general party attitudes were manifested, the Conservatives were favourable, the Liberals inquisitive and inquisitorial, and the Socialists disparaging.

MR. REMER set out clearly the case, which has become familiar. The British example had not caused free trade to spread, and an intended lesson had become a practical burden. The British share of Empire trade was only about 35 per cent. We were developing our Colonies in order to provide our competitors with markets. We had allowed Japan to capture the Indian market.

His definition of Empire free trade was a general tariff round the whole Empire, within which the Dominions should be allowed local tariffs to protect nascent industries. Our advantage would be a big bite out of the £500,000,000 of manufactures now poured by foreigners into the British and Colonial markets. The Dominions' advantage would be a bigger share of the British market for foodstuffs and raw materials. The result would be a higher level of purchasing power throughout the Empire and the substitution of employment for doles.

He was at pains to claim that the issue, though fiscal, was purely a non-party matter, and welcomed the Liberal amendment, ruling out only tariffs on foodstuffs and raw materials, as a sign of partial conversion. With great good sense, however, he admitted that it nevertheless torpedoed Empire free trade, of which such tariffs formed an essential part. He would, therefore, oppose it, if only on the ground that it would tie our hands at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

MR. MARJORIBANKS disappointingly lost himself in jokes and rhetoric, but his speech was valuable as showing how one with free trade traditions could be converted by the prefix of Empire. The new policy was, he declared, demanded alike by an electorate which had produced a stalemate when consulted on older policies, and by a trade position which showed that we were not getting even our fair share of the increase in the trade of the Empire.

DIFFERENT VERSIONS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE put a few practical questions. Was Empire free trade to be the Conservative policy? It appeared to him that if in the Socialist house there were many mansions, in the Conservative house there were many flats. Secondly, what was Empire free trade? Was it to be both sacred and secret? He only knew that Lord Beaverbrook gave a different revelation of it every new moon. The latest edition appeared to be that Great Britain gave the Empire a protected market and got nothing in return. Would the Dominions give free trade to us? We had already given it to them.

He was not hostile to anything that made for Empire development. As far back as 1907 he had been the author of proposals to increase inter-Imperial shipping facilities; and nobody had grudged the considerable cost of the Empire Marketing Board. But this Empire free trade policy had been whittled down in the vain hope of appealing to somebody who mattered. It had been boomed by methods which called a district council resolution in Australia an "Australian resolution." Not one of the 20 Parliaments and 50 parties of the Empire would look at it. Its promoters turned to the Crown Colonies. That would mean that the Empire cotton came in free and American cotton was taxed. Seven-eighths of the raw material of the Lancashire mills would cost more, and they would be ruined. So would places like Hong-kong which lived by the *entrepôt* trade.

EMBARGO ON DUMPING

Then came a very significant passage. Dumping, he declared, was a different matter. If goods subsidized by foreign Governments were sold here below the costs of production, such as might happen in the course of the activities of the Federal Farm Board and had happened in the case of German wheat, he would deal with them by an embargo imposed after an expert inquiry ordered by the House of Commons. But meanwhile he begged Parliament to deal with realities and not fantasies.

MR. WISE deplored wasting time on an impracticable way of helping the Empire when a practical way offered itself. This consisted in guaranteeing the Dominions a secure and stable market for a number of years, and asking in return that they should divert to us a number of those large orders which they now placed with foreign countries.

MAJOR TRYON frankly refused to commit his party to anybody else's idea of the proper organization of the Empire. He himself thought that if an admirable publicity were to be perverted into an attempt to ostracize any variation of opinion on this subject, the campaign would fail, but the Conservative Party would survive. He fully believed that the future commercial development of this country must be on the basis of the Empire, and could be fostered by the extension of safeguarding and Imperial preference. Any disappointment Conservatives may have felt in this avoidance of a definite lead was drowned in loud approval of the rejection of dictation by propagandists.

MR. SNOWDEN AND PRICES

MR. SNOWDEN, of course, on behalf of the Government, rejected the idea of an Empire tariff, but fully associated himself with the ideal of Empire development, and pointed out his readiness, both in 1924 and to-day, to help it in other ways. He annoyed the Empire free traders so much with his insistence that a tax even on foreign foodstuffs would put up prices that there was an uproar. CAPTAIN BALFOUR sprang up to disprove him, SIR ROBERT HUTCHISON to move the closure. Amid the confusion the hour of 7.30 arrived, and the SPEAKER ended the debate satisfactorily by calling on the next motion.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Culloden Consolidated Company.
Governments Stock and Other Securities Investment.
Metropolitan Trust Company.
National Mutual Life Assurance Society.
Perak River Hydro-Electric Power.
Rahman Hydraulic Tin.
R. H. and S. Rogers, Limited.
Westminster Bank.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

FUNCTIONS DEFINED

The Treasury minute, dated January 27, appointing an Economic Advisory Council was issued yesterday as a White Paper (Cmd. 3478, price 1d. net). The decision of the Government to set up the Council was announced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on January 22. The minute is as follows:—

The First Lord calls the attention of the Board to the decision of his Majesty's Government on January 16, 1930, to establish an Economic Advisory Council. This will be a standing body reporting to the Cabinet, and its purpose, position in relation to Departments, organizations, and functions will be as follows:—

Purpose.

To advise his Majesty's Government in economic matters.

To make continuous study of developments in trade and industry and in the use of national and Imperial resources, of the effect of legislation and fiscal policy at home and abroad, and of all aspects of national, Imperial, and international economy with a bearing on the prosperity of the country.

Position in relation to Departments

The Council will be subject to the general directions of the Prime Minister, and its expenses will be borne on the Treasury Vote.

It will take over and expand the functions of the existing Committee of Civil Research.

It will keep in close touch with Departments affected by its work with a view to the concerted study of economic problems of national interest, but it will interfere in no way with the functions or responsibilities of Ministers or of the Departments over which they preside, and it will have no administrative or executive powers.

Organization.

1. The Chairman of the Council will be the Prime Minister, and the other members will be as follows:—

(*a*) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Privy Seal (while the present duties are attached to that office), the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(*b*) Such other Ministers as the Prime Minister may from time to time summon.

(*c*) Such other persons chosen by the Prime Minister in virtue of their special knowledge and experience in industry and economics.

The Council will meet when summoned by the Chairman, and as regularly as is found possible.

2. The Chairman may appoint standing committees and also such committees for special purposes as may be required.

3. The Council will have a secretary, and assistant secretaries, at least two of whom will be economists, together with such staff as may be found necessary.

Functions

Providing that it acts after receiving the approval of the Prime Minister, the Council may initiate inquiries into, and advise upon, any subject falling within its scope, including proposals for legislation. The Council shall consult Departments and outside authorities in regard to any work in hand or projected and shall collate such statistical or other information as may be required for the performance of its work. The Council shall also cause to be prepared a list of persons with industrial, commercial, financial, and working-class experience, and persons who have made a special study of social, economic and other scientific problems who might assist the Council by serving on Committees or as advisers in matters of which they have expert knowledge, or in other ways.

Its reports and work will be confidential unless the Council advises the Prime Minister otherwise. Any action arising on them will be taken on the sole responsibility of his Majesty's Government.

Notes.

1. Mr. T. Jones, C.H., Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet, has been appointed Secretary to the Council.

2. It is estimated that the additional charge will amount to not more than £6,500 per annum (including clerical and typing assistance), for which provision will be made in the Treasury Vote for the ensuing financial year. The expenditure incurred during the present financial year, which will be quite small, will be met out of savings.

3. The offices of the Council will be situated at 2, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1.

IMMIGRATION INTO SOUTH AFRICA

QUOTA TO BE ESTABLISHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 29

Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, introduced in the House of Assembly to-day a Bill imposing a quota for immigrants from July 1 next. According to the terms of the Bill, no country not included in the schedule can send into the Union of South Africa more than 50 immigrants yearly, and the total number from countries not included in the schedule cannot be more than 1,000 yearly. The scheduled countries include the British Empire, North European countries, and Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Greece is not included. The Bill does not affect immigrants domiciled in recent years.

The object of the Bill is to reduce the excessive immigration from South-Eastern Europe, whence the numbers of immigrants have averaged over 2,000 a year in the last five years, as against an average yearly immigration from Great Britain of under 100. The Bill will be strongly opposed by Jewish people here, but is certain to have the overwhelming support of the bulk of the Nationalists, the majority of the South African Party, and the English as well as the Dutch Press. It is thought that it will pass both Houses easily and be in force by the end of June. No substantial modification is likely.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended January 18 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage Earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	310,600	49,200
Durham	849,000	141,700
Yorkshire	1,030,900	171,100
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ..	425,200	90,600
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	680,600	117,000
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	386,800	77,100
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	1,040,100	179,800
Other English Districts*	124,500	25,000
Scotland	739,000	100,600
Total	5,586,700	952,100

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,568,700 tons, and the number of wage-earners 949,000.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY MEETING

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The official announcement of the Conservative Party meeting next week was issued from party headquarters yesterday in the following terms:—

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., as leader of the party, will preside over a meeting to be held, under the auspices of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, at the London Coliseum (by kind permission of Sir Oswald Stoll), on Wednesday next, February 5, at 11 a.m. He will be supported by the Executive Committee of the National Union, and Ministerial colleagues in the late Government. Invitations to attend have been sent to members of the Central Council of the National Union; Conservative peers, M.P.s and adopted candidates; Chairmen of constituency Conservative and Unionist Associations; and Chairmen of constituency Women's Unionist Organizations.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND COAL BILL

LIBERAL PARTY MEETING

The conversations between Mr. Graham and the Liberal leaders which began on Tuesday in regard to the Coal Mines Bill have been suspended until this evening. It had originally been intended that a second meeting between the Special Committee of the Liberal Parliamentary Party and Mr. Graham should take place last night at the House of Commons, and arrangements had been made for that purpose. It is understood, however, that representations were made by several members of the Liberal Party that they should be fully informed of the progress of the conversations, and the meeting with Mr. Graham has, therefore, been postponed until this evening. In the meantime, a meeting of the full Liberal Parliamentary Party has been summoned, and will be held this evening before the Liberal leaders once more see Mr. Graham.

It is understood that the position is at present somewhat delicate, but that there is hope of a substantial measure of agreement being reached on the various points to which the Liberal leaders attach particular importance. These include the provision of wide powers for effecting amalgamations and amendments with regard to the quota and price-fixing schemes. It will probably be found when the Committee stage of the Bill is taken that there is a good deal of agreement between both sections of the Opposition as to the desirability of the substitution of a 90-hour fortnight for the 7½-hour day. This, it is emphasized, would permit of a far greater elasticity in the arrangement of hours of work and would provide the miner with more opportunities for leisure at the week-end.

Mr. Graham met yesterday at the House of Commons a small group of members representing mining constituencies, and discussed with them the amendments which they desire to see embodied in the Bill. The matter will be dealt with more fully at a further meeting which has been fixed for to-day.

The business in the House of Commons for this afternoon has been altered since it was originally announced. The Prime Minister stated at question-time yesterday that the first order would be the revised money resolution for the Coal Mines Bill. As, however, this resolution will be sufficiently wide to enable both sections of the Opposition to move in Committee all the amendments to which they attach importance, it is unlikely that the proceedings on the resolution this afternoon will be more than formal. This will allow the House to pass at once to the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The Government, it is understood, intend to ask the House to delete the Lords' amendment which would limit the operation of the measure to 12 months. They will also ask members to disagree with the new Clause 4, inserted on the motion of Lord Darling, and to restore the Government's own proposal for dealing with the "genuinely seeking work" condition. The debate is expected to last for some considerable time.

CROSSWORDS

A DAILY PUZZLE IN "THE TIMES"

The institution of a weekly crossword puzzle in *The Times* has brought a wide-spread demand from readers for a daily puzzle. A new series will therefore be begun in *The Times* next Saturday, and will continue every day. The solution of each puzzle will be given in the issue following its publication.

The solution of the puzzle from *The Times Weekly Edition* which was given last Thursday is published, together with a new puzzle, to-day.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Golders Green Hippodrome	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND PAGLIACCI	2.30
	TOSCA	8
Savoy	RUDDIGORE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.15
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	2
	CARMEN	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	M. ENDRÉ HAUSER	8.30
Queen's Hall	PHILHARMONIC CONCERT	8

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from	9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to s

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh winds between south and west; bright intervals, rain at times or showers; moderate temperature; fog locally early.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A plenary meeting of the Naval Conference will be held this morning. A committee is to be appointed to continue the work of framing the programme of the Conference. Good progress has been made with the task of arranging a compromise between the French and British views on the different methods of limiting naval tonnage. (pp. 14 and 16)

Airship R 100 returned to her base at Cardington yesterday after successfully completing her last trial before being taken over by the Air Ministry. (p. 11)

The London and North Eastern Railway Company are considering the construction of a tube railway from Liverpool-street to Ilford. (p. 11)

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, appeared before the Southampton magistrates again yesterday. New evidence was given of conversations in which Podmore was alleged to have taken part in prison. (p. 5)

Vocational lectures are to be given in Chelsea Town Hall for the children of the elementary schools who are leaving school this year and their parents. (p. 7)

Evidence on behalf of the Civil Service Clerical Association was continued before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday. (p. 11)

A Treasury Minute issued yesterday defines the purpose, organization, and functions of the Economic Advisory Council to be established by the Government. (p. 14)

In the hope of shortening the time spent at stopping places a new type of omnibus with a wide entrance platform is being tested. (p. 11)

The umpire has decided that voluntary work by unemployed men on the scheme for making Brynmawr a health resort does not prejudice their claim to benefit. (p. 11)

Lord Lee of Fareham yesterday opened the Westminster Hospital Radium Annexe at Hampstead. (p. 10)

The recent imposition by the Egyptian Government of quay dues for passengers has evoked protests from shipping agencies. (p. 17)

An interim report was submitted by the Finance Committee yesterday to the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England. (p. 17)

A Diploma in Public Health for External Students has been established in London University. (p. 17)

A set of *The Times* from the year 1800 to the present day has been sold to the Marx-Engels Institute of Moscow by Messrs. Birrell and Garnett, of Gerrard-street, W. (p. 11)

An address on "Secret Poisoning" was delivered by Sir William Willcox last night to the St. Marylebone Division of the British Medical Association. (p. 11)

The centenary celebrations of the Diss Choral Society began this week. (p. 12)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday three new peers were introduced—Lord Trenchard, Lord Wakefield, and Lord Dickinson. Lord Passfield answered a question on recent events in Palestine and a discussion arose on the dictum of the Attorney-General on the meaning of the word "Parliament." (p. 8)

In the House of Commons debate arose on Mr. Remer's motion calling on the Government to open negotiations on Empire free trade. (p. 8)

Nominations for the Brightside (Sheffield) by-election were handed in yesterday. (p. 11)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The news of the resignation of the Marqués de Estella has been received with equanimity by the public in Spain. Minor demonstrations were easily dealt with by the police. General Berenguer, the new Prime Minister, has not yet completed his Ministry. The demand is being made for the full restoration of the Constitution of 1876. (p. 14)

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, in a speech at a dinner of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, at Cawnpore, criticized the programme of the Indian National Congress as that of Bedlamites or Bolshevists. In the Legislative Assembly at Delhi Mr. Crerar, the Home member, explained the Government attitude towards the demand for amnesty of political prisoners. (p. 14)

The League Advisory Committee on Narcotic Drugs Traffic yesterday finished its discussion of Russell Pasha's report, the President pointing out four directions in which the report showed action could be taken. (p. 13)

A Bill for the establishment of a quota for immigrants from South-Eastern Europe was introduced into the South African House of Assembly yesterday. (p. 14)

SPORT

The Sandown Park First Spring Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 6)

The Arsenal beat Birmingham in their replayed tie in the fourth round of the F.A. Cup Competition at Birmingham yesterday by one goal to none; and the tie between Charlton Athletic and Middlesbrough at Charlton was drawn. (p. 7)

Queen's Club beat the Bath Club in the Squash Rackets competition for the Bath Club Cup in the Bath Club courts yesterday by three matches to none. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Westminster Bank Meeting; New Water Board Bills; the Protection of the Investor; Rhodesian Mineral Output; Japanese Banks; and the Meeting of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society. (p. 19)

Money was again plentiful in Lombard-street. Discount rates were inclined to weaken. At the Bank £100,000 in sovereigns was set aside. Among the Foreign Exchanges both the New York and Paris rates were slightly higher. A recovery occurred in Spanish currency. Argentine and Brazilian currencies depreciated. Gold was advanced ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver declined 3-16d. to 20 9-16d. (p. 19)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were easier and falls took place in Indian and Australian stocks. Industrial shares were slightly firmer, there being support for Courtaulds, and an advance of a general character took place in Tin-mining shares. (p. 19)

"EMPIRE FREE TRADE"

"Empire Free Trade" has now been subjected to both stages of a public examination in Parliament. LORD BEAVERBROOK brought his project into the Upper House before Christmas. Last night it was debated in the House of Commons on a private member's motion. The House was asked to accept a suggestion of Imperial development drafted in terms that might have been consistent with aims much more contracted than LORD BEAVERBROOK'S. So much so, that the Liberals decided to risk compromising their principles by a tactical acceptance of the motion, and were content to add an amendment ruling out the taxation of food and raw materials. This play for position made little difference, however, in the debate itself. Substantially the issues were the old issues and the argument moved over well-trodden ground. The particular gambit chosen gave MR. LLOYD GEORGE a chance, which he took, for a sparkling display of his Parliamentary gift. But on any hint of the expediency of fiscal organization within the Empire, designed to promote its reconstruction as a single economic unit, he, and certainly MR. SNOWDEN, would have made the same speeches. This was one reason why the debate failed to excite the interest of a true Parliamentary occasion when some important contribution to public policy may be made; and there were others. In the first place the latest announcement of policy by LORD BEAVERBROOK himself, on the eve of the debate, has not increased the momentum of his campaign. He has divided Empire free trade into two chapters. The participation of the Dominions becomes an "ultimate ideal" and the plan is to be brought within "practical politics" by the presentation of fiscal union with the Crown Colonies and Dependencies as the immediate goal. Secondly, the news that MR. BALDWIN is to make an important speech to his followers next week still further diminished the practical value of MR. REMER'S motion. And there was not even the prospect of an early by-election in Central Nottingham, with tariffs as the centre of a scrambling fratricidal fight, to lend its force to yesterday's proceedings.

At the same time yesterday's discussion, though purely academic, was no waste of Parliamentary time. Every one who agrees with LORD BEAVERBROOK that the key of our industrial future is the intelligent and co-ordinate use of Imperial resources will also agree that that view should be steadily maintained by the lawful methods of advocacy in Parliament and in the Press. Its one hope is a ripening public opinion in this country and overseas. There is no short cut and no political process by which education can be forced. The rumour of a by-election in Central Nottingham, fortunately premature, gave an exact and timely picture of what should be avoided. The Unionist Party in that constituency had chosen MR. T. J. O'CONNOR, who had made his mark as a member of independence and distinction in the last Parliament, for its prospective candidate for the next General Election, when the sitting member will not again contest the seat. While MR. O'CONNOR and the constituency were bettering acquaintance, a story went round that the seat was to be vacated at once, and an independent candidate came forward to contest it in the name of tariffs and Empire. The value of this service by the new candidate to the party to which he presumably belongs is not to the point here. Whatever and whoever persuaded MR. TERRELL that his intervention was necessary, and would be welcome, the cause for which he undertook to stand could only have been thrown into confusion and ridicule by this spectacle of competition. Confusion indeed would have been more than ordinarily confounded. On the one hand MR. O'CONNOR would have been maintaining the fiscal views preached by his leader and held by his party, as he made clear in his speech last night. On the other MR. TERRELL, to judge by the support or sympathy which he attracted, would have been representative of two versions of fiscal reform which happen to be contradictory. The economic basis of LORD BEAVERBROOK'S scheme of Empire free trade is a tax on foreign food and raw materials. The political basis of the fiscal changes which LORD ROTHERMERE has been advocating since the New Year is that no tax shall be put on any imported foodstuffs. His tariff is to be confined to imported manufactures. Since there is to be no by-election there is fortunately no need to imagine what the public would have made of a contest in which three versions of fiscal reform were pitted against two candidates committed to orthodox free trade.

There is, of course, nothing to be said for the imposition of a cut-and-dried programme upon a party by pressure from outside. The effect of a successful attempt can only be disruptive, and no other reasonable motive than enmity, personal or political, can be ascribed to it. If the attempt does not succeed, it breeds nothing but freak candidatures, which are costly in cash and in reputation to those who promote them. The party system itself would be gravely impaired if a party were susceptible to irresponsible dictation from without. The author of the Empire free trade campaign may be assumed to be aware of these dangers. He has repeatedly claimed that his policy is intended to be above party, and has invited support not only from Conservatives but from Liberals and the Labour Party as well. Working on these lines he can justly assert that his chief purpose is to educate, and that he need be under no compulsion to consider immediate moves in party politics. If so, there is the more reason to deplore the concessions, as they appear, of policy which he has been making. By passing through more than one edition, and by some quite unnecessary over-statement of the response in the Dominions, he gave MR. LLOYD GEORGE his opening yesterday and will give other opponents their handle. There is no resisting the impression that the crusaders are succumbing to political temptation and are going round their difficulties after all. "Nothing is impossible," said the mover of yesterday's motion. But one thing which certainly deserves that title is the amendment by the British Parliament of a Dominion tariff. Here, in the determined and notorious adherence of the Dominion peoples to their tariffs, was the first and greatest obstacle in the way of Empire free trade, and nothing but a campaign far exceeding the limits of these islands could hope to overcome it. To an educational campaign what is immediately practicable matters little, and the Empire will gain much from the emphasis which the crusaders are laying upon its economic importance. But, when it comes to policy and a programme, a firm distinction has to be made. Only one party in the State at present is likely to formulate a policy for home and Empire markets in fiscal terms, and it must be a policy which will stand the tests of platform and of Parliament. The best judges of what is practicable will be the men who have to expound and defend—a responsibility which rests upon them and upon no outsider.

The Post Office and the Beam

The facts revealed by an article on this page make very serious reading. At a time when public opinion has already shown itself far from satisfied with Post Office methods these disclosures can only add to the general anxiety. Certainly the record of the dealings of the Post Office with wireless communication does not inspire much confidence. In 1924 the Department was only prevented from committing itself to the expensive and relatively inefficient system of high-power long-wave transmission by the prescience of the then Labour Government, which secured for this country the services of the Marconi beam, and so made possible the great all-British inter-Imperial system of wireless telegraphy established on the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. That conference gave to the Empire a unified system of wireless communication, through the short-wave Marconi beam, which can be used simultaneously both for telephony and for telegraphy. In accordance with its unanimous recommendations the control of those very beam stations, which had been forced on the reluctant Post Office a few years earlier, was taken away from the Department and transferred to the new Communications Company, called Imperial and International Communications, Limited. By what might now appear almost as an unfortunate oversight the monopoly of oversea telephony was left with the Post Office, though it was clearly assumed that the Department would make use of the beam stations of the new Company. It appears, however, that the loss of the once despised beam stations was never forgiven. Notwithstanding the express recommendation of the Imperial Conference, the Post Office has obstinately refused to employ the beam stations and to cooperate in any way with Imperial and International Communications. Rather it has deliberately preferred to collaborate with foreign concerns, like the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which in almost every continent is working as the rival and competitor of the new Imperial corporation. As a result of this incredibly small-minded policy London is still dependent for telephonic communication with Canada and the Argentine on foreign interests—in spite of the fact that so long ago as last August the CHAIRMAN of Imperial and International Communications offered the services of his company in installing telephonic communications with these and many other countries by means of its beam stations.

Incredible as the story may seem to those unversed in the methods of modern bureaucracy, there might be some excuse for it if it had been shown that the "beam" system was inefficient. The beam, however, has been conspicuously successful, and the new telephonic stations which the Post Office is apparently proposing to erect are little more than American imitations of the Marconi system, which have yet to prove their commercial efficiency. It might have been expected that, in consideration of the undoubted success of the MARCHESE MARCONI'S brilliant invention, the Post Office would at least have given it a trial before deciding at a very large cost on the erection of its own separate installations—especially since the terms offered by Imperial and International Communications for the use of its beam stations appear to be eminently reasonable and promise to the public a much cheaper service than it is at present able to obtain from the Post Office. Moreover, quite apart from the question of unnecessary expense, it is on general grounds manifestly desirable that the Post Office should attempt to cooperate with an all-British organization, which already controls not only the radio-telegraphic and cable communications of the Empire, but also a number of channels of communication in various other portions of the globe. At a time when unemployment is the gravest problem which this country has to face, the extension of British enterprise abroad and of British manufacture of electrical apparatus should be a consideration of the highest importance. Yet the insistence of the Post Office in collaborating with our foreign rivals is exercising an adverse influence on British trade—to say nothing of British prestige. The refusal of a British Government Department to cooperate with the great Imperial wireless combine has definitely weakened the British position in South America, Egypt, and elsewhere, and has undoubtedly assisted the attempts at monopolistic control of communications in these countries by American interests, which if they are successful will prove a shattering blow to our electrical industry.

Happily there is reason to believe that the present Government, which certainly saved the situation in 1924 by overriding the Departmental experts of the Post Office, has shown that it is at any rate aware of the serious nature of the issue by appointing a Cabinet Committee to examine the question. It is further understood that SIR BASIL BLACKETT, on behalf of his organization, has offered to stand by the results of a test in telephoning to South Africa in competition with the Post Office. In these circumstances it may be hoped that the Cabinet will have the courage to override once more the narrow views of that Department by insisting that the comparative efficiency of the two systems should be submitted to an independent report.

Feeling the Way

To-day's plenary meeting of the Naval Conference will mark a step in advance on the long road that has to be traversed before a final agreement is reached. It is expected to result in the appointment of a standing committee to examine various questions which have already been discussed informally between different delegations, and in particular the merits of limitation by total tonnage as compared with limitation by categories, the question which has been the principal subject of discussion, so far, between the French and the British delegates. Whereas Great Britain has hitherto been all for limitation by classes of ships, and France for limitation only by the whole amount of tonnage allotted to each Power, their representatives have now succeeded in bringing their views much closer together as the result of discussing a compromise method which was suggested, not for the first time, in the French Memorandum of December 20 and which the British Government, in their reply, declared themselves willing to consider. Anything like a definite agreement on this point is hardly to be expected at this stage. Like so many other of the problems before the Conference, its solution depends largely on the way in which other problems are settled. Obviously it will be affected by the actual tonnage agreed upon; the greater the tonnage the more serious the objections to the discretionary transfer of any large percentage from one category to another; the smaller the tonnage the more awkward it will be, especially for the lesser Naval Powers, to tie it up in particular categories. What it is hoped to achieve now is such a provisional understanding as will enable the Conference to make a beginning with its concrete task—the discussion of programmes of actual construction for the next five or six years with the object of reaching an agreement for their limitation and, if possible, their reduction.

"Genuinely Seeking Work"

The House of Commons will have an opportunity to-day to correct a mistake of the head in the manner of responding to an impulse of the heart. In the eyes of the Government's supporters the words of correction may be prejudiced by the fact that they have been introduced into the Unemployment Insurance Bill by the House of Lords. But they were not a discovery of the Second Chamber. The authorship is attributable to a trade union; and what a trade union considers a reasonable safeguard for its funds the House of Commons cannot in its heart of hearts condemn as unreasonable for the safeguarding of funds which are derived to the extent of one-third from the pockets of the wage earners. As the Bill left the House of Commons a claimant for benefit need not establish a genuine desire for work: disqualification must depend on the proof against him of a refusal of work or of failure to take steps to find suitable work which an employment exchange officer has indicated to him in writing. The desire of the very great majority of men for work rather than for benefit is not questioned. There is a fine strain of independence and self-respect in the British character. Nevertheless there are exceptions, and against the exceptions the insurance fund should have protection. No one desires to condemn the genuinely unemployed to a weary round of hopeless inquiries at places of work where he is not wanted. Surely no one, on the other hand, desires to put the chronic sponger on an equal footing with the genuinely unemployed, making no distinction between merit and demerit.

If the House of Lords had wished to impose a hard condition they might have selected such a rule as that of the South Derbyshire Miners' Association, which requires members receiving out-of-work pay to take round a card to the various collieries or other places where they make application, "so proving that a genuine "attempt has been made to obtain work." Neglect to obey the rule involves loss of benefit. The less stringent requirement of the National Union of Railwaymen has been inserted in the Bill. That union says that a man in receipt of benefit who refuses, without reason, to work when employment is found for him, or who is not endeavouring to obtain employment, shall forfeit his claim to benefit. The words were adopted almost textually by the House of Lords. The term "suitable employment" may be better than "employment" in an Act of Parliament; but the State's precautions, when dealing with other people's money, should be not less prudent than those of a union dealing with what is its own. If the House of Commons thinks seriously for a moment of the effect of removing from the many thousands of casual workers the obligation to seek work—for there are thousands of men casual by nature and not by accident—then the Lords' amendment, or one of similar import, will be welcomed. Moreover, because the circumstances of unemployment are not rigid, it would also be prudent to limit the duration of the Act. Then, after a period of trial, its effects could be reviewed.

A Portable "Tote"

From the demonstrations given on Tuesday at Folkestone and at Thirsk it appears to be a fact that a practical mechanized totalisator, suitable for the special conditions of racing in this country, has at last been evolved by the Betting Control Board and the companies which have worked to their specifications. The distinguishing feature of the new machine, a description of which is given to-day in another column, is its portability. Each of its component parts is a compact self-contained unit, which can be detached and removed from one racecourse or from one pooling centre to another almost as easily as an electric light bulb can be taken from its socket. When no race-meeting is in progress all that is left of the totalisator is the building in which the machines are housed, the stands on which the various units are fixed, the underground wiring, and the framework of the indicator. The necessary capital outlay on any given course is therefore very much less than if it were to be equipped with a complete installation of its own. In spite of the small space required for the operation of the machine it is stated to be capable of handling efficiently and expeditiously any number of tickets and any turnover up to £100,000 or more. It does not entail the employment of a large staff; comparatively little wiring is necessary between the various indicators, control equipment, and ticket-issuing machines; and the figures on the indicator can be read distinctly in bright sunlight at a distance of 150 yards. According to present arrangements the new standard "tote" will be installed at Newmarket by the end of April.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN CHINA

DANGERS OF PREMATURE SURRENDER

JUDGES AND THE EXECUTIVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The reasons quite rightly assigned by those who favour the postponement of the abolition of Extraterritoriality in China are the venality of Chinese judges and the political influence frequently brought to bear on them. There is, however, another aspect of the matter which I have not seen alluded to in the Press, and which is clearly just as important—namely, the impotence of the Executive in the face of popular clamour.

Up to quite recent years the "trial by ordeal" has not been uncommon and has, only a few years ago, been invoked even in the Mixed Court in Shanghai—the predecessor of the Provisional Court—with the foreign assessor on the Bench feebly protesting at such barbaric proceedings. But what will seem still more strange to those unfamiliar with Chinese tribunals and customs is that there are instances of the trial by ordeal having taken place extraneously to any Court whatever. Some five or six years ago the Chinese populace was intensely stirred, in the almost inexplicable way it sometimes is, by what was called, if I remember rightly, the "Six Butchers Case." The facts were these :—

A Chinese was suspected of having poisoned his father. Feeling ran very high, and the relatives and friends of the deceased decided to put the question of the son's alleged guilt to the following test :—

The coffin was carried into an open space in the Shanghai City and opened. Six butchers then proceeded to slice pieces of flesh off the body until the bones were exposed. The criterion was that if the bones showed discoloration the prisoner was guilty. These conditions were held by the spectators to be abundantly evident; the suspect was seized, thrust into some dungeon where he lingered for months without trial, and eventually met his fate by the process of strangulation.

It should be noted that this incident did not occur, *e.g.*, in the wilds of Mongolia, where foreign judicial systems would be little known, but on the borders of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, with their Consular and Mixed Courts, to the principles and procedure of which the Chinese are well accustomed. A young foreign-educated and hyper-patriotic Chinese of my acquaintance, with whom, in Shanghai, I used to enjoy many discussions concerning foreign relations with China, once said to me, when I referred to the "Six Butchers Case," "Oh, well, there will, of course, be instances where public demands must be appeased."

One must be fair to the Chinese. Credit is due to them for the undoubtedly serious effort they have made to bring their legal codes into line with "foreign" law, but until those codes are not only respected but enforced by the Executive then the foreign Powers should, for the better security of their nationals, refuse to be stampeded into further premature surrenders of treaty rights, which give us the only protection we have in China. There will be time enough to consider meeting Chinese aspirations when China has set up a judicial system which has, by experience, proved to function independently of outside influences and an Executive sufficiently authoritative to maintain it.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. TEESDALE.

Little Oaks, Tadworth, Jan. 29.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND TAXATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Barnes's letter to you on "Tax Immunity" is altruistic in its conclusion, and that conclusion is heartily to be commended; nevertheless, one at least of his statements requires examination. He argues that, in the matter of taxation, no peculiar favour is vouchsafed to cooperative stores, "that cooperative societies are not alone in being exempt, but that such exemption equally extends to assurance or other forms of business conducted on the same principles of mutuality."

This seems to imply that mutual life assurance is less heavily taxed than that conducted by proprietary offices. It is true that Mr. Barnes has not actually employed the phrase "life assurance," yet what else could he mean? It is only in connexion with life contingencies that "assurance" can aptly be used, just as "insurance" is inappropriate unless, on the analogy of fire insurance meaning protection against the risk of fire and burglary insurance meaning protection against the risk of burglary, we alter the expression to "death insurance."

Proprietary and mutual life offices are taxed on the same basis with regard to their life assurance business—i.e., they are taxed on their interest earnings, less expenses, subject to certain adjustments. In respect of other business, however, mutual life offices are actually at a disadvantage in comparison with composite proprietary insurance offices, in so far as the latter can arrange so that they are taxed only on the profits of their capital redemption business, while the mutual offices are here again taxed on interest less expenses, which is much greater.

Your obedient servant,
J. G. ANDERSON.

City Carlton Club, E.C.4, Jan. 29.

SEA TROUT IN NORWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some weeks ago Major Anthony Buxton wrote to *The Times* about the decline in the sea trout fishing in Norwegian rivers and the cause of it; and he gave statistics to prove his point that the decrease of sea trout was due to the change in the law in 1914 (or about then). That law, or regulation, removed all restrictions on netting sea trout in sea and fjord during the whole year—i.e., there was to be no close time for sea trout. The correspondence, deeply interesting to Norway fishermen as it has been, has rather drifted away from Major Buxton's chief point—the decrease and its cause. Without any doubt, he was right in his first letter as to both of those matters.

The doleful decrease is undoubted; and the cause of it is equally clear; and I submit that the records of the river which I have fished since 1893 (bar the War time) prove the cause. To take some later years—1908 to 1913, sea trout during August numbered 173, 190, 81, 222, 99, 111, average weight 2¼lb., really exhilarating fishing. Then came the new regulations, and I and my fellow-fishers dreaded the result of them when we returned in 1919. And our fears were fully justified. In 1919 we caught 21 sea trout, and in following years 56, 28, 5, 5, 14, 10, 15, 13, 6, 6, 9. In fact, that river has ceased to be a sea trout river; and, in our opinion, it is due solely to the sea-netting all the year round. No doubt the sea-netters at first reaped a rich harvest, but they are well on their way to "kill the goose," and very soon they will have killed it.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK MARRIOTT.

Wootton, Oxfordshire.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I remember hearing Dean Stanley give an account of errors in his proofs. They were numerous and varied, for his writing was such that it needed a special compositor to decipher it and be used abbreviations freely. One in particular was "Jerus:" for Jerusalem. In his "Sinai and Palestine" he describes the wonderful view of the Holy City which presents itself to the traveller at a turn of the road from Bethany. This the compositor had changed into "a wonderful view of Jones." The worst that has ever happened to me is that I was once reported as having expressed the hope

"that I may see Pilate face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

Yours respectfully,
T. FIELD.

The Grey House, Southwell, Notts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your article in Saturday's issue reminds me of a bitter experience many years ago, when a young occasional contributor to an Indian newspaper in South Africa, which I edited subsequently for several years. I had been commissioned to send a special report of the funeral of President Kruger, at Pretoria, in 1904. I had asked the proprietor, then more than 500 miles away, in Durban, to give his personal attention to the proof-reading, which he had readily consented to do. The report, as written, opened with the following sentence: "He is dead and is buried." I thought it sounded rather well. Imagine, then, my horror when, on turning to the published issue, I read: "He is dead and is *burned*"! It only remains to add that the amateur, repentant, and profoundly apologetic proof-reader was Mr. Gandhi.

Yours faithfully,
H. S. L. POLAK.

42, 47, and 48, Danes Inn House, 265, Strand, W.C.2, Jan. 27.

POST OFFICE METHODS

BEAM WIRELESS

BRITISH INTERESTS AT STAKE

AN OBSTRUCTIVE POLICY

(From a Correspondent)

The story of Imperial wireless communications is threatening once more to become involved in serious controversy.

In 1928 the question of radio-telegraphic communication within the Empire was definitely and satisfactorily settled by an Imperial Conference, which recommended the formation, through the agency of the Marconi-Eastern Telegraph merger, of an Imperial public utility corporation to acquire the chief cable routes of the Empire and to lease from the Post Office under certain statutory conditions the "beam" stations used for inter-Imperial wireless telegraphy. The main purpose of the Conference was to solve the difficult problem of competition between cable and wireless telegraphy systems, partly private and partly Government owned, by combining them into a single system to be operated by a private company working under statutory conditions and subject to certain forms of public control, such as the limitation of profits. The main consideration by which the recommendations of the Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference were inspired was the paramount importance of securing for the Empire an "all-red" system of communication, entirely under British control.

The question of inter-Imperial telephony was not specifically dealt with; but the Conference evidently assumed that, after the convincing demonstration of the superiority of the low-power short-wave Marconi "beam" system to the high-power long-wave system previously installed by the Post Office at Rugby, the "beam" links provided by the new communications company would be used by the Post Office to conduct its inter-Imperial telephone service. At any rate, it is only on this supposition that any meaning can be attached to Recommendation VIII. of the report, which states that "the Post Office in London will reserve the right to conduct the external telephonic services of Great Britain, but will agree with the company on the terms on which it will have the right to use the company's wireless stations or portions thereof for telephonic purposes."

As the "beam" can be used simultaneously for telephony and telegraphy this recommendation was the natural corollary of the Conference's policy of establishing a unified system of inter-Imperial communications. Accordingly at the beginning of August last year, within less than 12 months of the publication of the report, the new Imperial communications company (Imperial and International Communications, Limited) offered its services to the Post Office, stating that it was in a position to instal direct telephonic communication with Canada, South Africa, Australia, India, and Egypt, as well as Argentina, Brazil, Siam, and other such countries as might be desirable. In reply to this letter the Imperial and International Communications, Limited, received only a formal acknowledgment. It subsequently became clear that the Post Office had no intention of cooperating with the Imperial and International Communications Company, and was bent on developing an entirely independent chain of telephonic communications concentrated at Rugby. Sir Basil Blackett (chairman of Imperial and International Communications Company) accordingly protested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Cabinet Committee under the presidency of Lord Thomson was set up to consider the matter. This Committee is expected to reach a decision shortly.

P.O. EXPERIMENTS

For some time past the Post Office has been working radio-telephony services to the U.S.A., Canada, and since 1929 to Argentina, of which only the first is a direct service. Communications with Canada and the U.S.A. have been effected through the high-power long-wave station at Rugby, supplemented by a short-wave station developed with the aid of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and its English subsidiary, Standard Telephones and Cables, Limited, the service to Canada being extended by land-line from New York. Communication with the Argentine has been worked through cable telephone to Paris or Berlin, and thence by the French or German companies' wireless, but the Post Office has also succeeded in establishing direct telephonic communication with Australia. The success of this experiment as a commercial proposition, even after six months' trial, has yet to be demonstrated. In the opinion of the experts of the Imperial and International Communications Company this experimental service is not likely to give anything like the number of hours which would be obtained under their "beam" system. This contention will no doubt be disputed by the Post Office experts, but it must be remembered that in 1924, in the controversy between the short-wave and long-wave systems, the Post Office experts were notoriously proved to be wrong, and the services of the Marconi "beam" were secured to this country only by the overriding action of the Labour Government.

Incidentally it may also be pointed out that the pressing forward of the experimental telephony to Australia was in direct contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of an informal agreement arrived at between the Post Office and the Imperial and International Communications Company in February last year, by which the Post Office, in order to give Imperial and International Communications a reasonable opportunity of testing their system, agreed not to place any orders for apparatus for telephony with the Dominions at Rugby for a period of six months. In view of the express recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference already cited, it seems clear enough that the Post Office should at any rate have taken the opportunity of testing the success of the Imperial and International Communications' "beam" system before deciding on a separatist policy of its own.

ECONOMY OF SERVICE

In dealing with the problem of inter-Imperial telephony there are two aspects which need considering. One of these is, of course, efficiency and economy of service; the other, what for want of a better term may be called the political aspect. On both these grounds there is, to say the least of it, a strong *prima facie* case for combining telephonic and telegraphic lines of communication in a single system. This could be done, moreover, without in any way entrenching on the monopoly of the Post Office in conducting oversea telephony. All that would be necessary would be an agreement by which the Post Office could have the use of the Imperial and International Communications' "beam" stations upon reasonable terms. The Post Office high-power long-wave station at Rugby, erected at the enormous cost of half a million pounds, which has in fact proved something of a white elephant, could still be used for communication with the U.S.A. in combination with the existing short-wave apparatus largely provided through the agency of the International Telegraph and Telephone Company of America or

its subsidiaries in this country. But for longer distances it has already been proved by experiment that short-wave stations are required. In order, therefore, to communicate direct with India, South Africa, or Australia, the Post Office would have to erect new installations at Rugby of a type similar to, if not identical with, the Imperial and International Communications' beam stations. The capital cost of the erection of such stations has been estimated by the I. and I.C. at sums varying, according to the number of guaranteed hours of communication, from £112,000 to £124,000, and the running expenses at between £18,000 and £22,000 per annum for each station. A total saving of about £20,000 on the capital cost of such stations might be effected if the Post Office were able to supply all the power needed for the stations from its existing power plant at Rugby. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Post Office scheme would also almost certainly entail the erection of corresponding stations in each of the Dominions.

In contrast to this expensive outlay the terms proposed by the I. and I.C. seem to all appearances eminently reasonable, especially when the definite guarantee of hours of communication is taken into account. On the supposition that the telephonic apparatus would be installed at the existing "beam" stations, the I. and I.C. claim as their fair remuneration a fixed rental of from £33,000 to £38,000 according to the nature of the equipment, plus a 10 per cent. share of gross British receipts with a guaranteed minimum, giving a total minimum annual charge of from £40,000 to £45,000 for all four stations, any surplus income above the minimum being divided between the company and the Post Office in such a way that a rapidly increasing major share accrues to the latter as the receipts rise. These terms are based on a tariff rate of £6 for three minutes, which is only about two-thirds of the rate charged at present by the Post Office on its American service.

Quite apart from these financial considerations, the question of relative efficiency of the two services remains to be considered. Here, again, no doubt the experts of the Post Office and the I. and I.C. will probably be found to differ, and the layman is scarcely in a position to decide between them on technical grounds. Yet, if the experience of the past is any guide, the public will probably feel more inclined to pin its faith on the Marchese Marconi and his collaborators than on the experts of the Post Office who so conspicuously backed the wrong horse in 1924. Moreover, there can be little doubt that in long-distance communication the "beam" system of the I. and I.C. is much more efficient than anything developed up to date by the Post Office.

EFFECTS ON INDUSTRY

Finally, on political grounds the case for cooperating with the I. and I.C. is overwhelming. As things stand at present, not only is this country dependent for telephonic communication with Canada on transmission through a foreign country, but, in addition, the refusal of the P.O. to cooperate with the I. and I.C. is exercising a very damaging effect upon the British electrical industry—to say nothing of British prestige in general all over the world. The fact that the P.O. in its existing services is working with the I.T.T., the great rival American combine, and at the same time neglecting the opportunities provided by the I. and I.C., has reacted most unfavourably on British interests—especially in South America, where a silent battle is being fought between these two great communication mergers each with its mesh of subsidiary concerns, the object of the British combine being to prevent American interests from acquiring control of the communication system of these rapidly developing Republics. There can be no doubt that, very largely owing to the attitude of the P.O., the I. and I.C. has been steadily losing ground to its formidable rival. The result of this set-back on the electrical industry of this country is obvious enough; it simply means that South American countries will tend more and more to buy American equipment instead of British. And the effect on British trade as a whole of the diversion of communication to American routes may be very serious indeed.

It is understood that I. and I.C. have offered to abide by the results of a two-way telephony test to South Africa in comparison with the P.O. It is to be hoped therefore that the Cabinet Committee will override the narrow Departmental consideration of the P.O. and insist that the All-British "beam" service through I. and I.C. be given the fair trial that it has demanded.

RUPERT BROOKE

PROPOSED MEMORIAL ON SKYROS

The following letter has been circulated to the Press:—

A proposal has been made by a body of distinguished public men and writers on the Continent to erect a memorial to Rupert Brooke near his grave on the island of Skyros. An eminent Greek sculptor, Michel Tombros, is submitting designs for the memorial, and the people of Skyros have offered to provide a block of the island marble for the base of the monument.

Outside England, the scheme has the active support of the Belgian poet Professor Paul Vanderborght, of the University of Cairo, with whom the scheme originated, M. Venizelos, M. André Gide, M. Georges Duhamel, M. Paul Valéry, and M. André Maurois. Committees have already been formed in Athens, Brussels, Cairo, Geneva, Madrid, Paris, and the United States.

We have undertaken to appeal for English subscriptions to the necessary fund, which is estimated not to exceed £2,000. Of this sum Greek subscriptions already amount to £200. The P.E.N. Club have arranged that donations should be sent to the manager, Midland Bank Limited, 337, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.3, and crossed P.E.N. Rupert Brooke Memorial Account.

The letter is signed:—

Stanley Baldwin, Arnold Bennett, D. Caclamanos, Greek Minister in London, Winston S. Churchill, Ian Hamilton, D. Lloyd George, Lloyd, J. Ramsay MacDonald, Margot Oxford, James Rennell Rodd, J. C. Squire, and W. W. Vaughan, Headmaster of Rugby.

COMMITTEE.—Lascelles Abercrombie, Maurice Browne, Walter De la Mare, John Drinkwater (chairman), John Galsworthy, Wilfrid Gibson, Edward Marsh, Harold Monro (hon. treasurer), and Hermon Ould (hon. secretary).

TWO MAIL-BAG ROBBERIES

THEFTS DURING RAILWAY TRANSIT

Two mail-bags are missing from a train which travelled from Sheffield to Nottingham. One of the bags was put on at Sheffield and the other at Chesterfield, and both contained registered packets. They were put on the southern mail train which leaves Sheffield at 11.18 on Monday night, and they did not reach Nottingham.

This mail train's first stop after Sheffield is Chesterfield, and here 17 bags were added to the 300 put on at Sheffield. The train stops at Derby, where the Nottingham bags are transferred to another train. Between Sheffield and Derby letters are sorted by Sheffield postmen, who travel on the train. Railway police are making inquiries, but nothing has been heard.

It became known in Portsmouth last night that a mail-bag which was placed on a train at Pulborough, Sussex, last Friday night and was intended for Portsmouth had disappeared in transit. The train left Pulborough at 8.58 p.m. and was due at Portsmouth at 10.21 p.m. When the train arrived at Portsmouth the bag could not be found. Search was made for it, and during last week-end it was found in the station yard at Portsmouth. It had been forced open, and so far as is known a man's white sweater and five books were stolen from parcels in it. There were several other parcels, and all of these had been tampered with.

IMPERIAL UNITY

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE TASK

THE NATIVE QUESTION IN AFRICA

A dinner in honour of General Smuts was given by the South African Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel last night. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lord Passfield, and several members of the late Conservative Government, including Mr. Baldwin, were among the company presided over by the High Commissioner for South Africa, Mr. C. te Water, who is president of the club.

PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT, responding to the toast of "The Royal Family," said General Smuts was Prime Minister during the four years he was Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. He valued highly the advice and assistance which General Smuts then gave him and the great friendliness he had shown. In South Africa they had passed through some very troubled times, but he thought they had weathered those storms. General Smuts was always calm in moments of stress and had never been known to lose his temper even with the Governor-General.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing "Our Guest," said that General Smuts had worked an average of 10 hours a day for the last three months, which was without reckoning the hours spent by him in making speeches and delivering lectures and addresses. He had lectured before the most learned audiences in the world, and he had broken bread publicly and made reconciliation with his old enemy, that other great guerrilla leader, General von Lettow Vorbeck. In his farewell message to the American people, General Smuts said, "Greatness and strength in a nation only excite envy and malice among other nations unless they are mellowed by kindness and made gracious by benevolence." The wisdom of those words might be commended to every one of the negotiators of the great Powers represented at the Naval Disarmament Conference.

At the end of a great holiday General Smuts was returning to South Africa to arrive just in time for the first meeting of the Senate and the Lower House, which had been called to consider the Government's Native Bills. As an ex-politician, he (the chairman) expressed the pious hope that the Leader of the Opposition in approaching that difficult question would find some as yet undiscovered method of reconciling the good of one's party with the good of one's country. Perhaps that remark was unduly cynical, but this he would say to General Smuts: that there was not a soul alive in South Africa to-day who would not rejoice aloud if the two great parties of their country could unite in their efforts to find a solution to the most intricate of their national problems—the native question. Perhaps it was not too much to hope that their leaders when they were dealing with that all-important question would be able to summon to their aid that greatest of all forces—patience. With patience and a sense of humour on the native side and vision and a proper sense of proportion on the other side, he (the chairman) had little fear of a happy issue and a reasonable solution.

In South Africa they had reached the period which followed the turning of the soil by the plough—the period of sowing. Their country was infinite in space and infinite in its problems, small in the numbers of its population, but great in courage. It was a country of sun, a country of optimism, and of good hope, and it had given the world great men. (Cheers.)

INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY

GENERAL SMUTS, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond, spoke of the wonderful courtesy and kindness and helpfulness which had been extended to him during his visit to this country. In the months he had been here he had had many opportunities of hearing expressions of tender feelings towards South Africa.

Speaking of his recent visit to America, General Smuts said that although it was most strenuous, he would always remember it as one of the most valuable experiences of his lifetime. He found a spirit of optimism in Canada that was most refreshing. There was growing up in North America in the Dominion of Canada a spirit which promised great things for the British Commonwealth of Nations. He did not think that the Canadians themselves had the least conception of what they were moving to. He looked forward to the time when Canada would attain a development similar to that now existing in the United States.

He believed it would be possible for Canada to realize her destiny inside the British Empire and without any thought of severance. Since the War they had developed constitutional conditions which would keep their great group of nations together in the future history of the world. This great commonwealth of nations had completed the phase of realizing its independent status in the world, but the task was by no means ended. They were still confronted with the far greater problem of realizing what the unity of this great group meant. He was optimist enough to hope and trust that they would fulfil that part of their destiny and keep together in glorious cooperation that great group which comprised one quarter of the human race. (Cheers.)

When in the United States he was told that the League of Nations was opposed to human nature, which was inherently pugnacious. He then pointed to the cooperation and comradeship and peace existing within the British Empire, comprising one-quarter of the population of the globe, and said that what was possible for them was possible for the rest of the world. (Cheers.)

UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN

Speaking of the United States, General Smuts said there was no doubt that there existed a fundamental attitude of friendship towards the people of this country such as the people here did not realize. This feeling of good will towards them and towards the British Empire was borne in upon him most clearly and most strongly. He had often been told that the people of the United States, although they spoke the English language, were an entirely different people. He came away from that country with the strong and vivid impression that that was not so. There were ties—although certain indications might be to the contrary, and one heard notes of criticism—which bound them together on both sides of the Atlantic. These were not properly realized and appreciated.

Referring to the position in South Africa and to the racial problem, General Smuts said he did not think it possible to find any suitable solution to that matter—except on the basis of honourable, fair, and humane dealing, not only with the white people but with the native races. He agreed with the chairman that much could be done by arrangement between parties, but there were matters which were heirlooms of the human race and were not in the power of parties to bargain with.

LORD PASSFIELD, proposing the health of the chairman, said that in the last few decades the British Commonwealth of Nations had found not only its strength, but its soul. That soul, however, required body, and the task that the citizens of the Commonwealth had to face was to equip that soul with more body than it at present possessed. There was a great deal to be done in the way of weaving social tissue between the different parts of the Empire.

Those who accepted invitations to be present included:—

Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady Monk Bretton, Lord Suffield, Mrs. te Water, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. Churchill, Sir H. Birchenough, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Bisschop, Lady Buxton, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, Dr. Hilda Clark, Baron K. B. D'Erlanger and Baroness D'Erlanger, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. B. De Satge, Lieutenant-Colonel H. de Sales la Terriere, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dereham, Mr. and Mrs. David Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fortescue Flannery, Mr. R. C. Hawkin, Mrs. Botha Hawkin, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton-Gault, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. A. Hirsch, Brigadier-General A. P. Hone, Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Sir Roderick Jones, Professor and Mrs. J. G. Lawn, Mr. W. Lunn, M.P., Mrs. Morcom, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. K. A. H. Mosenthal, Mr. D. H. G. Mosenthal, Mrs. R. Mosenthal, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar Pam, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Pollen, Mr. Derek Pollen, Mr. Edgar Seligman, Senator Sir Charles G. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Stephens, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Archibald Weinall, the High Commissioner of New Zealand and Mrs. Williford, Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson and Lady Wilson, Mr. R. F. Wright (Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia) and Mrs. Wright, Major J. L. Wickham (Comptroller and Equerry to Prince Arthur of Connaught), and Mr. R. T. Kerney (secretary to the club).

General Smuts visited the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army yesterday and had a long talk with General Higgins on the proposed extension of the Army's work among the native races of South, East, and West Africa.

The Rev. Frank E. Piggott, Baptist minister of Tiverton, who was blown into the air and dashed against the pavement during the gale three weeks ago, died in hospital yesterday from a fractured skull. He was 52 years of age.

NAVAL CONFERENCE—continued from page 14, column 4

sumed that Great Britain will suggest a postponement in the replacement of battleships until 1936, and Mr. Alexander stated that the effect of such a postponement on this country's Navy Estimates, assuming that all the new ships would have been of the maximum displacement allowed by the Washington Treaty, namely 35,000 tons, would be:—1931, £1,030,000; 1932, £6,065,000; 1933, £10,050,000; 1934, £11,873,000; 1935, £12,035,000; 1936, £10,370,000.

M. Briand hopes to leave for Paris tomorrow and to return to London on Tuesday next. M. Tardieu expects to go to Paris on Saturday and, if he can get through the work that has been accumulating for him there, to return within three days.

An article on the Conference by Lord Bridgeman, the former First Lord of the Admiralty, who was the chief British delegate at the Three-Power Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927, appears in the February number of the *Empire Review*. Lord Bridgeman calls attention to the fact that, though the Geneva Conference broke down on the question of parity in cruiser strength, there was agreement on the maximum displacement and calibre of guns for destroyers and submarines, and the British proposals for extending the life of battleships from 20 to 26 years and reducing the maximum tonnage of future battleships from 35,000 to 25,000 and their guns from 16in. to 13.5in. were cordially received by the Japanese, while the Americans were ready, had agreement been reached on all other points, to give them "favourable consideration." Against this Lord Bridgeman points to a number of matters "which give us cause for anxiety," but considers that we need not despair of good results if we say plainly what we want and why we want it.

SETTLEMENTS FOR CONSUMPTIVES

SUCCESS OF BRITISH LEGION VILLAGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

AYLESFORD, KENT, JAN. 29

The community of tubercular ex-Service men which lives and works in Aylesford, the British Legion village, was visited to-day by Mr. F. O. Roberts, the Minister of Pensions. With him came Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Crosfield, the chairman of the British Legion, and Dr. A. Sandison, medical adviser on tuberculosis to the Ministry of Pensions.

Mr. Roberts was impressed by what he saw, and as he took his leave this afternoon observed that the settlement had obviously passed the experimental stage and was achieving concrete results. The British Legion itself is so satisfied of this that it intends to send a deputation to the Minister of Health and the Minister of Pensions on February 18, and to suggest to them a national extension of the settlement idea. What the Legion has in mind is a plan by which the local authorities, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, should establish village settlements for consumptives, on the lines of British Legion Village and Papworth, Cambridgeshire, upon suitable sites elsewhere, as auxiliaries to the existing county sanatoria.

Both here and at the pioneer settlement of Papworth, work of a suitable kind is done by the consumptive settlers as an integral part of their treatment. There are said to be no other places quite like them anywhere else, perhaps because of the difficulty of combining medicine and industry in the right proportions, while keeping the medical interests of the patients always to the front. That it can be done successfully seems to be proved by the evidence laid before the Minister of Pensions to-day.

Aylesford lies across the main road from London to Folkestone, a couple of miles outside Maidstone. Here, on a site of 500 acres, a self-contained community of 547 men, women, and children has come into being in the last five years: a new village on the map of Kent. The married settlers with their families occupy 130 houses; the unmarried men live together in comfortable hostels. With the patients in Preston Hall (the sanatorium on the estate) and the staff, the population of the village numbers approximately 785. The permanent settlers and those among the sanatorium patients who are fit to work are employed in four main industries. The largest comprises carpentry and joinery of all kinds, including the building of bungalows and other portable buildings in great variety. The other industries are printing (all the printing for the British Legion is done here), the making of fibre trunks and suit-cases, and the running of the village stores. In the first three months of the present financial year the settlement has been working on an absolutely self-supporting basis, with an actual surplus of income over expenditure and a turnover of about £25,000. The carpentry section had £6,000 worth of orders in hand last week, or enough to keep the workmen busy for the next three months. That is a record figure for the industry, and is encouraging evidence that the call for goods produced at British Legion Village is a genuine demand, and not merely based on sympathy.

The Minister of Pensions saw all these industries in progress, and also inspected the sanatorium, in which useful research work has already been accomplished. He talked with many of the patients, and in a short address to those who assembled in the dining-room of the sanatorium for luncheon he congratulated the British Legion on its foresight in taking up so promising a work, and on the results so far attained. Mr. Roberts was particularly interested to learn that there is no trace of tuberculosis in any of the 257 children in the village, 55 of whom were born here. Dr. J. R. McDougall, the medical director of the settlement, pointed to this as proof that no child of consumptive parents need develop the disease if reared in the right conditions. Furthermore, he was strongly of opinion that in circumstances such as these, in which the income of the breadwinners was stable and sufficient, the children acquired a higher degree of immunity to tuberculosis than did the average child elsewhere.

HIGHER SCHOOL AGE

L.C.C. COMMITTEE'S PLEA FOR DELAY

The Education Committee of the L.C.C. at their meeting yesterday reviewed their work during the past five years.

Mr. W. H. WEBBE (chairman of the General Purposes Sub-committee), who submitted the report, mentioned that the demand for scholarships for technical education was disappointingly small, and so the sub-committee intended to try to make these more attractive.

The report was adopted.

The committee passed a resolution urging the Council to say that while welcoming any practical proposals for the development of post-primary education they were of the opinion that the school-leaving age could not be raised effectively by the date proposed in the Education (School Attendance) Bill.

The view was embodied in the resolution that, as maintenance allowances for children over 14 attending school was primarily a grant in compensation, the whole costs of such allowances should be borne by the State.

It was also suggested that a copy of the resolution should be sent to the Board of Education.

SHIP'S ENGINEER MISSING

The Liverpool police have been asked to assist in the search for Mr. George Frederick Harness, an engineer employed in the White Star liner Baltic, who has been missing since midnight on Sunday, January 5, when he left the house of a friend at the Dingle, at the south end of Liverpool, in a hired motor-car, which is also missing. Harness lived at the house of Mrs. Mary Jefferson, in Elm-road, Seaforth, at the north end of Liverpool. His own home was at Elsie-villas, Holland-road, Hull, and he was engaged to Miss Coy, of Hull. They were to be married at the end of February. He arrived at Liverpool in the Baltic on Christmas Eve and went first to his home at Hull, returning to Liverpool about a week later. On January 5 he came to Seaforth with a friend named Molley, who is an engineer in the same ship. He had hired a motor-car from a garage, and after tea left in the car for Mr. Molley's home at the Dingle. Mr. Molley states that Harness left at midnight to return home to Seaforth. Harness is described as 25 years old, 5ft. 7in., of thin build, with sharp features. The car bore the index number KB 7313.

Obituary

MR. E. T. NEWTON

DOYEN OF BRITISH PALÆONTOLOGY

By the death of Mr. Edwin Tulley Newton, F.R.S., at his residence in Canonbury on January 28, within four months of completing his 90th year, British palæontologists lose their *doyen*. Born at Islington in May, 1840, Newton was a pupil of Huxley at the old School of Mines in Jermyn-street, and in 1865 became associated with him as assistant naturalist to the Geological Survey. In 1882 he was appointed Palæontologist to the Geological Survey and the Museum of Practical Geology, a post which he held till his retirement in 1905.

The palæontologist of the Survey necessarily has to deal in his official work with all kinds of fossils from British rocks sent in for determination by the geological surveyors, and there were few groups in which Newton did not at one time or other take an interest, so that one recalls papers from his pen on plants, echinoderms, and molluscs. It was, however, by work on the fossil vertebrates that he made and maintained his reputation, and among them he dealt with remains of every class from fish to man. His first important memoir, on "The Chimæroid Fishes of the Cretaceous Rocks," was published by the Survey in 1878, and among many later papers on that class one may mention that on Eocene Siluroid Fishes, published by the Zoological Society in 1889. On reptiles, an early contribution was that in which he described before the Royal Society in 1887 the skull and cast of the brain of a pterodactyl from the Upper Lias of Yorkshire; but here his best known work was on the Triassic reptiles of Elgin, which he reconstituted by taking gutta-percha casts from the hollow moulds left in the sandstone after the decay of the actual bones, a task of no small difficulty considering the strangely horned projections of the skulls.

Birds were the subject of many papers, one of the most notable being that on "Gigantic Species," including a description of Gastornis from the Eocene of Croydon, presented to the Zoological Society in 1886. That society also published his account of the skull of Trogontherium in 1892. Other papers on mammals were numerous, especially on species from the crags and the forest bed of East Anglia. His survey memoir on the Vertebrata of the Forest Bed (1882) was a main source of Newton's early reputation. Here one may mention his account of the Pleistocene vertebrate fauna collected by Mr. Lewis Abbott from a fissure in the Kentish Rag at Ightham, Kent.

The discovery of the much-discussed skull and limb-bones found at Galley Hill, in Kent, brought him in 1895 into the field of human palæontology; he had little doubt as to the palæolithic age of the remains. The preceding studies led him as President of the Geologists' Association in 1897 to discuss "The evidence for the existence of Man in the Tertiary Period," which he held to be "cogent but inconclusive," and in 1898 to summarize our knowledge of the skeletal remains then referred with more or less reason to the palæolithic age.

Newton's thorough and cautious work brought him recognition by the Geological Society in the award of the Wollaston Fund (1884) and the Lyell Medal (1893). In the latter year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He served frequently on the council of the Geological Society, being twice a vice-president, and on the Finance and Publication Committees of the Zoological Society. For his services to the Geologists' Association he was made an honorary member in 1920. He was President of the Palæontographical Society from 1921 to 1928.

With his open mind and scientific caution, his modest bearing, and his kindly heart, Newton lived and worked among the naturalists of three generations; and those who survive will keep his name in fragrant remembrance.

MR. CHARLES VAN NOORDEN

A collector of prints and books, who was known to most second-hand booksellers throughout the country and who supplied many London newspapers and periodicals with prints and pictures of the England of the last two centuries, died recently and was buried on Tuesday. Mr. Charles Van Noorden, who had lived for the last 30 years at 35, Lincoln's Inn-fields, had devoted fully 40 years to the collecting of books and prints, and had a huge room at the top of the house filled with his treasures. Collecting in later years had become a passion with him. The money he earned by supplying engravings for reproduction was usually devoted to the purchase of additions. He travelled all over the country looking for items of interest, and he made collections covering all sorts of subjects. He collected, for instance, fashion plates and valentines; he had a great library of topographical works and many prints of old ballet dancers. He had a collection of historical matter relating to Hampstead, and there was hardly any subject concerning England in the last 200 years on which Fleet-street could not rely on him to produce an engraving or a picture.

He lived alone in a Wren house in Lincoln's Inn-fields and was unmarried. The fine staircase from the house was removed as a specimen some time ago to the Victoria and Albert Museum. His collections were the sole interest of his life. He was an authority on Dickens and edited a special edition of "The Pickwick Papers." He had a good knowledge of art matters, having served in his early days as an assistant to an art firm. The work of collecting was virtually his life's work, though he was intended for a very different career. At the age of 15 he was sent as an apprentice to an esparto grass farm near Oran, but he ran away and worked his way back to England without any belongings except a tortoise. He was born in Birmingham in 1866, and his family moved to London in 1873. His death has occurred without any plans having been made for the continuance or disposal of his collections. They are thickly stacked at the top of the old house. They may be continued by his sister.

MR. ROBERT ALFORD

Mr. Robert Alford, of Heale House, Curry Rivel, Somerset, died at his residence on January 26, at the age of 81. He was born at the Court House, Muchelney, on March 15, 1848, the second son of the Rev. Walter Alford, vicar of Drayton and Muchelney. He was educated first at Crewkerne School and afterwards at Marlborough College and Wadham College, Oxford. After taking his degree he was private tutor for three years to the two younger brothers of the late Lord Zetland, and was then appointed in 1876 to a mastership at Marlborough College, where he continued for 27 years, first as master of A House and afterwards of the Out-College House of Summerfield, resigning his post in 1903. He married, in 1890, Henrietta Grueber, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Grueber, vicar of Hambridge, Somerset; she died in 1920.

In 1904 he took up his residence at Heale House, Curry Rivel, which is the old home of the Alford family, and devoted himself to the welfare of the parish and county. He was a magistrate since 1907, and for some years a member of the Somerset County Council, taking special interest in the work of education, the care of mental defectives, and the county nursing association. He was chairman of the governors of the Langport Grammar School and of the Langport Town Trust, and also of the Langport District Education Sub-Committee. He was for some years churchwarden of Curry Rivel and vice-chairman of the Parochial Church Council and lay representative on the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference. He placed a window in the church to the memory of his grandparents over the monuments of the Powell family, who were the original owners of the Heale property, which came to the Alfords through intermarriage with the Powells. Though latterly suffering from lameness and partial loss of sight, he continued his work for others until his death.

MME. EMMY DESTINN

FAMOUS DRAMATIC SOPRANO

Our Prague Correspondent telegraphs that Mme. Emmy Destinn, the opera singer, died yesterday from a stroke at Budějovice (Budweis), in Bohemia, at the age of 52.

Mme. Destinn will long be remembered as the most distinguished dramatic soprano of her time. The wonderful silvery quality of her voice and the fine art with which she used it won for her a place of exceptional favour with the operatic public.

Born in Prague, the daughter of Emmanuel Kittl, she studied under Marie Loewe-Destinn, whose second name she adopted when she made her *début* in 1898 at the Berlin Opera in the role of Santuzza. She joined the company of the Royal Opera House in Berlin, where she became a great favourite. Her repertoire at this time included Elisabeth in *Tannhäuser*, Valentine, and Mignon, and she sang the part of Salome in Strauss's opera on its production in Berlin.

In May, 1902, Mme. Destinn made her first appearance at Covent Garden, joining a company in which the great names were Melba, Caruso, and Scotti. She made her *début* here as Donna Anna in *Don Giovanni*, but it was with the great soprano roles of 19th-century Italian opera and with the earlier Wagnerian heroines, especially Senta, that her name was to be most intimately connected. Her greatest popular success was, perhaps, in *Madama Butterfly*, in which she sang at the first performance in England in 1905. But one prefers to remember her in the title-part of *Aïda*, where for many years she had in Mme. Kirkby Lunn an Amneris worthy of her own quality.

In 1908 Destinn severed her connexion with Berlin and went to America, where two years later she created the part of Minnie in Puccini's *La Fanciulla del West*. She returned to London for the grand seasons, which would in those days have been regarded as incomplete without her. In 1914 she was at the height of her powers, but during the years that followed the practice of her art became impossible, and for three years during the War she was detained on her own estate by the Austrian authorities on account of her sympathies with Czechoslovak nationalism.

After the War she appeared at the National Theatre in Prague, and in 1919 she returned to London, having added a Slavonic termination to her adopted name, and sang as Emmy Destinnova at the Czechoslovak Festival in the Queen's Hall. She also appeared at Covent Garden in performances of *Un Ballo in Maschera* and *Aida*. Although her voice had lost some of its freshness, her art was unimpaired, and her success was as great as ever. During the last few years Destinn made a few appearances on the concert platform, but her health compelled her to give up her professional career, and she lived in retirement on her property, devoting herself to writing. Her literary work includes some novels, poems, and a drama, *Babal*.

DR. HORROCKS

Dr. J. W. Horrocks, D.Lit., senior lecturer in history at University College, Southampton, died recently at the age of 53. A native of Manchester, he was a graduate of London University, and also studied at Christ's College, Cambridge. At one time he was a member of the Press Gallery in the House of Commons. He went to Southampton in 1912, and had become an authority on the records of the town and of Hampshire. He was also in much request as a lecturer. Dr. Horrocks published in 1925 "A Short History of Mercantilism," in which he sketched from the earliest times national regulations of trade for the purpose of producing an economic or political advantage. The work was therefore largely a historical survey of what is generally called "protection." But perhaps his most important work was the editing for the Southampton Record Society of four volumes of the Assembly Books of Southampton, being minutes of the governing body of the town, recorded by the Town Clerk, for the period 1602 to 1616. In this work, which he published between the years 1917 and 1925, he showed a high standard of accuracy and scholarship.

MR. A. W. MURRAY

Mr. Andrew Wilson Murray, M.V.O., who was for 27 years—from 1892 to 1919—secretary to the Duke of Connaught, died this week at his residence at Purley at the age of 84. The son of Mr. Gerard Charles Murray, of Aberdeen, he entered the Duke's household as a young man and was connected with it for 40 years. Sir Malcolm Murray, Comptroller to the Duke of Connaught, said yesterday that Mr. Murray had given the most loyal and devoted service to his Royal Highness and the members of his family during the whole of his time with him. "His unassuming manner, personal charm, and many sterling qualities endeared him to all who were privileged to know him," said Sir Malcolm. "His loss will be felt not only by the Duke of Connaught's present household but by a large number of those who have served on his military staff or in his household." Mr. Murray was made M.V.O. in 1911, and for services to the Crown Prince of Sweden was invested with the Royal Order of Vasa. He married, in 1874, Helena Sophia, daughter of Mr. Henry Pearson, of Maidstone; she survives him with a son, who succeeded his father as secretary to the Duke of Connaught. The Duke has sent messages of sympathy to the family from Cap Ferrat.

The death at the age of 61 of a veteran supporter of the League of Nations, and former vice-president of the Senate, M. Jaroslav Brabec, is reported in a Reuter telegram from Prague. M. Brabec was president of the Czechoslovak group of League of Nations Associations, and was also president of the Czechoslovak section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

FIREDAMP IN MINES

MR. TURNER ON AUTOMATIC DETECTORS

Following a demonstration given in the House of Commons last month of apparatus for the automatic detection of firedamp in mines, the Miners' Group of Members of Parliament appointed a deputation to discuss with the Secretary for Mines the general problem of guarding in mines against the dangers of inflammable and noxious gases. The deputation consisted of the following members of Parliament:—Messrs. T. Cape, E. Edwards, Duncan Graham, David Grenfell, Frank Lee, G. MacDonald, R. Richardson, Guy Rowson, and T. Williams.

The deputation was headed by Mr. T. Cape and was received by Mr. Ben Turner at the Mines Department yesterday morning. Mr. Turner was accompanied by Mr. T. Smith, M.P., his Parliamentary Private Secretary, Mr. A. E. Faulkner, Under-Secretary for Mines, Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines, and other officials.

After a full and frank discussion of the whole problem, Mr. Turner informed the deputation that in his view and that of his advisers electrical firedamp detectors, in their practical application to the daily work of mines, are still in a stage of experiment and development, and that he would not yet be justified in requiring or even recommending their general or extensive use. Mr. Turner promised carefully to consider certain suggestions made by the deputation with a view to the further development of such detectors, and a further meeting is to be arranged later.

POST OFFICE OVERSEER CHARGED

GEORGE FRANCIS PRINGLE, 58, of Durban-road, Beckenham, an overseer employed at the W.C. District Post Office, New Oxford-street, was remanded on bail at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing three letters while in transmission by post, each containing a £1 Bank of England note. Detective-sergeant Wood said he was present when Pringle was questioned by a postal official about the disappearance of four letters. In reply he said, "I burnt three of them in the fire. I couldn't tell you which three. I opened them, and when I saw what was inside I 'funked' it. Each letter had a note inside."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

The Select Committee set up following the recent debate in the House of Commons on capital punishment held its first public meeting yesterday.

SIR JOHN POWER presided, and evidence was called for the first time. Only 12 members of the public attended, three being women.

The first witnesses were Sir John Anderson, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Home Office, and Sir Ernley Blackwell, legal Assistant Under-Secretary of the Home Office.

MEMORANDUM

They presented a memorandum containing a historical survey showing that since 1838, except in one war period case of high treason, the sentence of death had only been executed for murder. Capital punishment existed throughout the Empire except in Queensland. The memorandum continued:—"It is true that we do not know how many have been deterred by the fear of the death penalty, but as regards the murders of women with whom the murderers are living in close association the records of the Courts week by week afford evidence of the immense number of human beings who are living together on precisely the same terms as those which have been found to exist in cases where murder has resulted."

After referring to the number of wives who sought the protection of the Courts on the ground of cruelty by their husbands in 1927, the memorandum proceeded:—"In that year five men were sentenced to death for the murder of wives or women with whom they were cohabiting. We know that these five men were not deterred, but we do not know how many of the thousands of others may have been deterred by fear of the death penalty from murdering the women whom they were persistently assaulting and ill-treating."

The witnesses could not express any dogmatic view as to the deterrent effect of capital punishment in general. There was, however, ground for believing that the fact that professional burglars and criminals of that type did not normally carry lethal weapons in this country was directly attributable to fear of the gallows. The witnesses felt bound, therefore, to point out that in their view the risks to which the officers of the law were exposed in the discharge of their duties would be enhanced if capital punishment were abolished. No proposal for the abolition of capital punishment ought to be adopted unless Parliament were satisfied that it was supported by the great body of public opinion.

It was suggested that the test of public opinion was to be sought rather in the state of feeling immediately after the commission of some heinous crime than in the more passive moods that prevailed at other times.

LYNCH LAW

The memorandum continued:—"That is to say, it is important that public sentiment should not merely accept abolition in the abstract, but should be strong enough to overbear the passions which may be excited by contemplation of the harrowing details of some brutal outrage. If this test were not satisfied the country might well be exposed for the first time in its history to all the horrors of lynch law. There has for many years been little opportunity of testing public opinion in this way. Some indication of the existence of a strong and widespread feeling in favour of the continuance of the death penalty has, however, been afforded in cases where prisoners guilty of what appeared to be heinous murders have for one reason or another escaped execution.

"The cases of Horace Raynor and Ronald True might be cited as examples, and it is easy also to recall cases of more recent date in which, in the opinion of the witnesses, a storm of indignation would undoubtedly have been aroused if the law had not been permitted to take its course."

From 1905 to 1929 42 men were convicted of the murders of their sweethearts, the average age of the prisoners being 23½ years. In 20 of these cases the juries recommended the prisoners to mercy, and in the remaining cases they made no such recommendation. It appeared, therefore, that in 22 of these cases the jury were prepared, so far as they were concerned, to see the law take its course in accordance with their verdict. The same was true in the case of other murders.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE

The only alternative to capital punishment would be detention in prison in this country. Though the dreadful character of a long sentence was less obvious than that of a death sentence, the choice was a choice between two evils. The question would have to be considered whether some murderers would be required to serve real life sentences and not merely nominal life sentences. If the capital sentence were abolished there would probably be in about 20 years another 300 persons convicted of murder and serving long sentences. Difficulties might be substantial but the officers of the Prison Service would no doubt cope with them as they did with other onerous and disagreeable duties.

The Committee adjourned.

SOUTHEND MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

JUDGE ON BAD LANGUAGE

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Humphreys, the trial was continued of WILLIAM GRIDLEY, 61, contractor, on bail, on the indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Mary Ann Godden. It was stated on the part of the prosecution that on the night of December 6 the dead woman, Mrs. Godden, and her husband were returning home in an omnibus from Southend-on-Sea and alighted in Sutton-road. Mrs. Godden was walking across the road to their house, which was on the opposite side of the road, when she was knocked down by a motor-car which the defendant was driving. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Vernon Gattie conducted the prosecution; Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. J. F. Eastwood appeared for the defence.

When the defendant, who was called as a witness on Tuesday, went into the witness-box yesterday morning to continue his evidence he was unable to do so for some time, and SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT explained that there had been an accident on Tuesday night in which two witnesses, who were to have been called for the defence, had been involved. One of them was killed and the other, who was the defendant's nephew, was injured and taken to hospital.

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS expressed his sympathy, and said he thought it would be best, if he could do so, for the defendant to continue his evidence.

After a few minutes' interval the defendant was able to resume his evidence.

Witnesses were called for the defence and said that the defendant was perfectly sober and was driving carefully.

A medical man, called for the defence, said that in his opinion the defendant was sober. He used bad language at the police station—an adjective.

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—You mean the word "bloody"?

The witness.—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—Oh! that has almost ceased to be bad language. It has simply become a very senseless and stupid thing.

The trial was adjourned until this morning.

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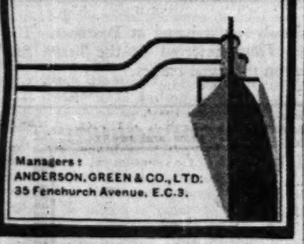

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Feb. 26	"Providence"	..	14,852	21	£49. 0
Feb. 19	"Oceana" ..	..	8,800	24	£36.15
Mar. 1	"Laconia"	..	20,000	25	£52.10
Mar. 9	"Patria" ..	..	14,618	24	£49. 0
Mar. 14	"Arandora Star"		15,000	28	£56.14
Mar. 15	"Atlantis"	..	16,000	38	£75.12
Mar. 16	"Oceana"	..	8,800	29	£46.10
Mar. 24	"Atlantis"	..	16,000	27	£63. 0
Mar. 25	"Stella Polaris" ..		6,000	19	£38. 0

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Court News

The Duke of York has accepted the invitation of his Majesty's Government to a dinner at the Mansion House on Monday, February 17, on the occasion of the opening of the British Industries Fair. Mr. Arthur Henderson will preside.

Princess Arthur of Connaught, who has undergone a slight operation to her foot in a nursing home, was stated yesterday to be going on well.

The Earl of Powis will leave 45, Berkeley-square to-day for Switzerland.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., will give a dinner and reception in honour of the delegates to the Naval Conference on Tuesday, February 11.

Viscountess Esher wishes to express her grateful thanks to all those who have been kind enough to write to her during her great sorrow, and hopes to answer them personally when she is able to do so.

Lady Marjorie Beckett returned to London on Tuesday from Kirkdale Manor, Nawton, Yorkshire.

Lady Nina Willoughby has returned to 33, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, from Hove.

Lady Zia Wernher left London yesterday for Thorpe Lubenham, Market Harborough.

Lady Winefride Elwes returned to 20, Ennismore-gardens yesterday from the country.

Lady Kathleen Curzon-Herrick has left Claridge's for the country.

Owing to his serious illness, Lord Glenarthur is for the present unable to attend to any business or correspondence.

Lord and Lady Calthorpe will leave Kingswick, Sunninghill, to-day for London and will sail from Southampton to-morrow in the Arlanza for Buenos Aires. They will be abroad for about six weeks.

Lord and Lady Glentanar are spending a few days in London, but will return to Scotland at the end of the week.

Lady Stanley of Alderley has returned to 1, Gloucester-square from Alderley Park, Chelford, Crewe.

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Arthur Gough-Calthorpe will sail from Southampton in the Carnarvon Castle to-morrow for Africa.

Major Sir Douglas and Lady Hall will sail from Southampton to-morrow in the Arlanza for Rio de Janeiro. They will be away for two months.

Sir George and Lady Hutchinson have left Rustington House, Sussex, for 55, Pont-street, where Lady Hutchinson has undergone an operation. She is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Sir Eric and Lady Hambro have left England for South America, and will be absent for some months.

Sir Henry and Lady Dixon Kimber have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir Felix Schuster and Miss Schuster will sail from Southampton to-morrow in the Arlanza for Buenos Aires. They will be away until the middle of March.

Colonel Sir George Abercromby will return to 36, St. James's-street from the West Indies in the middle of February.

The Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller have moved from Weybridge to 6, Onslow-square, S.W.

Major and Lady Alexandra Metcalfe sailed yesterday in the Ile de France for America, and will be away for eight weeks.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Michael Buller have rented Villa Les Brises, St. Jean, Cap Ferrat, Alpes Maritimes, until the middle of April.

Captain Arthur Evans has returned to 71, Piccadilly, W.1, from New York. (Telephone, Gerrard 6982.)

Mrs. Sidney Clive and Mrs. Frederick Pelly are giving a musical party, followed by a dance, on Tuesday, February 25, at the Grafton Galleries, for Miss Beatrice Spencer-Smith, Miss Mary Clive, and Miss Mary Gascoigne.

The King has granted permission to Mr. Philip de Laszlo to wear, under restricted permission, the insignia of Grand Officer of the Order of St. Charles, which decoration has been conferred on him by the Prince of Monaco

The Queen of Italy has given her patronage to the annual ball in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society, which will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday, May 1.

Major T. Clarence E. Goff, D.L., J.P., has been elected chairman of the board of management of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, for the ensuing 12 months.

The annual dinner of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors will be held to-morrow at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly. The principal guest will be Sir William Berry, who has recently retired from the position of Director of Naval Construction. Other guests will include the foreign constructor delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference.

The American Women's Club will hold a reception to-morrow to meet the wives of the American delegates to the Naval Conference.

The president and council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom will hold their annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, February 20.

FUNERALS

Sir Edward Curre

The funeral of Sir Edward Curre took place yesterday at Itton Court, Chepstow, and the town of Chepstow was in mourning. The Rev. John Jones officiated. The chief mourners were Lady Curre (widow), Mr. and Mrs. Blood, Mr. Cecil Gordon Canning, Major Cazenove, Mr. W. O. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Major S. Reynolds, and Mrs. Heaton. Among others present were:—

The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Raglan, Sir Thomas Dancer, Lord Treowen, Colonel H. F. Morgan Lindsay (Hon. Colonel of the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers), Colonel Rowland Forester Walker, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Webb, Sir John Beynon, Lady Mather-Jackson, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Brigadier-General Jenour, Brigadier-General Hobkirk, Major-General Sir Godfrey Williams, the Earl of Dunraven, The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Sir George Bowen, Sir Leslin Forestier-Walker, Colonel Sir Joseph Bradney, Sir Marteine and Lady Lloyd, and the Hon. Mrs. Mundy (representing Viscount Tredegar).

Colonel F. L. Livingstone-Learmonth

The funeral of Colonel F. L. Livingstone-Learmonth took place yesterday at Shillingstone, Dorset. The officiating clergy were Dr. Cooke (the rector), Canon Bower (rector of Childe Okeford), the Rev. H. Bowden-Smith (vicar of Sturminster Newton), and Canon Helps (vicar of Puddletown). The chief mourners were Mrs. Livingstone-Learmonth (widow), Frances Viscountess Portman (mother), Captain and Mrs. Noel Livingstone-Learmonth (brother and sister-in-law), Brigadier-General Livingstone-Learmonth (brother), Commander Livingstone-Learmonth, Captain and Mrs. Maxwell J. Livingstone-Learmonth, Mr. Lennox Livingstone-Learmonth, Captain Lestock Livingstone-Learmonth, and Lady Smith-Dorrien. Others present included:—

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Sir Randolf and Lady Baker, Sir Richard and Lady Glyn, Colonel and Mrs. Wingfield Digby, Captain and Mrs. Rouse Boughton, Sir M. Findlay, Sir Hubert Medlycott, Colonel Sir John Lees, Mr. Alan W. Heber Percy, the Hon. Seymour Portman, Sir William Smith-Marriott, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. Lloyd-Anstruther, Major-General Sir Reginald Pinney, and many officers and men of the Dorset Yeomanry and The Dorset Regiment.

Mr. J. F. Finlay

The funeral of Mr. J. F. Finlay took place at Guildford yesterday. A service was held at the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity and conducted by Canon E. C. Kirwan, assisted by the Rev. P. Gray (rector of Albury). The family mourners were Mrs. J. F. Finlay (widow), Miss Dorothy Finlay (daughter), Mr. Ninian Finlay (brother), Viscountess Finlay, Colonel R. Finlay, Mrs. A. Thomson, Brigadier-General A. M. Perreau and Colonel C. M. Perreau, and Mrs. Chitty. Among others present were:—

Mr. William Smart (representing the directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa), Mr. B. Lowndes (manager), Mr. T. D. Williams (secretary), Sir Richard Dane, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Lieutenant-General Sir Edmond Elles, Sir Murray Hammick, Brigadier-General A. A. Garstin, Major-General Bentson, Canon Leigh B. Pitman, Colonel and Mrs. Green, the Rev. A. R. Wiseman, Miss Baring-Gould, Colonel A. F. Cousmaker, Major H. J. Browell, Mr. R. Cammell, Mr. F. G. Tulloch, Mr. D. de Jersey, Miss de Jersey, and Mr. M. B. Humphreys.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr. E. Ll. Gibbs and Miss M. E. Wyldbore Smith

The engagement is announced between Evan Llewellyn Gibbs, Coldstream Guards, elder son of Major and Mrs. Antony Hubert Gibbs, of Pytte, Clyst St. George, Devon, and Monica Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Edmund and Lady Wyldbore Smith, of 68, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

Mr. A. B. Hutton Wilson and Miss Wright

The engagement is announced between Alick Bevan Hutton Wilson, third son of the late Mr. R. Hutton Wilson and Mrs. Hutton Wilson, of Egglescliffe, Co. Durham, and Geraldine, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Other Wright, of Coverham Abbey, Middleham, Yorkshire.

Mr. T. P. Child and Miss M. Watkin

The engagement is announced between Trayton Pagden Child, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Child, of Poppy's Corner, Redhill, and Mildred, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Watkin, of Mumbles, Glamorgan.

Mr. R. A. Chidson and Miss Latham

The marriage arranged between Mr. R. A. Chidson, son of Mr. C. R. Chidson, and Miss Mab Latham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Latham, Albany Park Lodge, Kingston, will take place at 2.15 on Saturday, February 8, at St. Paul's Church, Kingston Hill.

MARRIAGES

Captain C. R. W. Maunsell and Miss Boyd

Princess Marie Louise, who sent the bride a sapphire brooch, was present at the marriage, which took place yesterday morning at St. Barnabas', Pimlico, of Captain Cecil Robert Wray Maunsell, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, only son of the late Major N. F. A. Maunsell, of Lauragh, Queen's County, Ireland, and of Mrs. Maunsell, of Wigley, Ludlow, and Miss Betty Boyd, only daughter of the late Prebendary Leith Boyd, vicar of St. Alban's, Teddington, and St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and of Mrs. Boyd, of 11, Cliveden-place, Eaton-square. Princess Marie Louise, who was attended by Violet Viscountess Melville, wore a wine-coloured dress, under a fur coat, and a black hat.

The first part of the service was taken by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Cyril Bickersteth and the Rev. Humphrey Whitby (vicar of St. Mary's, Graham-street), and the Nuptial Eucharist was sung by the Rev. Bernard Scott, chaplain to the Bishop of London.

The bride was escorted up the aisle by Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, and given away by her mother. She wore a long-sleeved gown of rachel-tinted satin, with a flared skirt forming a very wide, short train at the back. Her long tulle veil had a wide hem of old family lace, and she wore a diamond and sapphire brooch. There were no bridesmaids, and Major J. P. Duke, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was best man. Mrs. Boyd afterwards held a reception at 7, Belgrave-square (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Sale), when among the guests were:—

Mrs. Neville Maunsell, Miss Erin and Miss Olive Maunsell, Mrs. Ernest Maunsell, Miss Maunsell, General Sir Robert and Lady Whigham, Mr. George Whigham, Miss Whigham, Miss Sophia Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Maunsell, Lady Katharine Le Poer-Trench, the Hon. Elinor Daly, Lady Dixon-Hartland, Lady (Florence) Gregory, Lady Elliott-Cooper, Miss Elliott-Cooper, Lady Marjoribanks, Lady Levy, Miss Levy, the Hon. Mrs. Pitman, the Hon. Mrs. Borras Whiteside, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitwell, the Archdeacon of London, the Hon. Griselda Joynson-Hicks, Lady (Reginald) Hall.

Lord and Lady Lamington, Major Sir Thomas Thompson, Lady Glazebrook, Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, Lady Watson, Lady Domville, Miss Domville, Sir Charles and Lady Barrie, Major-General Sir George Makins, Lady Doverdale, the Hon. Aline Partington, the Dowager Lady Hillingdon, Miss Chenevix Trench, Mr. E. N. Hamilton Whiteside, Mr. G. Renouth, Mr. R. E. Bolton, the Rev. R. S. Eves, the Rev. G. Burdett Drinkfield, Mrs. Owen Hayter, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dunman, Miss Gordon Duncan, Mrs. Christopher Howard, Mrs. John Villiers, Mrs. Lindsay Watson, Mrs. de Selincourt, Miss de Selincourt, Mr. Grant Grotrian, Mrs. H. W. Compton, Miss Compton, Mrs. Geoffrey Bull, Mrs. C. V. Sale, Miss Sale.

Mrs. Christopher Tancred, Colonel and Mrs. Commings, Mrs. Barklie McCalmont, Mr. Percival Rideout, Mrs. Thicknesse, the Misses Ashley-Cooper, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Armstrong, Captain Allan Graham, Colonel Fremantle, Captain and Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Mackenzie Fraser, Captain Earle, Major Shilston, Dr. and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Fleming, Mrs. John Buchanan, Mr. Campbell Mitchell Cotts, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart-Roberts, Mrs. Jebb, Mrs. Aubrey Cartwright, the Rev. Barton and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. J. G. Buchanan, Captain and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Francis Fremantle, Mr. Eric Hind, Miss Bond, Captain H. L. Gummer, Mrs. Richard Fothergill, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Charles Maude, Miss Evelyn Pew, Miss May Russell, Miss Snow, Mrs. Rous Lamont, Mrs. Crisp, Mr. E. V. Hughes-Spry, Miss Whitelaw, Miss Coral Morgan, Mrs. Courtney.

Mrs. Robert Gordon, Miss Louth, Miss Abney, Miss Lovell Smith, Miss Lyons, Miss Ashwell, Miss Trollope, Mrs. Peter Denny, Mrs. Edgar Allen, Mr. Allen, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Oliver Prior, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dent, Mrs. King Stephens, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Creswell, Creswell, Mrs. George Pollock, Miss Townshend, Miss Castell, Miss R. Skipwith, Miss V. Chichester, Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Hohler, Mrs. Horace Phillips, Mrs. Edward Cowan, Mrs. Agnulden, Mrs. Backhouse, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Cubitt Ireland, Mrs. Hosarth, Mrs. Godfrey Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. W. Cowan, Miss Rivington, Mrs. Yeatherd, Miss Gordon Duncan, Mrs. George Henderson, Mrs. Edward Smith, Miss Christian, Mrs. St. John Hunt, Mrs. Cambie, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Waller, Miss Wombwell, Mrs. Gardener Richardson, Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. G. W. Mahon, Mrs. Oakes, Miss Norman, and Mrs. Archibald Hay.

The honeymoon is being spent on the Continent, and the bride wore a dark blue travelling dress under a velour coat to match, trimmed with grey Persian paw, and a dark blue hat.

Mr. R. B. Lewis and Mrs. G. Lang

The marriage took place quietly yesterday, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Richard Boys, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lewis, of Blackburn, and Gwyneth, daughter of the late Bewley Bey and Mrs. Bewley, of Cairo, Egypt. Prebendary Gough officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. W. T. MacLellan, and Mr. J. Baines-Lewis was best man.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND

A REMARKABLE FAMILY RECORD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANSFIELD, JAN. 29

The Duke of Portland, in acknowledging at Welbeck Abbey last night addresses from tenants and employees on his estates in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Northumberland, Ayrshire, Caithness, and North Lynn, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his succession to the dukedom, said his family motto was "Fear disgrace," and he would like to take for his personal motto, "Live, let live, and help to live."

The Duke said he was thankful for the friendship he and his tenants and employees had felt for each other over so long a period, and he mentioned by their names many advisers and workers who had served his family for half a century and more. He pointed out that the Sample family had been the trusted advisers of his own family for 100 years in Northumberland. The grandfather of his present agent there, Mr. W. Sample, just 100 years ago undertook the management of the fourth Duke of Portland's estates in that county. The late Mr. F. J. Turner, father of the present agent in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and of the present factor in Scotland, entered the service of the late Duke of Portland 72 years ago. The London firm of Messrs. Baileys, Shaw, and Gillett, of which Mr. Horsman Bailey was the present head, had been the legal advisers of his family since 1836. Messrs. Tallents and Co., of Newark, had been his family's auditors for a number of years, and they purchased some property near Cuckney for the fourth Duke in 1802. Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, of Cambridge, had managed the family estates at North Lynn for 70 years; and Messrs. Melville and Lindesay, legal advisers in Scotland, became connected with the estate in 1795. He thought this was a really wonderful record, and wondered if it could be surpassed or equalled by any other family or business firm in the country. He was extremely glad to see the present representatives of all these families and firms there that evening.

The tenantry and others who gathered round the Duke and Duchess in the great underground ballroom built by the fifth Duke numbered over 1,100.

The address presented on behalf of the tenants said:—"We are conscious that your Grace's relations with us have always been marked by personal interest in our welfare, unfailing encouragement in our work, and unusual kindness in all your dealings with us your neighbours. We wish to assure your Grace that you have united us to the Duchess and yourself by ties which have grown from those of duty to those of true and respectful affection."

On behalf of the local tenants a present of jewelry was handed to the Duchess.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

Mr. Henry Dottridge, of Hermiston, Hadley Common, Middlesex, chairman of the Italian Sculptured Marble Company, Kingsland-road, E.2, and of Dottridge Brothers, Limited, funeral furnishers, East-road, N.1, and Station-road, E.7, who died on November 6, left a fortune of £156,501, with net personalty £139,854. He left:—

£100 to Horace Whitworth, if still in his employ, and one year's wages to each of his servants, Annie Walker and Edith Stockley, if still in his service.

Mr. Keith Ramsay Maitland, of Thistle-street, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, and of Belhaven House, Dunbar, died on July 27, leaving personal property of the value of £93,403. He gives:—

£500 each to the Minister and Kirk Session of St. Giles, Edinburgh; the Minister and Kirk Session of the Established Church of Dunbar; the Dunbar and District Hospital; £200 each to the Minister and Kirk Session of Belhaven Parish Church and the Dunbar, Belhaven, and Spott District Nursing Association; and £100 to the Scottish Children's League of Pity.

The following conditional legacies, payable on the expiration of a life-rent—namely:—£2,000 each to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children; £1,000 each to the Convalescent Home, Murrayfield; the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Incurables; the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Edinburgh; the Governesses Benevolent Society of Scotland; the Society for the Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland; and Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, Scottish branch.

Dame Alice Anne Douglas, of St. George's, Richmond, Surrey, who died on November 22, widow of Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G., left estate of the gross value of £2,138, with net personalty £1,981.

Mr. Alexander Emslie Benzie, of Morkeu, Cults, Aberdeenshire, who died on September 26, left personal property in England and Scotland of the value of £130,492. He gives:—

£1,000 each to the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children and the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

Mr. Wilfrid John Ratcliffe, of Marine-parade, Worthing, who died on October 30, aged 59, left property of the gross value of £5,246, with net personalty £4,969. He left:—

£250 each to St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying, Mare-street, Hackney, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £100 each to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Victoria Park), the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, S.W., the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Fulham-road, S.W., and the Royal Sussex County Hospital; and £50 each to the Metropolitan Water Board Staff Benevolent Fund, and Pearson's Fresh Air Fund.

Miss Mary Louisa Cardale, of Belmont, Uckfield, Sussex, who died on November 18, aged 90, left estate of the gross value of £57,950, with net personalty £55,846. She left:—

The following bequests to servants, "in acknowledgment of faithful service rendered":—£50 to William Taylor, and £100 each to William Caffelle, Elisabeth Morgan, and Esther Smith, and to each of them if in her or her sister's service at her death £1 for each complete year of service; and £10 to each other servant in her or her sister's employ at her death, and £1 for each complete year of service.

£200 to the clergy and churchwardens of Uckfield, for distribution among the following local institutions:—The Benefit Nursing Association, the Sunday School, the Day School, and the Sick and Poor Society; and £100 to the Cottage Hospital at Uckfield.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Common, Mr. Thomas, of Bridgemuir, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire (personal estate)	£7,899
Davidson, Mrs. Alice Walpole, of Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W., widow of Major-General R. Davidson (net personalty £8,409)	8,548
Fisher, Mr. John, A.R.C.A., R.W.A., of Charlotte-street, Park-street, Bristol, formerly headmaster of the Kensington School of Art (net personalty £11,713)	12,960
Forsell, Mr. Alfred Joshua, of Thurnby, Leicester, spinner (net personalty £34,240)	62,632
Hart, Alderman William, J.P. (71), of Normanton Lodge, near Derby, chartered accountant, chairman of the Trent Motor Traction Company, and of Burrows, Sturgess, and Severn, mineral water manufacturers (net personalty £34,639)	47,671
Levett, Captain William Swinnerton Byrd, D.L. (73), of Milford Hall, Milford, near Stafford (unsettled) (net personalty £7,850)	10,401
Morrison, Dr. Hugh Smith, M.D., D.L., of Bellevue, Blackhill, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	5,152
Pirie, Dr. George Alexander, M.A., M.D., of Glamis-drive, Dundee, a pioneer in radiology, physician (personal estate)	4,486

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CENTRAL FINANCES OF THE CHURCH

Earl Grey (Chairman) presided at a meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England at Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

On the Report of the Joint Committee of the Church Training Colleges Capital Fund it was stated that the rebuilding of the Warrington College had been practically completed. The work at Whitelands was also approaching completion, and it was expected that it would be ready for occupation by the beginning of the winter term. The statement of accounts indicated that Debentures amounting in all to £254,700 had been sealed and that the Sinking Fund amounted to £50,317.

The Finance Committee submitted the interim Report of the Central Board which will be submitted to the Assembly at the forthcoming Session.

The accounts of the Central Church Fund for 1929 showed a net revenue balance of £5,355. On the Sponsors Scheme there was a cash balance of £2,604 and £35,087 temporarily invested. Receipts from the dioceses in respect of the Diocesan Quotas for 1929 amounted to £91,720, as against £88,777 received for the corresponding period of the previous year. The dioceses of Bath and Wells, Bradford, Gloucester, Sheffield, St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, and Truro had already paid the full amount of their quotas, and it was hoped that other dioceses would have done the same by the time the books for 1929 were closed on January 31.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. E. Stanley Thomas, lately curate of Much Hadham with Perry Green, Herts, has been instituted by the Bishop of Norwich to the Rectory of Merton, near Thetford. Patron, Lord Walsingham.

The Rev. A. Guillaume, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of Durham, has accepted the offer of the Principalship of Culham, the Church Training College for Teachers in the Oxford diocese.

The Rev. Albert Simmons, vicar of St. Paul, Jersey, has been presented to the living of St. John-the-Divine, Fairfield, Liverpool, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. G. W. Cooper to Aldridge, near Walsall.

The Rev. R. J. Kelsey, curate of Pulborough, Sussex, has been nominated to the vicarage of Kirtling, Newmarket—patron, Lord Harrowby.

The Rev. F. P. Hughes, rector of Falmer with Stanmer, Sussex, and Rural Dean of Lewes, has been appointed vicar of St. Mary, Eastbourne.

The Bishop of Durham has appointed the Rev. J. McGill, vicar of St. Jude's, South Shields, to be vicar of St. Peter's, Stockton, in succession to the Rev. P. H. Kirkham.

The Rev. F. Wilson, Organizing Secretary of the S.P.G. for Durham and Newcastle, has been appointed vicar of Usworth in succession to the Rev. A. Begg.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

AN EXTERNAL LONDON D.P.H.

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 29

The General Board have appointed Mr. E. K. Rideal, M.A., of Trinity Hall, a member of the Council of the School of the Biological Science until December 31, 1933, and Professor Engledow a member of that Council until December 31, 1932, in the room of the late Professor Wood.

At St. John's College I. L. Lewis, B.A., and W. J. P. Williams, LL.B., have been elected to MacMahon Law Studentships. Each is of the annual value of £300, and tenable for four years from election, but not with a scholarship or with a fellowship.

LONDON, JAN. 29

Mr. A. Lloyd-James, M.A.(Camb.), B.A. (Wales), has been appointed to the University Readership in Phonetics, with special reference to Oriental and African languages, tenable at the School of Oriental Studies as from August 1, 1929.

The following Doctorates have been conferred:—

D.Sc. in Chemistry.—Mr. R. P. Linstead, Int. Stud., Imp. Coll., Ryl. Coll. of Sci.

D.Sc. in the History, Methods, and Principles of Science.—Mr. J. H. Woodger.

D.Sc. in Zoology.—Mr. E. A. Spaul, Int. Stud., Birkbeck Coll.

D.Sc. (Economics).—Mrs. Vera Anstey, Int. Stud., Lond. Sch. of Econ.

D.Sc. in Chemistry.—Mr. R. P. Linstead, Int. Stud., Imp. Coll., Ryl. Coll. of Sci.

The following have been appointed Fellows of King's College:—

Sir J. Lulham Pound, Sir John H. Harrowing, Brigadier-General Magnus Mowat, Professor A. A. Cock, M.A., and Professor Samuel Smiles, D.Sc., F.R.S.

A Diploma in Public Health for External Students has been established.

A JANUARY SHOWER

WEATHER IN THE WEST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

All the morning the brightness of the sun had struggled to convince those who were eager for conviction that the spring was more than a hope and a fancy. The wind was more honest and, light though it was, chilled the air, even in sheltered corners, with the uncompromising truth that January is still one of the winter months. The flowers know better, too, than to put their trust in appearances. Looking in at the windows, the sun bade indwellers come out in search of the first crocus; the light, cold wind assured the dupe that he ought to have known better. Even primroses, which, in the West, can usually be found in some profusion throughout the winter, have been very sceptical, and the closest search in likely haunts has so far revealed three only. The very birds were wiser than the winter-weary human, and not a thrush had been heard all the morning. Sparrows, of course, twittered happily enough, and the long, musical intake of breath with which starlings announce a never-fultilled promise of song had made the sunny air sweet against a thin background of hopeful cawing from the rookery.

The fields to the north, sloping gradually away from the sun, and divided irregularly by the still starved-looking elm-hedges, showed a dark maroon on their plough-lands as the clouds threw momentary shadows over them. In the sunlight they were more the colour of tightly-folded poplar-buds. Maroon is a cold colour, and when the calendar at last makes alliance with the sun the plough-lands will shine crimson or madder tinted, the colours of warmth. The sea, too, looked cold; the blue in the middle distance not deep enough to be trusted, and the long, shining curves of the waves under their white crests showed a slate colour rather than the dove's-wing grey that is sometimes seen under lenient skies.

And then, an hour before high tide, it came: a sharp, stinging shower from the west, the drops like darts of crystal, as far removed from the gentle "small rain" of the legitimate spring shower as was the wind that brought it across the face of the sun. The hidden crocuses must have laughed in their still bulb-sheltered leaves at this vindication of their caution. The wary who, before going out, cast an eye to windward, and waited for the inevitable lie to be given to the sun, were rewarded by keeping dry coats. For in this the country-dwellers, especially those who live near the western seaboard, have an advantage over townsmen. They can see the weather coming, whereas in a town it is on them before they know what to expect. On this occasion the horizon line was rapidly shortened, still in sunshine, by a steadily advancing grey curtain, thick and soft as velvet, and as complete in its action as the curtain that rolls down in front of a stage. Suddenly the clear sunlight took on an evil, miasmic foreboding; the wind, never more than a light breeze, did not increase, the clouds scarcely moved. But to the north and the south large patches of heavy lead colour obscured the sky, so that the sunlight came streaming from behind in long rays like the beams emanating from some conventionally pictured beneficence of the early schools of religious painters. The east was still sunny and deceptive, but before long from the rapidly greying west came the shower, cold, spitting, thoroughly wintry.

In five minutes it was over. The sun was pervasive as ever among the great cumulus clouds. The maroon ploughland showed an almost carmine surface, and two thrushes spoke cautiously from a distant hedge. But the chimneys, smoking now towards the north-west, foretold a night frost as certain as it will be seasonable.

THE LATE CANON THEOBALD

The following telegram has been received from the Queen by the son of the late Canon Theobald:—

The Queen regrets to hear that the close has come to the long and active life of Canon Theobald, whom her Majesty well remembers meeting at Chichester last year, and desires to express her sympathy with you, your sisters, and brother.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

BORDIGHERA, JAN. 25

Mr. and Lady Katharine Hardy have arrived at Bordighera, and Major the Hon. Ralph Pomeroy has arrived at the Hotel Miramare, Bordighera, where he will shortly be joined by the Hon. Mrs. Pomeroy.

SAN REMO, JAN. 25

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Lumb are staying at the Hotel Savoy, San Remo, and Lady Charles Bentinck is staying at the same hotel.

DAVOS, JAN. 25

Lord St. Leonards is at the Angleterre and Park Hotel; Lady Davidson is at the Grand Hotel and Belvedere; the Countess of Kilmorey, Brigadier-General Hardress Lloyd, and Mrs. St. John Mildmay and family are staying at the Fluela Sport Hotel, where the Marquess of Clydesdale has also been staying.

ST. MORITZ, JAN. 26

The "Pirates Ball" held on Thursday night at the Palace Hotel, and the Third Bobsleigh and Cresta Ball, which took place the following evening at the Kulm, were both attended by a great many visitors.

Last night a curling dinner was given at the Carlton Hotel in honour of the Jackson Cup and Gossage Mirror winners. Lord Grimthorpe, president of the Carlton Curling Club, and Mr. A. Woolley Hart, the vice-president, were present. Souvenir cups were presented by Mr. Conrad Manz to the winning Carlton team and to the ladies' team. Among the other guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Graham, the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Curzon, Sir John Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Morrison, Mrs. Ashley Cowan, Mr. C. F. Krabbé and Miss Krabbé, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Krabbé, Dr. W. Edgecombe and Miss Edgecombe, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Beaumont, and Captain J. S. Coats.

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN LAWYER'S MARRIAGE

The marriage took place yesterday, at the office of the Registrar of the Mayfair district, of Dudley Field Malone, the well-known American lawyer, to Miss Edna Louise Johnson, of New York. Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General, acted as witness for the groom, and Lady Cynthia Mosley was the witness for the bride. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at Claridge's, and among those present were Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Lady Ravensdale, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lieutenant-General Sir Tom and Lady Bridges, Major and Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, the Earl and Countess of Drogheda, the Marquis and Marquise de Casa Maury, Lady Ashley, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pemberton, Mr. H. L. Mencken, Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, and Mr. Cyril Maude. Mr. Malone is a Democrat and accompanied the late President Wilson on many of his campaign tours. He was counsel for the defence against William Jennings Bryan in the "Evolution" trial in Tennessee. He was Assistant Secretary of State and Collector of the Port of New York in the Administration of President Wilson.

The Cambridge University Mummers, a society founded last year for members of all colleges, will present Mr. C. K. Munro's *At Mrs. Beam's* on Monday, February 17, for five evening performances and a *matinée*. The play will be produced by Mr. Gilbert Hare.

BRIDGE

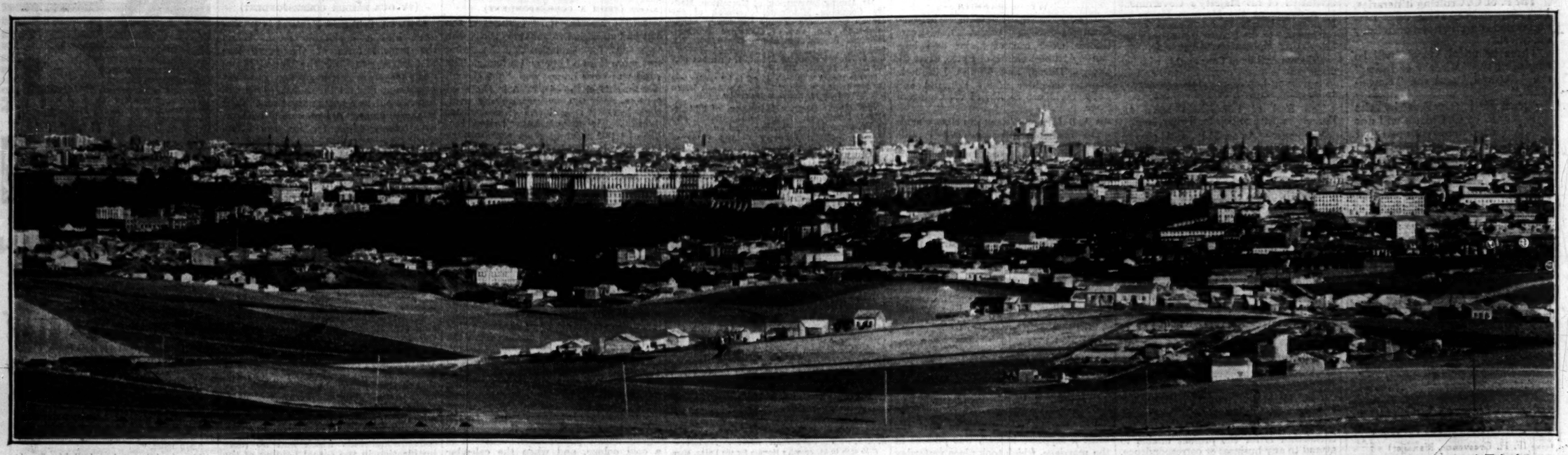
THE TROUBLES OF CONTRACT

(BY OUR BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT)

Contract Bridge in England is getting itself into a deplorable mess. When the present form of the game was first introduced from the United States many players of Auction at once put their prickles up and set themselves to fight it, regarding it as a hostile invasion of their favourite game. A larger number, however (among whom I count myself), remembering how Whist had been improved into Bridge, and Bridge into Auction, and that again into Royal Auction, were quite willing to believe that there might be some yet more delightful game and that possibly the way to it led through the adoption of the fundamental principle of Contract—in spite of the fact that experience with the original form of Contract some years ago as well as of the Continental game of *plafond* was not especially encouraging. We were ready to try the new game and judge it on its merits.

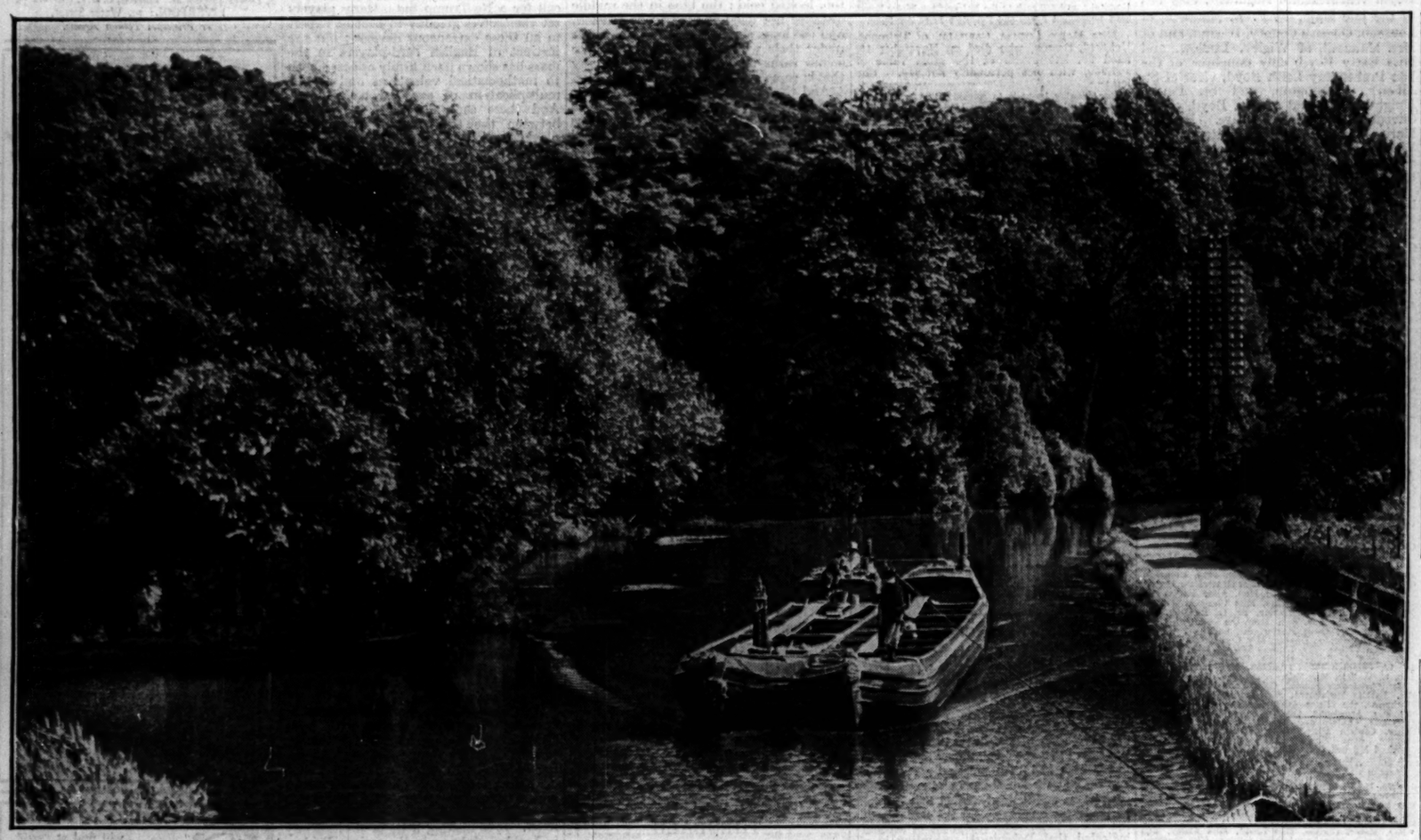
Unhappily, the framework of the game, as it came to us, was tricked out with all the latest appendages, subtleties, and irrelevancies with which the various World's Best Players in America had been able to invest it. Beginners were told that if they hoped for any success they must master elaborate systems of card-valuation (even down to the counting of a knave as worth a quarter and a knave-ten as a half of a trick) as well as fantastic conventional bids which had no more justification in the actual holding of the cards than if it was

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN: PANORAMA OF MADRID



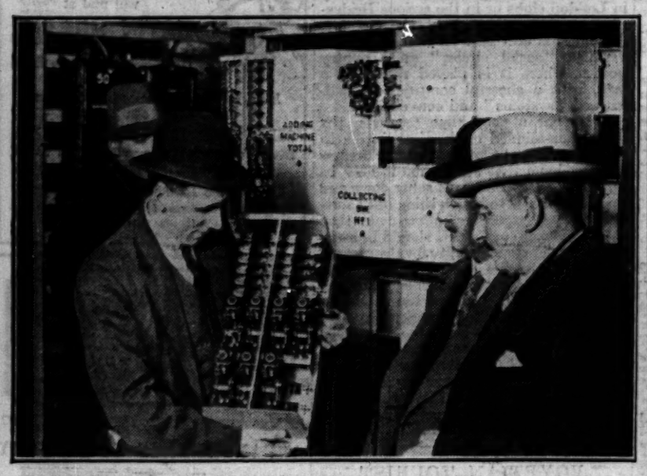
A PANORAMA OF MADRID.—The resignation of the Marqués de Estella on Tuesday evening created the liveliest interest in the Spanish capital. There were minor demonstrations, which were easily dealt with by the police. We give a panoramic view of Madrid, showing the Royal Palace in the left centre and some of the new skyscrapers on the Gran Via, including the National Telephone Company's building of 14 storeys and the Press Association building, the second largest in the city.

LIFE ON THE CANALS

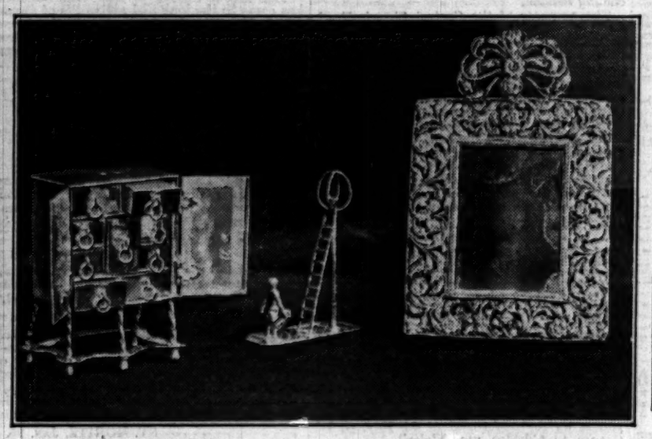


A BARGEE'S FAMILY.—A happy family on a barge at Boxmoor. The Vicar of Paddington in a letter to *The Times* referred to the health and cleanliness of the children on the canal barges.

LIFE ON THE CANALS.—To-morrow the Bill which seeks to prohibit children under 15 years of age living on canal barges comes before the House of Commons for second reading. Our photograph, which was taken last summer on the Grand Junction Canal near Boxmoor, Hertfordshire, illustrates one aspect of family life on a canal barge.



THE NEW TOTALISATOR.—Demonstrating the adding machines of the new totalisator at Thirsk. The machine is portable, it being possible to take out all the units for removal to another racecourse. An article appears on page 6.



ROYAL TOYS.—Silver toys from the doll's house of the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Queen Victoria, which have been lent to the London Museum, Lancaster House. They are among a number of objects relating to Royalty which have recently been added to the exhibits.

MADAME DESTINN, the operatic singer, who died at Prague yesterday, aged 50. She was well known in England before the War.

R 100 RETURNS.—After a cruise of 48 hours R 100 returned to Cardington yesterday, having flown over 3,000 miles. Major Scott, who directed the flight, is seen (right) with Lieutenant-Commander Atherstone and members of the crew after the flight.

REVIVAL OF *MILESTONES*.—A scene from *Milestones*, which has been revived at the Criterion Theatre. The bonnets and bustles worn by women in 1885 will be noticed. From left to right: Miss Clare Eames, Mr. Allan Jeayes, and Miss Dorothy Cheston.

WILLS'S

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87

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CITY NOTES

LONDON AS A FINANCE CENTRE

MR. HUGH TENNANT'S SPEECH

With one important exception, the cotton trade, the general trend of business, said Mr. Hugh Tennant, the chairman of the Westminster Bank at yesterday's meeting, was in the right direction. In broad terms, we believe that to be a correct diagnosis of the British trade position. Although there was more unemployment at the end of the year, the national output in the September quarter, according to calculations made by the Board of Trade, was 10 per cent. above the level 12 months earlier. He gave figures showing that in the past five years an appreciable increase in output had occurred in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, chemical trades, the non-ferrous metal trades, the iron and steel trades, and food, drink and tobacco trades. The recovery in the coal industry and the rise in railway receipts also showed that 1929 was a year of progress. The general fall in the price level was due not to monetary manipulation but to increased production. A low level of prices is a good foundation upon which to build up prosperity, for it stimulates consumption. As Mr. Tennant said, the fact that the country's production advanced in spite of serious financial difficulties and political uncertainty was a distinctly gratifying achievement which reflected the essential soundness of our financial and industrial structure. As regards the cotton trade, Mr. Tennant fears that without much greater co-ordination and scientific rationalization, the problem confronting Lancashire will not be solved. That this is slowly being realized in Lancashire itself is evident from the progress lately made by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which has now come to an agreement with 75 companies controlling about 7,250,000 spindles and 20,000 looms. It was understood, he said, that possibly 20 more companies will join the corporation and bring the total spindles up to 10,000,000. If and when that figure is reached, the corporation may be regarded as having attained one of its objectives.

London's Financial Earnings

Mr. Tennant spoke in very appreciative terms of the way in which London, as an international financial centre, had conducted its affairs during the most critical and testing period it had encountered since the War. He then proceeded to answer the complaints of those who contend that British industry and trade were sacrificed last year in order to maintain London's international position. This, of course, is an illusion. As Mr. Tennant showed, London's earnings as an international financial centre are a very important factor in the balance of payments. In 1928 its earnings were calculated at £65,000,000. City finance therefore ranked as one of the greatest of our export industries. Even that, as he said, was only a part of the story. We may add that Great Britain is a lending country, and as such, enables foreigners to buy goods and services from our manufacturers and traders which they would not otherwise be able to afford. A lending country is a country which produces more than it consumes, and any reduction in lending would be found to coincide with less trade activity. Clearly, trade and industry would lose a great deal if this country ceased to be a financial and lending centre. Lending countries must have the necessary machinery to lend, and that London provides more freely and comprehensively than any other centre. In another direction Mr. Tennant showed that trade and industry would suffer if London ceased to be an international financial centre. London was used as the repository for very large foreign funds and if these were withdrawn permanently, British industrialists, he declared, would, on an average, have to pay appreciably more for their borrowings than they do to-day.

Westminster Bank's Hatry Losses

In dealing with the bank's balance-sheet, Mr. Tennant explained that included in "other investments" was one item—namely, a holding of Six per Cent. Debentures in an English company—the B.I. Holding Company, Limited, which called for remark. These Debentures were secured on sundry Italian investments. The bank's participation in this company originated in a scheme supported by influential interests to maintain the solvency of the Banca Italo-Britannica, whose continued weakness might have had some detrimental effect on the London bill market. The bank had an indirect interest in this venture through a shareholding in the parent corporation, the British Italian Banking Corporation, and the Westminster Bank felt constrained in the interests of British credit to lend their aid in support of the scheme. This investment, which has been written down to £453,143, is one which the directors hope will ultimately realize a surplus on this value. Among other banks, the Westminster was a victim of the Hatry frauds. Mr. Tennant did not reveal the maximum loss that the bank might sustain as a result of the frauds, but he announced that provision had been made for any possible losses it may sustain. Even after making these exceptional provisions, the contingent fund stood, thanks to the profitable character of the year's working, at a higher figure at the end than at the beginning of 1929. He added that the bank had been in the habit of always making very full provisions, and not infrequently it made large recoveries of debts which had been previously treated as bad. This is a sound policy; indeed the strength of British banks is largely due to the conservative administration of their profits.

New Water Board Bills

An issue of additional bills is being made by the Metropolitan Water Board. Tenders will be received at the Bank of England on Tuesday, February 4, for bills to the amount of £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 are in replacement of bills falling due on February 9. The new bills will be dated February 8 and will be payable 12 months after date. The maturing bills were sold at an average rate of £4 7s. 9.21d. per cent., being issued immediately before the advance in Bank rate to 5½ per cent. last February. In view of current market rates the new bills should be placed on slightly more favourable terms to the borrower. A Scottish authority is also raising money by the sale of bills in the London market, tenders being deliverable on Monday for an issue of £250,000 in six months bills of the Ayr County Council; the bills are payable on February 5.

The Protection of the Investor

In the course of his speech yesterday at one of the investment companies over which he presides Lord St. Davids paid a tribute to the soundness of the old-established trusts. Through all the financial troubles of the past year, he said, these companies had held their position with very little fall in prices, with no reductions whatever in dividends—some, indeed, have increased them—and "they have been what they were meant to be—a great comfort and stand-by to the *bona-fide* investor." Referring to the losses which investors had suffered, Lord St. Davids said that, while some of them were due to dishonesty on the part of those in charge of companies, much more had been lost by directors' rashness and over-confidence in their own abilities. In considering means for the more adequate protection of the investing public, he remarked that, while it was too early to judge of the results of the latest company legislation, it was his individual opinion that the tightening up of prospectuses under it was likely to prove quite ineffectual. It would only add to the cost of issue and so strangle enterprise, and what was needed in Great Britain to-day was to give a free hand to enterprise. He thought more could be done by greatly increasing the powers already possessed by the Board of Trade to investigate the position of companies at the request of shareholders. This view is shared by others who have given thought to the subject, and in view of the extent of recent losses in the company world more is likely to be heard of the matter.

Rhodesian Mineral Output

According to a statement furnished by the British South Africa Company, the total value of the mineral production of Southern Rhodesia last year was £4,871,774. This compares with £4,448,311 for 1928, so that there was an increase on the year of £423,463. The gain was due almost entirely to the larger output of asbestos and of chrome ore. There has in the last year or two been an active development of asbestos, the output of which in 1929 was 42,633 tons, of a value of £1,186,627, or £216,300 more than in the previous year. Chrome ore—*i.e.*, chromate of iron magnesia, the salts of which are used for dressing leather and in dye works—was produced to the amount of 293,116 tons, having a value of £674,937, or £203,270 more than in 1928. Gold still represents nearly one half of Rhodesia's total mineral production, but the country's production of the yellow metal has in recent years shown a declining tendency. The output last year was £64,045 smaller at £2,374,359, having fallen since 1922 from over £3,000,000. Rhodesia's prospects as a mineral country depend largely upon her resources in copper, more especially in the northern province; indeed, the very large sums already sunk in copper development by both British and American mining interests are the best evidence that could be provided of the country's possibilities in this direction.

Japan's Banks on a Sounder Basis

From the official particulars provided by the *Financial and Economic Annual of Japan* of the changes wrought among the banks of the country by the financial disturbance of 1927 it is clear that the Japanese banking system has been materially strengthened as a result of that crisis. The number of banks which closed their doors was 36, with total deposits of 566,000,000 yen (about £56,000,000). During the two years following the crisis 15 of these banks, with deposits of 303,000,000 yen, resumed business by independent adjustment, eight, with deposits of 199,000,000 yen, were merged with other banks, and three banks, with deposits of 42,000,000 yen, went into bankruptcy. Further, partly as a result of encouragement by the Government, mergers and readjustments of banks in general have made remarkable progress, the number of institutions passing out of existence owing to such arrangements being 120 in 1927 and 190 in 1928. In carrying out these mergers strict control was exercised by the Government over the readjustment of doubtful assets, and this resulted in a great improvement in the internal condition of the institutions concerned. It is also claimed that in consequence of the financial disturbance banking institutions were forced to carry out improvements in their methods of management and are now on a sounder basis than before the disturbance.

Investments of the National Mutual

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society has, on its own statement, favoured investments in Ordinary shares to a greater extent than the majority of life assurance offices and, after a series of years in which considerable gains were realized through appreciation in the capital value of its Stock Exchange securities, it had to face substantial depreciation last year, an "important proportion" of which has since been recovered. The depreciation last year amounted to about six per cent. on the whole of the funds, or eight per cent. of the Stock Exchange securities. However, Mr. J. M. Keynes, the chairman, estimated yesterday that if the whole of the funds had been invested in long-dated British Government securities the society would have suffered a depreciation of from five to six per cent.; that non-gilt-edged fixed-interest securities had declined by, on the average, something like 10 per cent.; and that investments in industrial Ordinary shares had fallen by from 20 to 30 per cent. He suggested, indeed, that, rightly viewed, the limitation of the depreciation represented a greater measure of success for the "long-run prospects" of the society's general policy than the results of some former years which had looked much better. The management has certainly shown confidence in its policy by increasing the holding of Ordinary shares during the year from £729,792 to £1,090,959.

Distribution of Surplus

The management of a life assurance office has not, like that of a fire insurance company, to keep in mind the possibility of requiring large sums at any moment to meet the cost of exceptionally severe disasters, and so it has not to consider to the same extent the contingency of having to dispose of large holdings of Ordinary shares at times of severe depression, even if it had to do so at a serious loss. Still, those responsible for the conduct of the different life offices are likely to continue to hold different views on the most suitable investments for their purpose, having regard to all their circumstances, and to give practical effect to them. After discussing investment questions, on which the society has taken a line of its own, the chairman commented on the special centenary bonus, provided from past appreciation of investments, and announced that, if circumstances warranted it, the general question of a special distribution of the accumulated surplus by way of bonus should be considered from time to time in future, and that the state of the surplus should be reviewed from that point of view at intervals of not less than five years. Referring to general financial conditions and the fall in wholesale prices, Mr. Keynes expressed the opinion that storm centres were to be found to-day not in Great Britain or the United States, but in the great producers of raw materials overseas.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT CROP

SYDNEY, Jan. 29.—The official estimate of the wheat harvest of New South Wales is 35,844,000 bushels, an average yield of nine bushels an acre, including the areas where the crop has failed entirely. The exportable surplus is estimated at 24,000,000 bushels.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

RISE IN TIN SHARES

The Stock Markets yesterday showed a rather uncertain tone during the early hours, but became firmer during the afternoon. There was support for some leading Industrials and Home Railway stocks, the latter being influenced by a statement that the Five Counties Coal Marketing Agency had agreed that all contracts expiring during 1930 for locomotive coal may be renewed at current prices up to June 30, 1931. The gilt-edged group was heavy, the market being affected by some selling on the part of underwriters of the Central Electricity Board new stock, who expect to be left with a large percentage. Australian stocks suffered a fresh relapse, prices falling ½ to 1, and India loans, after being steady until midday, went back to a similar extent. Among Mining shares the Tin group was firm on a further rise of £4 to over £180 per ton in the metal.

The Five per Cent. War Loan, after being offered at 100½, rallied to 100 13-16. The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at par for both the partly-paid and fully-paid scrip, the "B" being 100 11-16. Treasury Bonds were easier to the extent of ¼. HOME RAILS, after a period of dullness, brightened a little, the traffic returns being satisfactory, and prices closed about ½ higher on the day. The dividend season opens to-day with the declaration of the Metropolitan.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian loans were dull, and closed ¼ lower in some cases. The Chinese group was firm, the 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being 80¾ for the English portion and 79¾ for the German. Japanese bonds were easier, the 1907 Five per Cents. being 90. There was a little inquiry for Portuguese and Turkish bonds. German Potash Seven per Cents. were slightly lower. A heavy tone prevailed in the FOREIGN RAILWAY market, particularly for Cordoba Central stocks, of which the Ordinary fell to 21, the Second Preference to 37½, and the First Preference to about 66.

OIL shares were steady. Anglo-American were bid for at 3 9-16, and Attock were higher at 1½.

RUBBER fell to below 7½d. per lb., but in the absence of business there was no change of importance in the share market. Among TEA shares Eastern Assam, Jorehaut, and Travancore declined.

COURTAULDS FIRMER

The tone in the INDUSTRIAL market was firmer, a feature being the rally to 2¾ bid in Courtaulds. Imperial Chemical shares were slightly firmer, and there were rises in Gramophone (which advanced to 4 3-16 bid after falling to 4) and United Molasses (which touched 5 11-16). International Nickel hardened to $38½ before the close of the House and to $38¾ bid subsequently, but they were a shade easier in the later street dealings. Brazilian Traction and Hydro-Electric were 8½ lower, the former at $40, and there was a decline to 5½ in Columbia Graphophone. In the tobacco group Imperial and Carreras were lower. One or two iron and steel shares declined, including Vickers (8s. 6d.) and Bengal, while brewery and bank shares had an easier appearance, Midland Bank £12 shares (£2 10s. paid) reacting to 9. Dunlop Rubber were better at 13s. 4½d., together with Rover at 8s. 10½d. British Celanese Preference shares rallied, the Second Preference closing at 11s. 6d. and the First at 12s. 6d.

TIN shares were stimulated by the strength of the metal, which rose £4 2s. 6d. to £180 13s. 9d. per ton, while the announcement of the cooperation of the Bolivian producers in the restriction efforts made a good impression. Malayan Tin rose 9d. to 24s. 9d., Siamese 6d. to 13s., Tronoh 6d. to 19s. 6d., and Kampar Malaya 1s. to 17s. 6d., while Southern Perak, Ipoh, Hongkong, and London Tin advanced, the last-named being 3-32 higher at 1 21-32. Aramayo rose to 1½ and Patino were ¼ higher at 6½. Associated of Nigeria advanced to 6s. 6d. or more. The Rhodesian group continued firm, Bwana M'Kubwa rising to 23s., Congo Border to 8½, and Loangwa to 6s. 3d. Cam and Motor declined to 1 1-16, the fall being attributed to the closing of an account. South African shares were steady apart from Brakpan, which were weak at 3½—a fall of 3-16. Broken Hill shares remained dull.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL CLIP

GRAZIERS' PROPOSALS TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 29

The newly-formed Grazing Industries Defence League is taking steps to combat the influence of the Graziers' Federal Council. It is alleged by the League that the Council does not represent 90 per cent. of the woolgrowers as was claimed at a deputation to Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, on December 19, but, particularly, the League disagrees with the Council's contention that the industry does not need stabilization.

The objects of the League are rationalization of the wool as well as the meat industry and the stabilization of market values. It proposes control of the entire wool clip of the next five years, the growers working cooperatively under Government control. The League is now negotiating with the British Government for the acquisition by the Government of the entire yield for that period, and is suggesting 15½d. per lb. for greasy wool as the basic price with a share of profits on re-sale similar to the terms which obtained in 1915. The League's representatives have discussed the matter with Mr. Scullin, who says he does not desire to interfere in the control of the industry but is sympathetic towards rationalization. Another larger deputation to the Prime Minister is being arranged.

The League, which represents small graziers, is at present most active in Queensland.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE AND FIRM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—Although quiet at the opening, the market soon developed more activity and firmness under improved speculative and investment interest. The Provincial Bank, the Dominion Bank, and the Crown Trust have reported record earnings, hence a good view is taken of the banking position. The plentiful supply of money also tended to make sentiment more optimistic, and with New York advices also encouraging the market closed firm.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Jan.29	Jan.28	—	Jan.29	Jan.28
Abitibi ..	27¼	27	Cons. Mining ..	230	235
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	No bid	No bid	Dom. Bridge ..	78¾	78⅛
Asbestos ..	2½	5	Dom. Textile ..	77	77½
Do., Pref. ..	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players ..	49	49⅛
B.C. Packers ..	9⅞	9	Fraser Cos. ..	15½	16
Braz. Tract. ..	40	40	Hollinger ..	No bid	5⅛
B.C. Pwr., A ..	39¾	39¾	Int. Nickel ..	38¾	37⅞
Do., B ..	20	20	Massey H. ..	44¾	43½
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	11⅞	11⅞	Montreal L't ..	135½	135⅛
Do., 1st Pref	26¼	26¼	Nat. Brew. ..	No bid	126
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	4¼	4¼	Nat. Steel Car	91	70⅛
Brompton ..	23½	24	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	85½
Calgary ..	155	155	Power Corp. ..	76⅞	76
Can. Car. ..	28	28	Price Bros. ..	78½	79¼
Do., Prefd. ..	31	31¼	Quebec Pwr. ..	66½	66
C. Cement ..	16½	17	Shawinigan ..	79¾	80½
Do., Pref. ..	93	93	S. Canada Power ..	No bid	94⅞
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	46¼	46
C. Indus. Alcohol, A ..	10¼	10¼	W'pg Elec. ..	46½	47½
Do., B ..	7½	7½	Bk. Montreal	317	318
C. Power ..	13¾	13¾	Can. Bank Comm. ..	265	263
C. Steamship ..	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank ..	314½	313
Do., Prefd. ..	71	No bid			
Cockshutt ..	23½	23½			

* Ex dividend.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	3⅛	2½-4
New York	4½	4½-4	4
Paris	2½†	2½	—
Berlin	5½	6	4½-6½
Swiss Bank places ..	2½	3	—
Milan	7	7¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2¾	1
Brussels	5½	3½	1¼

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 5½ per cent.

The Brixham Gas Company is seeking power from Parliament to convert its capital into £1 shares, to raise £20,000 additional capital, and to extend its area.

MONEY MARKET

FUNDS AGAIN PLENTIFUL

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

In Lombard-street yesterday the large lenders again appeared to be plentifully supplied with loanable credits and institutions which usually call in funds on Wednesdays offered money. One of the clearing banks lent at 4 per cent. into the middle of next week, while the discount market reported a good demand from clearing banks for March bills at 3 15/16 per cent. In these circumstances money continued very easy, fresh advances for the night being obtainable at 3½ per cent. quite early in the day and being finally offered at 2½ per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 3½ per cent. Discount rates were if anything slightly easier owing to the abundance of money, brokers generally buying three months fine bank bills at 3 15/16 per cent., and selling at 3⅞ per cent. Foreign exchanges were rather more favourable to sterling as a whole, both the New York and Paris rates being a little higher, but the German exchange remained only just above the London gold export point.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rates are 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2½—4	4	4	3 15/16	3 15/16—4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
¾ % 4	¾ % 3 15/16	5—5 1/16	5 1/16—5 1/8	5 1/8—6

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	Jan. 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengos	Pengos
Metal Reserve	182,132,681	+ 776,851
Inland bills, warrants and securities	263,538,620	— 7,877,512
Advances on movable security	55,500	— 500
Advances to the Treasury ..	87,506,343	Unchanged
Premises and equipment ..	6,170,068	Unchanged
Other assets	96,099,801	+ 37,838,588
LIABILITIES		
Share capital (gold Kr.30,000,000)	34,756,095	Unchanged
Reserve fund	7,807,186	Unchanged
Notes in circulation ..	380,785,845	— 18,422,181
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	126,993,342	+ 6,383,566
Other liabilities	91,380,743	+ 42,775,791

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In the Foreign Exchange market interest largely centred in the Spanish exchange. The Madrid rate opened at about 37.80p., but on a more hopeful views concerning the change in the political regime the rate moved down to 36.50p., then rose to 37p. on sales from Spain, but finally moved in favour of the peseta on a renewal of general support, the closing quotation being 36.62½p., compared with 37.97½p. on Tuesday. Forward pesetas were rather wanted, the premium being 5c., one month, and 14c., three months. The New York rate finally displayed an upward tendency, closing 1 29/32c. higher at $4.86 17/32. Canadian dollars appreciated, the Montreal rate being finally $4.91 15/16, against $4.91 13/16. The French exchange reflected a slight falling off in the demand for francs, the Paris rate closing at 123.90f., compared with 123.89f. Swiss francs were decidedly cheaper, the Zurich rate being 25.19½c., compared with 25.16½c. The German exchange remained at 20.36½pf. Eastern exchanges were generally steady. A further decline took place in the Buenos Aires rate, which closed 5/16d. lower at 46 9/16d., and the Rio exchange was also lower at 5½d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Jan. 29	Jan. 28
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86 15/16-86 1/16	4.86 15/16-86 1/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.91⅞-92	4.91¾-92
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.88-91	123.87-90
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.93-03¾	34.93¼-95¼
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.95-93.00	92.96-92.99
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.22115	25.18¼-19½	25.18-19¼
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193½-193¾	193½-193¾
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.40-37.80	37.75-38.20
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10¼-11¾	12.10¼-11¾
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.35¼-36½	20.35¼-36½
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.55-59	34.55-60
Buda-pest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-85	27.80-85
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164½-164¾	164½-¾
Warsaw ..	Zl. to £	43.38	43.31-43.43	43.31-43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23-25.33	25.23-25.33
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,020-1,045	1,020-1,045
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	275.2215	275¾-276¼	275¾-276¼
Rio de Janeiro ..	£ to £	48.06	48/-/-	48/-/-
Delhi	Lcr. to £	73.659	670-675	670-676
Bombay ..	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.26	18.18-18.26
Calcutta ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20¼-21¼	18.20¼-21¼
Madras ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12-12½	18.12½-12¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18½-18.19	18.18¼-18.19
Australia ..	Pr. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay ..	Per rup.	1Sd.	1/57 1/16-1/58 1/16	1/58 3/32-1/58 1/16
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	1Sd.	1/57 1/16-1/58 1/16	1/58 3/32-1/58 1/16
Madras ..	Per rup.	1Sd.	1/57 1/16-1/58 1/16	1/58 3/32-1/58 1/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/9⅞-1/10	1/9⅞-1/10
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01 1/16-2/01⅜	2/01 1/16-2/01⅛
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	2/01¼-2/01⅜	2/0-2/01¼
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/31 3/32-13/16	2/31 3/32-13/16
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞-13⅜	12.12⅝-13⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.06⅜d.	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16
Java	Per mil.	5.890d.	5⅞-5 31/32	5⅞-5 31/32
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.37⅞d.	44⅞-44¾	44⅞-44 29/32
Valp'raiso	8 to £	4s.	39.79	39.78
Montevid.	Per dol.	51d.	44 1/16-45	44¾-45¼
Lima† ..	£s to £p	Par	239.6.5	240.6. pesos ‡
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.35	10.10-10.35

† 90 days. § Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100								
—	Demand		30 days' sight		60 days' sight		90 days' sight	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
On:—								
Australia ..	96	10 0/32	95	18 9/32	95	7 6/32	94	16 3
New Zealand ..	97	0 0/32	96	8 9/32	95	17 6/32	95	6 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98	15 0/32	98	2 6/32	97	10 0/32	96	17 6

SELLING RATES		
—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—		
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 6
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 2	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced yesterday that £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS had been set aside, that £6,000 in SOVEREIGNS had been exported, and that £5,152 in BAR GOLD had been sold. For the week to January 29 there has been a net efflux of £960,518, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Jan. 29—		Jan. 23—	
Bar gold ..	12	Sovs. set aside ..	100,000
		Sovs.	2,000
Jan. 24—		Jan. 24—	
Sovs.	21,881		Nil
Foreign gold coin	1,050		
Jan. 25—		Jan. 25—	
	Nil	Sovs. set aside ..	100,000
		Bar gold ..	13,750
		Sovs.	2,000
Jan. 27—		Jan. 27—	
Foreign gold coin	5	Sovs.	2,000
Jan. 28—		Jan. 28—	
	Nil	Sovs. set aside ..	550,000
		Bar gold ..	102,544
Jan. 29—		Jan. 29—	
	Nil	Sovs. set aside ..	100,000
		Sovs.	6,000
		Bar gold ..	5,152
Net efflux	960,518		
Total ..	£983,466	Total ..	£983,466

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,117,836; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,480.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was quoted 1d. higher at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver was a dull market, the cash price declining 3/16d. to 20 9/16d. per oz. and the forward quotation 1d. to 20 7/16d. Support was on a very small scale and both India and China were inclined to offer the metal.

ARGENTINE GRAIN CROPS

WHEAT YIELD ESTIMATE FURTHER REDUCED

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 29.—The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, in its second forecast of the grain crops of the country for the season 1929-30, issued to-day, indicates a wheat crop of 3,807,000 tons. This compares with a forecast of 3,997,000 tons issued last December and a final estimate of 9,365,000 tons for the previous crop year.

The oats yield is estimated at 972,000 tons, against the preceding estimate of 987,000 tons and the final estimate for 1928-29 of 750,000 tons, while the linseed crop is estimated at 1,400,000 tons, as compared with 1,413,000 tons estimated last December and a final estimate of 2,103,000 tons for the preceding crop.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE

ADVANCE IN STEELS

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—With few exceptions, movements on the Stock Exchange to-day were upward, the market reflecting a more confident feeling among "bull" interests, which was particularly noticeable in the case of industrial issues. Sales were returned at 3,238,000 shares.

The feature of the opening was the strength of Steel Common, which advanced to 179½ owing to the record peace-time results for the past year, the earnings based on the quarterly reports representing $21.18 a share, as compared with $12.50 for 1928, including the special year-end adjustments. Numerous other stocks were influenced by the rise in steel, but there were also some easy stocks, notably Radio Corporation and International Telephone and Telegraph, which tended to make early movements irregular. But the general market soon developed firmness owing to the ready absorption of offerings, and later in the morning the whole list advanced under the leadership of Steel Common, which reached 181. Shorts were covering freely, and there was active buying of public utility issues owing to the reiteration of merger talk, while copper stocks and amusement issues responded readily to the covering of short accounts.

The upward movement made further progress in the afternoon, one of the features being the remarkable activity displayed in General Electric new stock. Further buying of steel issues was stimulated by the character of the weekly trade reviews. Prominent exceptions to the general run of the market were Radio Corporation, which was heavy on expectations that the company will report earnings of less than $2 per share for 1929, and International Telephone and Telegraph on prospects of an early announcement of new bond-financing, while the stock was also affected by the political disturbances in Spain, where the company has important interests. These movements, however, failed to affect the general list, and the close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 29	Jan. 28
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.91¾	4.91 15/16
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86 1/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.86⅝	4.86 7/16
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.82¼	4.82
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅜	3.92⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23⅛	5.23⅜
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.11¼	40.12
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.72
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.85
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75½
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89½	23.89½
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.92½	13.93
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.50	19.30½	19.32
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	13.17	12.89
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.08	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	40.11	40.18
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.40	11.35

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Jan. 29	Jan. 28	Closing Price	Jan. 29	Jan. 28
Atchison ..	235½	234	Int.C.Amer	29	29
Atl. Coast	168	169	Kansas C.S.	77⅛	77
B. & O. ..	115¾	115½	Louisville	131	130
Do., Pref.	79	79	Minn. S.P.	59	59
Brooklyn ..			Mo. Pac.	88⅝	88½
M. T. ..	70⅜	68½	Do., Pref.	136½	136¼
Can. Pac.	198⅜	198⅜	N.Mex. I.Pf.	3	3
Cent. N.J.	300	290	Do., 2 Pf.	1¼	1⅛
Ches. & O.	213½	213½	N.Y. Cent.	176½	176
Ch. G.W.	14½	14¾	N.H. & W.	240	234¼
Do., Pref.	37½	38	N. Pacific	84¼	85
Ch. N.W.	85¼	85¼	Pennsyl'a	78¾	78⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24⅝	24½	Reading ..	130¼	126¾
Ch.Rock.Is.	118½	117¼	S.L. & S.F.	109⅛	109
Ptl.& Hud.	171½	171	S.L. & S.W.	65	65
Del., Lack.	138	134	S. Pacific	120½	120½
Erie	57⅛	57⅛	Southern ..	134¾	136
Do., 1st Pf.	61¾	61¾	Do., Pref.	96	98
G.N., Pref.	97¾	96¾	U. Pacific	221	219⅝
Ill. Cent. ..	129	128½	Do., Pref.	82⅝	82¾
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30½	27¼	Wabash ..	55¾	55½
			Do., Pf. A	83	84

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	119½	119	Int. Match	71⅜	72
Allied Chem.	270	270	Int. Nickel	38	37⅛
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	31¼	30	Int. Paper	27	27
Am. & F. Pr.	92⅜	91¾	Int. Tele.	65⅜	67
Am. Can.	128½	127	Kennecott	59⅝	59
Am. Loco.	100	100	Kreuger & S.	34¾	33½
Am. Rolling Mills ..	88¼	88	K'ger 5%	27¼	27
Am.

COMPANY MEETINGS

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

A PROFITABLE YEAR'S WORKING

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE PROBLEM CONFRONTING LANCASHIRE

LONDON'S FINANCIAL MACHINE

INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS

MR. R. HUGH TENNANT'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Westminster Bank Limited was held yesterday at the head office, Lothbury, London, E.C.

Mr. R. HUGH TENNANT (the chairman) presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read by the SECRETARY (Mr. F. Mytton), the directors' report, the balance-sheet, and profit and loss account were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—Before passing on to the figures of the balance-sheet, I must express my deep regret at the loss of two of our esteemed colleagues, both of whom have had almost life-long connexions with the bank. Mr. Sturgis had been a most active director for 45 years, and almost to the day of his death he had continued to share our duties. Colonel Goodden, who was the chairman of Stuckey's Bank at the time of its amalgamation with Parr's Bank, brought with him a unique knowledge of the business and traditions of an old-established and honoured West Country banking firm. On the other hand, I am sure you will all welcome the return of Viscount Goschen to the board on his completing a successful term of office as Governor of Madras. Lord Goschen, as you all know, was chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank from 1909 to 1917, and was a director of the bank until his departure for India in 1924.

I much regret to have to report the retirement of one of our general managers, Mr. F. W. Ingall, who has reached the age limit this month. Mr. Ingall joined the staff of Parr's Bank in 1881, and after being manager of Bartholomew-lane office for seven years became a general manager in 1920. He has been a most valuable official of the bank, highly popular both with our customers and with his colleagues, and we shall miss him greatly. I sincerely hope he may long live to enjoy his well-earned leisure. (Hear, hear.)

THE BANK'S BALANCE-SHEET

Coming now to the bank's balance-sheet: On the liabilities side our money lodged shows a decrease of over £8,000,000. When telling you last year that this item had increased by over £13,000,000, I stated that the end of the year frequently showed large money movements up or down of a transitory character. This year the movement happens to have been down. Our average figures, however, throughout the year were several millions higher than those of a year ago, and the employment of this additional money is reflected in our profit and loss account. Our acceptances, endorsements, &c., are about £1,000,000 higher.

Turning now to the assets side of the balance-sheet: There is little change in the cash in hand and at call. The bills discounted, however, show a diminution of about £4,000,000—an ordinary market fluctuation. Our advances to customers are about £2,000,000 less than at December 31, 1928, a small variation which does not call for comment. The item of investments, though not substantially changed in total, shows an increase in "other investments" of about £1,000,000.

THE BANCA ITALO-BRITANNICA

In this amount there is one item which calls for remark—namely, a holding of Six per Cent. Debentures in an English company—the B.I. Holding Company Limited. These debentures are secured on the value of sundry Italian investments. Our participation in this English company originated in a scheme supported by influential interests to maintain the solvency of a small bank in Italy—the Banca Italo-Britannica—whose continued weakness might have had some detrimental effect on the London bill market. We had only an indirect interest in this Italian venture through a shareholding in its parent company—the British Italian Banking Corporation, Limited—but, in conjunction with other important financial houses, we felt constrained, in the interests of British credit, to lend our aid in support of the scheme. Our commitment in this connexion has been fully provided for; and the investment—written down to the figure of £453,143—is one which we have every hope will ultimately realize a surplus on the value assigned to it.

Shareholdings in subsidiary companies remain at about £3,000,000, a figure represented by our holdings in the Ulster Bank and the Westminster Foreign Bank. In each case we consider that the figure in the balance-sheet is substantially below the intrinsic value.

Our bank premises account now stands in the balance-sheet at just over £5,000,000. We have opened 43 new branches during the year and many other branches have been rebuilt or extended. The rebuilding of our Threadneedle-street office and the expenditure on our head office rebuilding up to date have been entirely written off, but I fear the latter will not be completed for some considerable time yet.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

The profits for the past year at £2,160,000 are some £12,000 higher than last year. After reserving £1,356,000 for the payment of a dividend similar to that of 1928, we have allocated £250,000 to bank premises, £200,000 to the officers' pension fund (as in former years), and £400,000 to contingent fund, leaving £506,000 to be carried forward to the next account—about £45,000 less than brought in.

THE HATRY CASE

Before, however, leaving the affairs of our bank to deal with the general trade position, I desire to refer briefly to the Hatry case, which, owing to the perpetration of frauds and forgeries of a quite unprecedented character, has attracted much public attention.

We, among other banks, have been victims of these frauds, which were carried out by means of documents which neither banker nor broker nor any member of the public would ever dream of suspecting of being otherwise than genuine.

From reports which have reached me, it appears to be imagined (1) that we advanced money to the companies of the Hatry group not for the purposes of trade, but to enable them to indulge in gambling transactions; and (2) that no sufficient investigation was made as to the security for the advances, or that advances were made on worthless shares.

Now as to (1): in each case the money was advanced for a perfectly legitimate purpose and no suggestion was made that the advance was required for supporting the share market; and as to (2), a thorough investigation was made, and we have documentary evidence to prove that in the absence of fraud the security was undoubted.

For the purposes of our accounts we have provided for any possible losses we may make, and thanks to the profitable character of the year's working our contingent fund is now larger than it was at the beginning of last year. In this connexion I should state that not only have we been in the habit of making very full provisions, but we not infrequently make large recoveries of debts we have previously provided for.

I hope these remarks will enable shareholders to form a better judgment of these unfortunate transactions than was possible from the necessarily imperfect and abridged reports of the preliminary hearings.

TREND OF BRITISH INDUSTRY IN 1929

I propose now to turn from the affairs of our own institution to consider some of the broader aspects of the present economic position of our country. Of British industry as a whole, it may at least be claimed that, if no spectacular progress was made in 1929, the general trend was in the right direction—with the important exception of the cotton trade. Though the army of unemployed remained around the disquieting total of 1,300,000, approximately 200,000 more workers were in employment at the end of the year than at the beginning, while, according to the calculations of the Board of Trade, the national output in the September quarter was no less than 10 per cent. above the level of 12 months earlier. I venture to commend to your serious attention the detailed figures of the Board's computations, which are appended. [See Table No. 1 at end of report.] These are given for the full year 1928 and for the September quarters of 1928 and 1929 (the latter being the most recent issued), together with the average of the first three quarters of 1929, which I have had worked out.

From the figures in the last column you will observe that while the mining, textile, and leather industries remain depressed, the engineering and shipbuilding trades have increased their output by 21 per cent. during the past five years, the chemical trades by 12½ per cent., the non-ferrous metal trades by nearly 20 per cent., the iron and steel trades by 14 per cent., and the food, drink, and tobacco trades by 6 per cent. Let us remember that last year's share of the recovery was achieved in the face of higher rates for money than in any other year since 1921, depression on the Stock Exchange, and a partially frozen new issue market in which even the strongest companies found difficulty in satisfying their requirements for fresh capital during the later months of the year. Let us remember, further, that 1929 was marked by a General Election and a change of Government, and that while it witnessed the practical inception of a derating scheme which may have far-reaching effects on industry in the future, it afforded no relief from the immediate burden of national taxation. That the country's production advanced despite all these discouraging influences was a distinctly gratifying achievement which reflects the essential soundness of our financial and industrial structure.

THE COTTON TRADE

In the cotton trade, the year opened with some promise, but from February onwards the trend of business was distinctly downward, and the general depression of 1929 was even more pronounced than that of 1928. Yarn production has receded to barely two-thirds of the pre-War output; and the volume of piece-goods exported is little more than 50 per cent. of their pre-War scale.

I will not discuss the bearing of hostile tariffs, foreign shipping subsidies, and the occasional embarrassing boycotts which beset our export trade; these impediments are more or less political in character. In face of intense foreign competition it is becoming increasingly difficult for cotton manufacturers in certain grades to work at a profit; and in a trade so diversified, statistics alone show the trend of markets and the measure and character of the displacement of Manchester soft goods. But what concerns us most particularly is that what I may call the "bread and butter" output from the Lancashire mills is unable, by quite 10 per cent., to compete with world prices. The present position is that while in both the American and Egyptian sections the production of specialities and finer lines can be worked to a profit, the bulk of the medium and lower grades cannot.

LANCASHIRE'S COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

The two competitive advantages which Lancashire possesses in the inherited skill of the operatives and a climate specially suitable for cotton spinning are diminishing, owing to the increasing skill of her rivals, now aided by up-to-date textile and "air-humidifying" machinery. It should be borne in mind, however, that both in the readjustment of loom arrangements and in the technique of mixing cotton with silk and rayon, much good work has been done during the past year. But without a much greater co-ordination of individual producers, followed by scientific rationalization, the problem confronting Lancashire will not be solved. To this end the scheme of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation still holds the field. During its year of existence, this corporation has come to an agreement with 75 companies controlling some 7,250,000 spindles and 20,000 looms, and it is understood that possibly 20 more companies will join, bringing the total of spindles up to 10,000,000. The development of this project will be watched with considerable interest and its success will be a great stimulus to the cotton industry.

POSITION OF THE EGYPTIAN SECTION

The Egyptian section—apart from special and finer lines—has not had a satisfactory year. Here, too, the pressure of increasing foreign competition has made itself felt. This section, however, is better placed to meet the position than the American side, as it has not been exhausted by long depression, and has at once grasped the need of reorganization. With this objective, a syndicate called the Combined Egyptian Mills, Limited, was formed in the early part of last year, and now controls over 3,000,000 spindles. Other schemes of a similar nature (embracing the manufacturing side also) are under consideration.

Like the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, the Combined Egyptian Mills Company is of too recent origin to have made any effective impression on the difficulties confronting a section of the trade which has been for so long in British hands. The ground lost should not be irrecoverable if all-round efficiency and economy are combined with large-scale production and scientific salesmanship.

OTHER TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

For the wool textile industry the year was one of disappointment, the decline in the price of its raw material, though a factor making for an improved position in the long run, having exercised an embarrassing and restrictive influence for the time being. The newest of the large-scale textile industries, artificial silk—which with its sister industry "natural silk," now affords employment to some 65,000 persons—recorded a fresh advance in output, but at no time in its history was competition so keen or the effect on profits so severe.

AGRICULTURE

For British agriculture the year was one of extremes—extreme frost in the early months, extreme dryness in the summer, and extreme precipitation in the autumn. The effect of these conditions upon pastures and meadows was decidedly unfavourable, while a satisfactory cereal harvest brought less than its due share of benefit to the farmer, by reason of low market prices. The entry into this country of supplies from abroad under conditions which, in some cases, could by no stretch of imagination be regarded as normal or legitimate, accentuated his difficulties.

THE COAL POSITION

Last year I remarked that in its deep depression the coal industry might well have at last come down to a bedrock foundation upon which a solid structure could slowly be built up again. I think that events in 1929 have justified this view. Production during the year totalled about 261,000,000 tons, which bears favourable comparison with 238,000,000 in 1928 and 251,000,000 in 1927. Exports are similarly encouraging, as the figures given in the footnote indicate.*

With the Coal Mines Bill now under consideration by Parliament, I feel that I must be sparing in my remarks, although in passing it strikes me as ironical that a Bill introduced by a Socialist Government should be opposed by Conservatives and Liberals alike mainly on the ground that it is too favourable to the coalowners!

In my view, rather too much stress is being laid upon compulsory amalgamation. Although such a movement may in many instances bring substantial benefits, an up-to-date pit producing, say, 1,000,000 tons per annum may easily be hampered, rather than helped, by enforced linking-up with other units less favourably placed. This is a danger which, however, rationalization carried out in its strict interpretation would, of course, overcome. On the other hand, I consider that for marketing purposes some form of cooperation is essential.

* Exports of coal.

	Tons	Value
1927 ..	51,149,193	£45,530,795
1928 ..	50,021,195	£39,058,734
1929 ..	60,266,618	£48,616,813

IRON AND STEEL

In spite of all handicaps—and it would be foolish to belittle them—the iron and steel industries are putting up a good fight. In 1929 some progress was made, and markets were being extended both at home and overseas; 1930 opens, therefore, with a degree of sober optimism.

So far as the production of pig-iron and steel is concerned, last year's figures are the best for many years past. Further, it is encouraging to note that while world production of these items showed increases of 11½ per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively, the figures for the United Kingdom were somewhat higher, at 15 per cent. and 13 per cent. Even so, we were working at much below our full capacity—at about 65 per cent. in the case of pig-iron, and 75 per cent. in the case of steel. A most serious factor has been the considerable increases in cost of our raw materials—ore and coke—which are several shillings in advance of last year's prices.

COMPARISON WITH CONTINENTAL RIVALS

Despite the increased activity, the financial results of most of our leading iron and steel companies have been insufficient to yield any dividend on their Ordinary shares. This is in marked contrast with the position on the Continent, where dividends have usually been distributed on an increased scale. Another significant point is the ability of our Continental rivals to provide out of revenue for extensions and renewals, whereas at home sufficient profits are not being earned to enable any such allocation to be made. Rationalization proceeds but slowly here as compared with abroad, where lower wages, lower overhead charges, and lower taxation operate so advantageously.

SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING

Though shipbuilding suffered no such setback as in the previous year, it is a regrettable fact that one in every four of its insured workers remained on the unemployed list. The engineering trades registered a distinct improvement on the whole, especially in the electrical, locomotive, and textile branches, while the motor industry, despite the prevalence of strongly competitive conditions, resumed the advance which a year ago had been temporarily checked.

SHIPPING DEPRESSION

After a not unpromising start the shipping trade was overtaken by serious depression in the later months of the year, attributable mainly to the decline in shipments of wheat, actual and prospective, from the New World to the Old. This falling-off arose from the relatively large harvests in Europe and the much less satisfactory yields obtained in the great wheat-growing areas overseas. At the same time it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the supply of the world's tonnage is still largely in excess of effective demand. To this condition is due, in the long run, the disparity which exists in many cases between the price of shipping facilities and those of other commodities and services, as judged by pre-War standards.

Outside the domain of industry the year's outstanding achievements were the formulation of arrangements for the final removal of the German reparations question from the dangerous sphere of politics to the more appropriate field of finance and the liquidation of other outstanding international legacies of the Great War.

THE BREAK IN WALL-STREET PRICES

This brief recital has revealed many tendencies which may justly be regarded as matters for congratulation. I have purposely refrained from alluding until now to a factor which has proved more particularly reassuring to the City of London—the success with which the financial machinery of this country has withstood a period of the gravest international stress and strain. I need not here recount the various stages of the phenomenal speculative movement in security values in the United States of America, and its reflection, on a smaller scale, on Stock Exchange conditions in every European country. Nor do I propose to dwell upon the causes of the catastrophic break in Wall-street prices last autumn, when American industrial shares lost, on the average, from one-third to one-half of their "paper" values within the space of a few days. The effects of such a movement must necessarily be widespread. British investors have, in their turn, suffered serious loss during the costly though less spectacular Stock Exchange reaction here, which incidentally began at a much earlier date than in America. The numerous failures associated with new and speculative concerns or with particular financiers have been a disquieting feature of the year's history. But while frankly facing this situation, let us not fail to recognize the important fact that, on the whole, London has emerged very creditably from a most trying ordeal. (Hear, hear.)

LONDON AS AN INTERNATIONAL MONEY CENTRE

The course of affairs in the sphere of international finance, and the part played by London as an international monetary centre during the past very difficult year form a topic of such outstanding interest, not merely to the banker but to the whole world of business, that I propose to select this as the main theme of my address to you to-day. There are two main reasons why I do so. In the first place, it is no exaggeration to say that the year 1929 has been the most critical and testing period for London's position as an international money centre since the outbreak of the Great War. Secondly, the very fact of the strain placed upon London by her successful efforts to maintain that position has given rise in certain quarters to a complaint and to a questioning—a complaint that the interests of British industrial production and trade are being sacrificed in order to maintain London's international position, and a questioning whether the maintenance of that position is sufficiently important to make such supposed sacrifice worth while.

Three stages are necessary to the examination of this problem:—First, to review the reasons for the international strain exerted upon London and the way in which London withstood it; secondly, to assess the value to the economic life of the whole country of the international financial functions which London performs; and, finally, to consider what foundations there may be for the complaint and the questioning to which I have just referred. The subject is, of course, a big one, but I will endeavour to lay before you the essential facts and to suggest the conclusions which, in my view, may properly and confidently be drawn from them.

NEW YORK'S WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS

The fundamental cause of the strain to which the money markets of the world were subjected last year must be sought on the other side of the Atlantic. New York, which in preceding years had been an increasingly important partner of Great Britain in financing the reconstruction of Europe, entirely reversed her role. During the greater part of the year, until the abrupt transformation which took place in the autumn, New York persistently drew to herself funds from all other monetary centres. Owing to the intense speculative activity in Wall-street, we witnessed the phenomenon of the country possessing a very large proportion of the world's gold stocks offering the highest rates for money; and the magnet functioned irresistibly. Stock Exchange activity in Europe increased the strain. London, in addition to having funds employed in New York, was called upon to make temporary advances to Germany, while France steadily recalled a considerable part of the extensive balances which she had maintained here. The huge drift of funds across the Atlantic, the large-scale repatriation of French balances, and the withdrawal of America as a financier of Germany together imposed a strain unequalled in recent years; and London, facing her vast international liabilities with a gold reserve only one-quarter of that of the Federal Reserve System, or one-half of that of the Bank of France, was forced to protect her dwindling gold supply by raising Bank rate from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. in February, and again from 5½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. in September.

Then came relief of the tension. The bubble of speculation in America and in Europe burst. Wall-street ceased to act as a magnet, and the Bank of England was quickly able to reduce its rate by successive stages to 5 per cent. Nevertheless, it is some evidence of the strain through which London passed that the Bank of England gold reserve, although only £7,000,000 lower on December 31 than on January 1, 1929, had in the meantime fluctuated by as much as £34,000,000, from the highest point reached in June to the lowest in October.

COMPLAINT OF THE INDUSTRIALIST AND TRADER

Glancing back over the year it is permissible to congratulate ourselves that London's financial machine has emerged from the test with unimpaired credit and enhanced international prestige. (Hear, hear.)

But it is at this point that the industrialist and the trader enter their complaint. What you have been describing, they will say, is exactly what we are grumbling at—namely, that London's efforts to maintain her international position in a time of strain entail sacrifice on our part through the imposition of high rates for borrowed money, which often transform a small profit into a loss, and in some unfortunate industries are the last straw which breaks the camel's back. Now, that is the position which I wish to meet.

First and foremost, it is unfair to place upon the British monetary and financial system the responsibility for the damage done by a great international monetary upheaval which, after all, London did its best to check. Equally unfair is it to lay stress upon domestic sacrifices resulting from a wholly abnormal period without examining such concrete and lasting benefits as may accrue in normal times.

I doubt whether the general public is aware of the contribution made by London's international financial business to the national income and the wealth of this country. Figures illustrating this contribution must necessarily partake, to some extent, of the nature of guesswork. The Board of Trade, after wide inquiry, have obtained sufficient data to give us a rough picture. [See Table No. 2 at end of report.] Their experts estimate that in 1928 the earnings of London as an international centre amounted for £65,000,000 out of the £149,000,000 of the balance in favour of this country. In 1927 the figure was put at £63,000,000 out of a total favourable balance of £171,000,000, while in 1926 Britain's final balance of international payments would actually have shown a large deficit had it not been for the £60,000,000 under this head. Such figures as these, approximate though they are, reveal the very important dimensions of the part played in British economic life by London's international functions.

ANOTHER ASPECT

Let us look at it in another way. Much is constantly and rightly heard of Britain's great export industries, by which is meant those great industries which show a favourable balance in their dealings with the rest of the world. The fact deserves emphasis that the net export balance of what I will call the "financial industry" is between £60,000,000 and £70,000,000 per annum. It therefore ranks as one of our greatest export industries.

But these figures tell only one half of the story. The Board of Trade table shows that our "income from overseas investments" totals £285,000,000 a year. This is an essential factor in our trade balance. The securities which yield this income have been accumulated during many past years, as a result of long-term loans by British citizens to foreign countries. The process still continues. London as an international financial centre has played a large part in finding opportunities for such investments, providing the machinery for their emission, filling the gap between the time when the foreign borrowers require the money and the time when the British investor is prepared to furnish it, providing facilities for the transfer of such securities, safeguarding holders' interests after their emission, and so on. In practice this policy has given positive and most important benefits to British productive industry. Foreign borrowers have frequently used a large share of the proceeds of loans in the placing of orders with British manufacturers. Judiciously made, such loans enhance the wealth and purchasing power of overseas borrowing countries. That foreign lending may be abused, and in some cases overdone, should not detract from a proper appreciation of its invaluable services to the community.

Even this is not all. Overseas trade—which, let us not forget, is the life-blood of this country—calls for complex and specialized financial machinery in which separate but essential parts are played by banks, accepting houses, discount houses, foreign exchange brokers, and others, each with its own connexions established in every large centre in the world. Without these facilities overseas commerce might not be impossible, but it would be a far more hazardous and tardy process for the trader. In London's machine of international finance the British trader has at his beck and call facilities more efficacious than those available in any other country.

If we were to awaken to-morrow and find that London had ceased to function as an international centre, it is clear that we should have to face a situation in which British trade and the national wealth would be very much worse off than they are at present. The figures that I have given suggest the scope of the definite losses which would be involved. Is it possible that there could result for British industry any compensating gain?

GOLD STANDARD AND BRITISH CREDIT

It is, of course, utterly inconceivable that London should suddenly abandon her international business, but there are some who appear to think that those who guide our monetary and credit system should concentrate their resources more in the development of British industry and less in international finance. But it is never quite clear what precise measures critics of the present system would suggest. It cannot seriously be proposed at this stage that Great Britain should abandon the gold standard. For such procedure would not only shatter British credit in every country of the world, but would also lead the world back into that chaos of exchange fluctuations which, in the post-War period, provided one of the most stubborn obstacles to trade recovery.

A less impossible suggestion is that steps might be taken to place unofficial but effective obstacles in the way of those who wish to withdraw gold. This covert half-and-half abandonment of the gold standard has indeed been tried by some countries. It is true that if the expedient were adopted here the national gold reserve might show less fluctuation, but it is certain that foreign institutions would be unwilling to place their temporary floating reserves for short-term investments in London to anything like the present extent. Their willingness to do so now under full gold standard conditions is due to their complete confidence that they can withdraw their balances should need arise, immediately, without condition, and without difficulty, and if they wish it, in the form of gold, which is the only universally accepted medium.

Those overseas deposits in London are, in the aggregate, of very large dimensions at any given moment. They go to swell the total fund of credit in the country, in which all share, including the manufacturer. The inconvenience caused by the French withdrawal of their balances last year itself indicates how large those deposits may be. If London ceases to be a repository for the world's spare resources, the rates paid by British industrialists for accommodation may fluctuate less frequently, but on the average they will be appreciably higher than those now prevailing.

THE FINANCING OF INDUSTRY

By what means could British industry be compensated for this damaging result? To this question some thinkers on banking and credit subjects have two answers to make. The first is to suggest what is in reality inflation of credit, with which subject I dealt at some length in my speech to you last year. The second answer is, that the British banks should extend their activities to providing home industry with fixed as well as working capital, and should interest themselves financially in company formations, after the manner of certain Continental banking systems. There is one definite obstacle which prevents British banks, as at present constituted, from pursuing this line of development. Unlike Continental banks, they are mainly deposit institutions, and are not in a position to lock up in long-term industrial investments funds which are, for the most part, liable to be withdrawn practically on demand. It may be argued that this fundamental difficulty should not be allowed to impede the development of any movement likely to be of benefit to the national well-being. It remains to find a way out of the difficulty, and this may perhaps lie in the formation of new institutions for this specific purpose.

THE CITY'S INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS

I have endeavoured in this brief review to lead up to this main conclusion: That in spite of the abnormal conditions of the past year, London's position as an international centre is not only indispensable to the country's international balance-sheet, but is also of definite assistance both to overseas trade and to home industry, and that it cannot be replaced by any other system so far devised. Do not suppose for that reason that any banker imagines the present system is perfect beyond all hope of improvement. Critics may rightly urge that the interests of domestic industry should always be kept to the forefront, especially in times when there is danger of possible over-lending abroad. They may urge, too, that money rates should not be changed more frequently than is absolutely inevitable, and that every effort should be made by co-operation among the central banks to avoid international competition for the world's supplies of gold.

All these subjects will, I believe, receive the increasing attention of British bankers, and, one cannot doubt, will be among the important subjects discussed by the banking inquiry which has recently been set up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. What that inquiry may recommend I do not venture to forecast, but of one thing I am certain, that their report will take due cognizance of the vast importance to this country of the City of London's international functions, and of the necessity to our economic well-being of maintaining her world-wide credit and prestige.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and the HON. RUPERT E. BECKETT seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. T. HARGRAVES said that all the shareholders must be indebted to Mr. Tennant for his able and interesting address and for the manner in which he had exhaustively dealt with the subjects selected for comment. For his own part, and he was sure the shareholders would agree with him, the address had entirely reassured him, and he was perfectly satisfied that the chairman and his colleagues had exercised wise discretion in giving the shareholders the desired information without going into too much detail. He was quite certain that the total of losses to which their chairman had referred had not been caused by any laxity on the part of any official, but that they arose in circumstances which, in his long experience of 67 years, had never occurred and were not likely to recur during the remainder of his life. As to the point whether the banks might do more than they were doing at present to facilitate industry generally, he quite agreed that it would be undesirable for the banks, in any measure, to follow the plan of Continental banks in becoming partners in industry *qua* industry; it was no part of the banks to find fixed capital. Fixed capital ought always to be found by traders themselves. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell and Co., Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., and Messrs. Stead, Taylor and Stead, were reappointed auditors for the year 1930.

Mr. FREDERICK TOMKINSON proposed a vote of thanks to the directors for the able manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the bank.

To a vote of thanks to the staff for their admirable work during the past year Mr. JOHN RAE (director and chief general manager) responded. Other formal votes were carried, and the proceedings terminated.

The following are the tables referred to by the Chairman in the course of his speech:—

TABLE No. 1.—INDEX OF PRODUCTION 1924 (the first Census of Production since the War)=100

Group	Year 1928	Sept. Qtr., 1928	Sept. Qtr., 1929	Avg. of First Three Qtrs. of 1929
1. Mines and quarries ..	89·2	83·2	94·4	95·3
2. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ..	102·3	97·4	113·7	114·3
3. Non-ferrous metals ..	119·3	109·9	114·6	119·7
4. Engineering and shipbuilding ..	112·1	107·9	118·3	121·1
5. Textiles ..	99·9	91·9	91·2	97·5
6. Chemical and allied trades	110·3	106·3	117·5	112·5
7. Paper and printing ..	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
8. Leather and boots and shoes ..	102·0	90·9	95·2	98·7
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	101·9	105·1	111·8	106·1
10. Gas and electricity ..	126·0*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*
Total of manufacturing industries (2-10)*	109·4	104·6	114·4	114·8
Total of all groups (1-10)*	105·5	100·2	110·3	110·8

* Including also various industries not specified above.

(*a*) Adequate information in respect of the paper and printing trades has not up to the present been available. The particulars received, which cover about 40 per cent. of the net output of those trades in 1924, have been included in the general index.

(*b*) No information is available as to the quantities of gas made in each quarter. The provisional figures obtained by the Electricity Commissioners regarding the electrical energy generated by authorized undertakings show that in the first nine months of the present year 7,290,000,000 units were generated, as against 6,395,000,000 in the first nine months of 1928, and 4,342,000,000 in the first nine months of 1924. The available data for electricity have been included in the general index numbers.

TABLE No. 2. (From *The Board of Trade Journal*, February 28, 1929.)

BALANCES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN THE TRANSACTIONS (OTHER THAN LENDING AND REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL) BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

(In million £s)

Particulars	1926	1927	1928
Excess of imports of merchandise and bullion ..	475	390	359
Estimated excess of Government receipts from overseas*	4	1	13
Estimated net national shipping income† ..	120	140	130
Estimated net income from overseas investments ..	285	285	285
Estimated net receipts from short interest and commission (*i.e.*, from London's services as a money market)	60	63	65
Estimated net receipts from other sources	15	15	15
Total	484	504	508
Estimated total credit balance on items specified above	9	114	149

* Including some items on loan accounts.
† Including disbursements by foreign ships in British ports.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

BRAKPAN MINES.—The report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the payable ore reserves at December 31 were estimated at 2,351,440 tons, averaging 7.86dwts. per ton over an average stoping width of 54.08in.; compared with December 31, 1928, this is a decrease of 406,610 tons, the average value being lower by 0.32dwt. and the average stoping width decreased by 3.53in. The narrower stoping width over which the new reserves have been calculated accounts for nearly one-half of the decline in the tonnage of the reserves.

SPRINGS MINES.—The report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the payable ore reserves were estimated at 2,250,230 tons, averaging 9.3dwts. over an average stoping width of 50.49in.; in comparison with the end of 1928 this is an increase of 241,497 tons, the average value being higher, while the average stoping width decreased by 2.01in.

WEST SPRINGS.—The report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the payable ore reserves were 2,752,680 tons, averaging 6.34dwts. over 57.26in., an increase against the end of 1928 of 57,160 tons, the assay being lower by 0.46dwt. and the average stoping width by 3.09in.

SULPHIDE CORPN.—During the six weeks ended December 28 14,227 tons of Central Mine ore were milled at the Central Mine, producing 2,671 tons of leady concentrates (including 90 tons from the de-leading plant), which assayed 49oz. silver and 66 per cent. lead, together with 3,340 tons of zinc concentrates, assaying 6oz. silver, 3 per cent. lead, and 51 per cent. zinc per ton.

NEW MODDERFONTEIN GOLD.—Report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the company has acquired from the New Kleinfontein Company a partly mined out area in extent equal to about 50 claims.

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—Production from the wells at Gurs-Ocnilasi and Ceptura for the week ended January 26 was 1,144 tons (8,008 barrels).

IYANA MUKUWA COPPER.—Cablegram:—N'Kana mine development:—Hole 38 from 475ft. to 495ft. averages 2.6% per cent. copper for true width 16ft. Mindola Hole 17 from 311ft. to 322ft. averages 3.97 per cent. copper for true width 14ft.

PERAK RIVER HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS APPROVED

INCREASED PROSPECTIVE OUTPUT

VISCOUNT ELIBANK'S SPEECH

The adjourned THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT ELIBANK, D.L. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. D. C. Brook, A.S.A.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I now come to the important matters with which we have to deal at this meeting. I refer to the increased cost which has been incurred on the original scheme and to the plan now proposed for financing both this and the extension of the Malim Nawar steam station. I refer also to the approval which is sought from you to the loan of £850,000 by the Federated Malay States Government, secured by a charge ranking in front of the Seven per Cent. Participating Debenture stock. The board naturally regret the causes which necessitate placing further loan money in front of your share capital, but they hope you will share their view that it is a matter of very real help and importance to the undertaking that it has been possible in these difficult times to obtain the offer of so large a sum as £850,000 at so low a rate of interest, and without having to incur the usual cost of raising capital involving the issue of a prospectus, advertising, brokerage, underwriting, &c.

CONTROL OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE

Having appointed both consulting engineers and contractors of highest standing, the board, while not assuming any responsibility which established practice has laid upon professional advisers, nevertheless, and through their technical colleagues in particular, maintained close contact with the progress of construction work. From time to time both written and verbal constructive criticisms thereon were made. As to the cost of the work as it progressed stage by stage, the board exercised all possible vigilance in calling for and criticizing estimates and watching expenditure. Until solid rock had been reached for the foundations of the massive dam superstructure, it was not easy to forecast with any certainty the probable ultimate cost. Moreover, the control of construction expenditure could obviously be exercised only by the responsible consulting engineers and the resident engineering staff under their control at the site.

In order to ensure finality in the construction expenditure, the board have settled with the contractors a final and fixed sum for the completion of the Chenderoh dam and power house buildings, &c. This step was taken on the initiation of the board, and in conjunction with the consulting engineers, who welcomed the suggestion and settled the final price to be paid. The board have, therefore, done all that they can reasonably do to ensure that the estimated excess cost of £600,000 on the original scheme cannot be further increased.

EXTENSION OF STEAM STATION

I should perhaps say a word or two now regarding the further £250,000 which has been spent on extending the Malim Nawar steam station from its originally proposed capacity of 5,000 kw. to its present capacity of 18,000 kw. As you will remember, I have already explained at previous meetings to both shareholders and Debenture stockholders the necessity for this extension, and the Debenture stockholders sanctioned the financing of this extension by the issue of a further £250,000 of Seven per Cent. Participating Debenture stock. It had been the intention of your board to issue this stock last autumn, but when we were informed in October that we must provide £600,000 instead of £350,000 to complete the original scheme, we felt that it would not be right to issue this Debenture stock until we could place before both shareholders and Debenture stockholders a definite financial scheme for securing the whole of the money required to complete the undertaking up to its present stage of development.

You are now aware from the printed circular how impossible we found it, owing to the adverse monetary conditions in the City, to ensure obtaining the requisite finance by public issue in the ordinary way. The board, therefore, as you have been told, put the whole of the facts frankly before the Federated Malay States Government, through the Colonial Office, with the result that, after lengthy negotiations, the Federated Malay States Government have agreed to advance the required sum of £850,000 at the low rate of interest of 5 per cent. I have pleasure in informing you that at a meeting of the Seven per Cent. Participating Debenture stockholders held this morning these modifications were agreed to unanimously. The board have no hesitation in recommending you to agree to the necessary modification in the articles, which you can do by passing the printed resolution.

ADVANTAGES OF SCHEME

We have set out at the end of Appendix "A" in the circular of January 7 the advantages to be gained by the adoption of this financial scheme. It is unnecessary for me to labour these, for the lasting benefits to the whole undertaking of cheap money and of smaller annual burdens in interest and redemption obligations are obvious.

I wish to point out again that the construction scheme, when completed to its present stage of development, will enable an annual output in K.V.A. corresponding to approximately 160,000,000 units per annum to be sold, which compares with 100,000,000 units per annum forecast in our original prospectus. You will have seen from the progress report, Appendix "B" of the circular, that we are already generating at the rate of 74,000,000 units per annum, which is roughly equivalent to 62,000,000 units per annum sold to consumers, so that we are already supplying 60 per cent. of the output originally forecast, and this before the water power station has come into commercial operation.

It is therefore obvious that the directors were right in deciding to meet this demand by accelerating the construction of the steam station and by enlarging its capacity. In no other way could the contracts which have already been secured have been fulfilled. The result is that so soon as the water power station is ready for commercial operation a substantial load will be ready for immediate and easy transfer to it. There should then be a considerable reduction in our operating costs, for if all goes well our coal bill will be very substantially reduced.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

In order to bring your knowledge of the progress of construction work up to date, I am happy to inform you that the latest advices received from Perak indicate that the progress anticipated has been fully maintained and everything points to starting trial runs in April.

In conclusion, I would add a brief word regarding the future prospect of our undertaking. In view of the fact that our success is largely dependent on the tin industry, which, for the moment, is in difficulties owing to the heavy fall in the price of the metal due to over-production, we are being asked whether it is not possible for us to make some modification in our tariffs. This question has been investigated most carefully, and as a result we are offering an alternative form of tariff which should assist the tin industry without materially impairing our revenue.

We have not yet by any means tapped the whole of the business available to the company in our concession area. There is prospective business there corresponding to an output of at least 400,000,000 units per annum. The tin industry has and will have its ups and downs, but it may be expected that it will, within a reasonable period, come into its own once more. Full advantage is then likely to be taken of the great convenience and efficiency which mining companies will have at their disposal from the availability from our company's installations of a supply of electricity for power purposes at a price which will compare favourably with any other form of power production.

The RT. HON. SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW, Bt., P.C., K

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

REVIEW OF THE HUNDREDTH YEAR

SPECIAL CENTENARY BONUS

THE DECLINE IN INVESTMENT VALUES

INCREASED TRADING PROFITS

MR. J. M. KEYNES ON THE OUTLOOK

The 100TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society was held yesterday at the Society's House, 39, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Mr. J. M. KEYNES, C.B. (chairman of the society), presided.

The ACTUARY and SECRETARY (Mr. G. H. Recknell, F.I.A., F.F.A.) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last annual general meeting, and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—We are celebrating to-day the completion of the 100th year of the business life of our society. I will therefore deal somewhat briefly with the figures of last year, so as to leave myself time for some more general remarks.

Our net new business for the year has fallen a little short of last year's record figures, though it exceeds all years previous to that. The small decline is due, however, only to our having given out during the year more reassurance than we have received back. The new insurance business obtained direct by this office is, in fact, the largest in our history. The new with-profit policies which I described to you last year have made an important contribution to these record figures. I have no doubt that, as time goes on, and as their advantages to certain classes of policyholders become fully appreciated, they will represent a steadily increasing proportion of our total business.

Our expense ratio as shown in our annual report differs very little from last year's. The corrected figure, adjusted so as to exclude the effect of single premiums, is slightly reduced. Our total trading profits for the year, exclusive of appreciation or depreciation on investments, have amounted to £149,403, as compared with £131,890 last year, made up as follows:—

Net miscellaneous profits from mortality, &c.	£33,850
Interest earnings in excess of 3 per cent. on mean fund, excluding carry-forward	£73,317
Interest earned on the surplus carried forward from the previous year	£42,236
	£149,403

LARGER INTEREST EARNED

This improvement has been partly due to the fact that the average gross rate of interest earned on our funds, excluding reversions, is no less than 5s. per cent. higher than last year and has reached the high figure of 5½ per cent. The increase as compared with previous years results in part from our having carried out the policy, which I have announced at previous annual meetings, of a substantial changeover of investments in British Government securities to other investments, mainly higher yielding fixed-interest securities. But it is also in large degree attributable to the depreciation in the capital value of our securities which we have suffered during the past year in common with all other investment bodies. To this I shall return in detail in a moment. The full effect of this depreciation on the rate of interest has been only partly felt in the year 1929, and it is possible, therefore, that there may be a further increase in the rate to report next year.

On the other hand, any future capital gains which we may obtain as the result of the appreciation of our investments will, of course, operate to reduce the rate of interest. Nor is it wise, in my judgment, to be too much influenced in pursuing an investment policy by the desire to obtain as high a current yield as possible, since those investments which are most satisfactory in the long run are often those which yield a comparatively low running income at the moment. It must not, therefore, be considered necessarily a sign of retrogression if the rise in the rate of interest earned, which I have now reported to you for a number of years in succession, is ultimately reversed. It should also be borne in mind, when our results are being compared with those of other offices which do not write the value of their investments up and down in accordance with their market value, that the fluctuations in interest earnings will appear in our results more obviously than in theirs, though the underlying facts may be the same.

FALL IN INVESTMENT VALUES

The most important event of the year, however, on the investment side has, of course, been the serious fall in the general level of investment values—the most important movement, indeed, which has taken place since 1921. For a considerable number of years we have shown an unbroken series of gains through the appreciation in the capital value of our Stock Exchange securities. I have repeatedly stated in my annual speeches that this source of profit could not be regarded as a reliable one year by year, and I have warned you that the time was sure to come when a general movement of investment values in a downward direction would wipe out some part of our previous gains. For this reason we have hitherto distributed to our members no part whatever of our profits from capital appreciation, holding the view that any distributions made out of this source of profit should be carefully averaged over a period of time. We have in fact now decided to make a special distribution to with-profit policyholders in respect of our profits through capital appreciation over the last decade, partly because we think that the time has come for such a distribution, and partly as a suitable celebration of our centenary year.

It is, I think, in some respects fortunate that the setback in the investment market which was bound to come some day should have materialised before we had actually made our distribution of capital profits, for it enables us to do so while taking into account one bad year along with many good ones, and so to obtain an average which is more likely to be typical of what can be achieved in the long run than a distribution would have been which was based on an unbroken succession of upward movements.

"EVERY REASON FOR MODERATE SATISFACTION"

Turning to the actual amount of the depreciation we have suffered, I think that we have, on the whole, every reason for moderate satisfaction that our losses are not much larger. The capital value of our fund has depreciated by a sum of £317,420, or approximately 6 per cent. of its mean value during the year. Taken by itself this is a substantial loss, but viewed in relation to our previous capital gains it leaves us in a position of immense financial strength; for after writing down our securities to their value on December 31 last we are still strong enough to divide out of the remaining balance of capital appreciation the large centennial bonus to which I shall come in a moment, and to carry forward against future contingencies the sum of £386,000. (Hear, hear.) But the main test in judging the success or otherwise of our investment policy during the past year must be made on the basis of a comparison with the decline of investment values generally.

The indexes compiled by the financial Press and other authorities indicate that practically every class of investment securities has suffered a severe setback during 1929. For example, if the whole of our funds had been invested in long-dated British Government securities, we should have suffered a depreciation of 5 to 6 per cent., as compared with an actual figure of 6 per cent. on our funds as a whole and 8 per cent. on our Stock Exchange securities. I should estimate that non-gilt-edged fixed-interest securities must have fallen on the average by something like 10 per cent., while investments in industrial Ordinary shares have fallen from 20 to 30 per cent. in value according to the particular selection made by different authorities.

HOLDINGS OF ORDINARY SHARES

In spite, therefore, of our well-known policy of investing in Ordinary shares to a greater extent than the majority of insurance offices, we have, in a year in which Ordinary shares have suffered a quite exceptional depreciation, managed to get through with a percentage of loss which is not only far below the fall in Ordinary shares generally, but is much less than the amount of depreciation of non-gilt-edged fixed-interest securities, and is only a little greater than has been suffered by long-dated British Government securities. I am not sure that, rightly viewed, this does not represent a greater measure of success for the long-run prospects of our general policy than the results of some former years which have looked much better. I may add that we have actually increased our holding of Ordinary shares during the year 1929 from £729,792 to £1,090,959. We stand, therefore, in a strong position to obtain important advantages as soon as the tide turns. In fact, the date at which our valuation was taken—namely, December 31 last—came almost at the bottom of the decline, and in the brief period that has since elapsed we have already recovered an important proportion of last year's depreciation. (Hear, hear.)

The moral is that no body which is responsible for the investment of large sums of money can hope to be immune from the major movements of the market as a whole, whether upwards or downwards, and we shall be very content if in the long run we can earn more appreciation than the average on the upswings and lose less on the down-swings—which we have undoubtedly succeeded in doing in the past year. After writing off the whole of last year's depreciation we have earned annually a total return on our assets—from interest and capital appreciation—of nearly 6½ per cent., free of income-tax, on the average of the past nine years. (Cheers.)

PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME

Among other occurrences of the past year which deserve some remark is the institution of a profit-sharing scheme for the management and staff of the society. I believe that we are the first among mutual offices to introduce such a scheme. We had some little difficulty in arriving at an appropriate formula applicable to the profits of a mutual life office. It may be, therefore, of some general interest for me to say that the profit-sharing system is based on a percentage of the total salaries of the staff in proportion to the excess of the trading profits above what is necessary to provide a standard rate of compound reversionary bonus, together with a further small percentage similarly calculated in respect of the capital profits in excess of a datum line. Apart from this, we have thought it appropriate to mark our centennial year by an additional distribution to members of the staff, in the division of which we are paying much regard to length of service as well as to the level of salary.

The new Companies Act has involved very few changes in our established form of accounts, the only material additions being the mention of the amount of the directors' fees and of the basis of valuation of the assets other than Stock Exchange securities.

For the past year we are repeating, as you have already been informed, the same rate of bonus as in the two previous years for the Old Series of policies, and giving a bonus of 15s. per cent. compound to the New Series. The trading profits of the year are £21,512 in excess of the cost of this bonus. There are, however, certain other provisions which we have made, partly out of the surplus of the year's trading profits and partly out of our general carry-forward. These are shown in detail in the actuary's report, which has been circulated, the most important being the sums required to meet the staff profit-sharing scheme for 1928 and 1929, the special centenary bonus to the staff which I have already mentioned, and a contribution of £18,417 to the staff pension fund.

THE CENTENARY BONUS

I now turn to our special centenary bonus, of which the details have already been communicated to you in the actuary's report. We are proposing to take this opportunity of distributing to with-profit policyholders an important portion of that part of the accumulated profits from the appreciation of our investments which have arisen during the past decade and have not been distributed in the annual bonuses declared during this period. It is obviously right that these profits should not be permanently retained by the society in excess of the sum which it is prudent to reserve in our carry-forward against contingencies. On the other hand, it is undesirable that an irregular and uncertain source of income should be looked on as a normal source of annual bonus, or should be dealt with except over a sufficiently long period to allow of the averaging of results.

For this reason a special occasion like the present one offers an appropriate opportunity for dealing with that part of our accumulated surplus which we can prudently spare, without creating a precedent which might be dangerous, or arousing expectations which it might not be possible to fulfil in future. Our idea is, however, that if circumstances warrant it the general policy of a special distribution should be considered from time to time in future, and in the future we shall review the state of our aggregate surplus from this point of view at intervals of not less than five years.

BENEFITS FOR OLDER MEMBERS

The actual details of the bonus which we are declaring show that we have employed a method which has been specially devised to protect the interests of the older members. We have felt that it was essential to do this inasmuch as the accumulated profits which we are now distributing, while earned entirely in the post-War period, accrued to quite an important extent a few years ago, so that it is those members, the reserves against whose policies have stood at a relatively high figure in proportion to the sum assured over the last 10 years, who are primarily entitled to what we are distributing. In accordance with my declaration last year, members who have entered the society since 1928 are excluded from participation, and other members are to share on a sliding scale according to the date at which they took out their policies. For example, policies taken out in 1920 will receive a special reversionary bonus at the rate of 70s. per £100 sum assured, policies taken out in 1910 will receive a bonus of 145s. per cent., and policies dating from 1900 or previously will receive the handsome addition of 200s. per £100 sum assured. (Cheers.)

The total cost of this special bonus will be £162,421, and it will leave us with an undivided surplus of more than double this sum, namely, £386,019, to be carried forward. The ordinary annual bonus notices will be sent out forthwith, but there will be a little delay, owing to the time occupied in their preparation, before members will receive their individual bonus notices relating to this special distribution.

HISTORY OF 100 YEARS

We have prepared an exceedingly interesting history of the course of our affairs during the past hundred years, of which copies have been already sent to the large policyholders. We shall be happy to send a copy to any other policyholder who would be interested to have one and will send a post-card to the secretary. It is wonderful how vast a fund can be accumulated over a period of years from small beginnings. In the light of the principles and practices of caution which we can afford to-day, the risks taken by our predecessors, particularly in their inadequate basis for reliable averaging, seem rather terrifying. Yet it was by them, largely in the period 1820-1850, that the foundations of British Mutual Life Assurance as it exists to-day were well and truly laid. I attribute the success with which they surmounted their early difficulties mainly to the absolute honesty of the promoters and to the public spirit which prompted them to give thought and trouble without a prospect of any appreciable financial profit to themselves.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOCIETY'S FOUNDERS

Two personal references are suggested by a review of the long years behind us. The old "Mutual" largely depended for 50 years on the staunchness of James and William Burchell, founders of the society, whose portraits hang on these walls and whose grandson and great-nephew is our deputy-chairman to-day. (Cheers.) Mr. Geoffrey Marks, our present chief officer, has been in the service of our society for 45 years out of the century of its existence—(cheers)—and has been our chief officer for 37 years of that period. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Marks entered our service one year after the death of James Burchell and three years before that of William Burchell, so that he and they between them span the whole period of the old "Mutual," which is four years less than that of the old "National," from the amalgamation of which by Mr. Marks the present office springs. It is fair to say that the National Mutual, as it exists to-day, is mainly the creation of James and William Burchell and of Geoffrey Marks. (Hear, hear.)

THE FUTURE

It has been my custom at these annual meetings to cast an inquiring eye on the future, but to-day there has been so much to say about the past that I must be brief. I pointed out last year that the disparity of movement between prices and wages since 1924 had faced employers with the task of increasing efficiency by 16 per cent. if they were to hold their own. I ventured to guess that efficiency was perhaps increasing at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, with the result that they might have reduced their relative disadvantage from 16 per cent. to 10 per cent. in the four years ended in 1928. Unfortunately the course of events during 1929 has further aggravated their problem instead of mitigating it; for prices have fallen by a further 4 to 5 per cent., while wages are unchanged.

Moreover, while the difficulties in which the return to gold involved our own industries in the period after 1924 were mainly local to this country, the fall in the wholesale prices of raw materials has now taken on the character of a world-wide disaster. The storm centres are to be found to-day, in my judgment, neither in Great Britain nor in the United States, but in the great producers of raw materials overseas. For significant signs of recovery or of further deterioration it may not be so important to-day to consider London or New York as to watch Australia, South America, and Asia, and also Central Europe, for these areas are being reduced to very grievous distress by the combined circumstances of the fall in the prices of their chief products and the difficulty of obtaining funds on the International Loan Market.

CONSEQUENCES OF FALL IN WHOLESALE PRICES

Between 1921 and 1924 the reaction from the great post-War inflation was practically completed, but since 1924 our wholesale index number has fallen by a further 20 per cent. This rate of fall, lasting over a period of four or five years, otherwise than as a reaction from an immediately preceding inflation, is, I believe, unparalleled in modern economic history. The consequences have already reached the dimensions of a first-class disaster. Nor is it by any means certain that a further movement in the same direction is going to be avoided.

I believe that these events, so inimical to the wealth and happiness of the whole world, are avoidable and remediable. But they are to be attributed to the want of collective wisdom on the part of the central banking authorities of the world taken together, and are not now wholly remediable by the isolated action of any single country. The internecine struggle for gold stocks must cease and the market rates for money in the leading financial centres of the world must be reduced to a really low figure—which presents no difficulties if they all move together—in the neighbourhood of, say, 3 per cent., and must remain there for some time, before it is reasonable to expect a recovery of enterprise and confidence throughout the world and the general enjoyment of that measure of prosperity which the ever-increasing achievements of scientific and business technique would make possible, if only the government, or want of government, in international monetary affairs would at last permit. (Cheers.)

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. CHARLES T. DYNE BURCHELL (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

THE DIRECTORATE

The CHAIRMAN next moved the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Sidney Russell Cooke as a director.

This resolution was also seconded by the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN and unanimously approved.

Mr. WILFRED H. LINDLEY proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. Charles T. Dyne Burchell, the Hon. Francis N. Curzon, and Mr. Oswald Toynbee Falk, C.B.E.

Mr. A. M. REX seconded the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. T. C. R. ANSTEY, seconded by Mr. A. W. BURCHELL, the auditors, Mr. G. S. Pitt, F.S.A.A., and Messrs. Ball, Baker, Ash, and Co., were reappointed.

Mr. G. S. PITT proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

This was seconded by Mr. C. C. BAKER and unanimously accorded, and a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.40 (previous closing, 89.60); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 104.75 (104.75); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.80 (100.70); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.90 (99.80); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.65 (136.65); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.65 (103.70); 6% Rentes, 1927, 109 (108.85); 5% Credit National, 1919, 609 (609); 5% Credit National, 1920, 551 (550); 6% Credit National, 1921, 567 (567); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 542.50 (545); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 571 (575); 6% Credit National, 1924, 576 (578); 4% Egyptian Unified, 392 (392); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.75 (90); 4% Japanese, 1905, 484.80 (484.75); 5% Russian, 1906, 8 (8); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.40 (4.60); 4% Turkish Unified, 95.25 (95); Banque de France, 26.050 (25,800); Banque de Paris, 3.175 (3.150); Banque Parisienne, 2.295 (2.270); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2.085 (2.090); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4.175 (4.165); Credit Lyonnais, 3.275 (3.235); Banque d'Orient, 359 (362); Banque Ottomane, 1.370 (1.358); Suez Canal Shares, 21,150 (21,000); Chargeurs Reunis, 767 (756); Messageries Maritimes, 239 (252); Transatlantique, 1.145 (1,130); Raffineries Say, 2,060 (2,070); Sucreries d'Egypte, 1,015 (1,022); Wagons Lits, 706 (692); Thomson Houston, 1,263 (1,245); Lautaro Nitrate, 394 (399); Ford of France, 186 (185); Rio Tinto, 5,655 (5,635); Tharsis, 615 (611); De Beers, 1,211 (1,216); De Beers Preferred, 1,552 (1,564); Jagersfontein Estate, 254 (253); Central Mining, 2,380 (2,250); Chartered, 250 (249); Brakpan, 465 (486); Crown Mines, 411 (413); East Rand, 72 (73); Geduld, 434 (431); General Mining, 100 (100); Consolidated Goldfields, 271 (273); Johannesburg Consolidated, 270 (270); Randfontein Estate, 38 (39); Rand Mines, 391 (392); Tanganyika, 334 (336); Transvaal Consolidated, 192 (192); Union Corporation, 446 (442); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 86 (85); Mozambique, 77 (78); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 42 (41); Caoutchoucs, 208 (208); Eastern International, 142 (141); Gula Kalumpong, 171 (169); Kuala Lumpur, 233 (237); Malacca, 229 (228); Mexican Eagle, 165 (165); Royal Dutch, 40,900 (41,000); Shell Transport, 588 (586); Platine, 1,950 (1,936); Llanoconti, 99 (113); Bahu (Naphte), 620 (620); Oceana Consolidated, 20 (20); exchange on New York, 25.47 (25.46¾); exchange on London, official average, 123.92 (123.68½); cheques, closing market rate, 123.90½ (123.89); private discount rate, 3½% (3½%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅛); 5% Dutch, 102⅝ (102); 2½% Dutch, 65⅞ (65⅛); 3% Dutch, 77¾ (77¾); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 50 (49½); Peruvian, 12⅜ (12⅜); 4% Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 54½ (54½); United States Steel, 178¼ (178⅛); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 397 (398½); Anaconda, 155 (151¼); Deli Batavia Rubber, 100 (99⅞); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 376¼ (379); Deli Mij, 347 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 167½ (169½); Margarine Unie, 354½ (350); Philips Lamps, 509 (509). Exchange on Berlin, 59.49 (59.48); London, 12.11⅛ (12.11⅛); New York, 2.49 (2.48¹⁵⁄₁₆); Paris, 9.77¼ (9.77¼).

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Closing prices.—Deutsche Erdoel, 105 (previous, 103.40); Dynamit Nobel, 77 (76.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 203 (202.75); Salzdetfurth, 361 (368.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 251 (255); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 181.40 (182.75).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8 (previous, 8.10); Reichsbank, 294 (291); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 184.75 (183); Commers and Privat Bank, 156.75 (157); Darmstädter and National Bank, 238.50 (239.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 150.50 (150.50); Dresdner Bank, 152 (151.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 142 (141.90); Harpener, 140.75 (140.75); Allgemeine Elekt., 169.25 (170.40); Farbenindustrie, 162.75 (166); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 100 (101); Hamburg Amerika, 103.50 (103); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 103.50 (104); A.K.U., 118 (119.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 103.10 (102.75); Svenska Tandsticks, 338.50 (340.50); Polyphon, 266 (263.50); Siemens and Halske, 271.75 (273.25); Schuckert, 182.50 (182.40). Exchange on London, 20.35½ (20.35⅝); Paris, 16.43½ (16.43½); Amsterdam, 168.15 (168.12); New York, 4.18½ (4.18½). Private Discount Rates.—Short Term (30-55 days), 6% (6%); Long Term (55-90 days), 6% (6%); Call Money, 4½-5½% (4½-6½%).

FRANKFURT, Jan. 29.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 151 (previous, 151¼); Darmstädter Bank, 239 (241); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 134½ (—); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 114 (113); Farbenindustrie, 164 (166¾); Harpener Bergbau, 140½ (142); Mannesmann, 108¼ (108½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 122¾ (124); Phönix Bergbau, 108 (107); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 142 (142½)

(Continued at foot of next column)

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106.25 (previous, 105.75); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11 (11.15); Oest. Nationalbank, 330 (329); Wiener Bankverein, 21.25 (21.25); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51.25 (51.10); Oest. Credit Anstalt (New), 47.50 (—); Niederoest Eskompte, 171 (171.50); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 37.50 (37.25); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 29.75 (29.01); Oest. Brown Boveri, 178.10 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 185.75 (185); Salgo-Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 62.10 (62.55); Ungar. Alg. Kohlen, 829 (830); Oest. Alpine Montan, 35.60 (35.80); Felten and Guilleaume, 59.25 (58); Galiz Karpathen, 6.60 (6.50). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.26 (285.35); London, 34.55¼ (34.56¾); New York, 702.50 (704); Paris, 27.88 (27.89½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Jan. 29.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.97½ (previous, 92.99); Consolidato 5%, 79.52 (79.60); Banca d'Italia, 1,990 (1,987); Banca Commerciale, 1,440 (1,442); Banca Nationale di Credito, 558 (556); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 794 (796); Cosulich Navigazione, 94 (94¼); Meridionali, 1,190 (1,190); Navigazione Generale, 497 (495); Cantoni Coats, 738 (740); Soie Chatillon, 204 (205); Snia Viscosa, 71 (72¼); Iliva, 227½ (225); Monte Amiata, 281½ (276); Montecatini, 260½ (256½); Fiat, 366½ (368); Adriatica, 245 (245); Edison, 806 (806); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 110 (109); Terni, 410 (408½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 820½ (821); Adamello, 320 (321).

Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 169½ (171); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 171 (170); Siemens and Halske, 275¾ (275½); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 149 (—); Philipp Holzmann, 98 (98); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 103¼ (104⅝); Hamburg Amerika, 104 (104); Süddeutsche Zucker, 157½ (—); German Liquidation Loan, 5¼ (5⅝); German Protectorate Loan, 2¹⁵⁄₁₆ (2¾); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 1¼ (1⅜).

CULLODEN CONSOLIDATED COMPANY

POSITION OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

MR. ARTHUR A. BAUMANN'S VIEWS

The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Culloden Consolidated Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, 4, Buckingham-gate, London, S.W.

Mr. ARTHUR A. BAUMANN, the chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. W. RICHARDSON, representing the secretaries (Rosehaugh Company, Limited), read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Lady and gentlemen,—I am sure that the shareholders feel as disappointed as the directors at the exiguous amount of 2½ per cent., which is the only dividend we thought it prudent to pay. You will see by the accounts that we have actually made £20,374 as a net profit. Added to this we brought forward from last year £10,344, and we have recovered income-tax to the amount of £3,780, making a total available balance of £34,499. That is an amount easily sufficient to have paid 10 per cent. on our issued capital of £230,000, had it not been for the very heavy depreciation which appears on the right-hand side of the balance-sheet. That depreciation is £61,620, and of that amount five-sixths, or about £50,000, arises from the heavy fall in the market value of rubber shares, which are fully 50 per cent. of our total investments. With a depreciation of that amount, and a bank loan on the other side of £35,000, it would have been obviously imprudent on the part of the directors to have paid a higher dividend than 2½ per cent.—a recommendation which, as I have said, is as unpleasant to the directors as to the shareholders, and arises entirely from the position of the rubber share market.

MARKET VALUATION OF CAPITAL

I hope now that the abolitionists, the free-traders, are satisfied with their handiwork. I congratulate them on the triumph of free trade principles! I have applied to the Rubber Growers' Association for two figures, which I will give you, and these show the enormous injury which has been inflicted upon the rubber plantation industry by the late Government. On January 1, 1928, the market valuation of the capital of British companies registered in the United Kingdom and outside it, owning 2,000,000 acres of rubber, was £200,000,000. The market valuation of that capital on January 1, 1929, was £116,000,000, showing a fall of no less than £84,000,000. With regard to the dividends the calculations are, of course, to a certain extent approximate, but, on the basis of 1926-27, the dividends of these companies were estimated at £28,000,000. On the 1928-29 basis these dividends were estimated at £8,500,000, showing a loss of £19,500,000. I want to know whether we are so rich a country, and whether our trade is so prosperous, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer can afford to dispense with £20,000,000 income-tax-paying dividends. All companies that are concerned with the production of world-priced commodities have to experience these fluctuations arising from a glut of the market. Tin, sugar, copper, tea, rubber, and coal are some of the chief commodities which experience these fluctuations from an excess of supply.

RATIONALIZATION OR STARVATION

Now I know only two methods of restoring the equipoise between supply and demand. One is the rational method of the producers agreeing among themselves to ration their output, so that all should have something, and so that the richer brethren might help the weaker brother to remain in business. The other method is the slow and ruthless method of starvation, and driving the weaker out of business, and putting some rubber plantations back into the jungle. Between 1922 and 1928 the British Rubber Producers adopted the former, the rational method of restricting output. We agreed among ourselves to restrict output, and we asked the Government, not for money—it did not cost them anything—we only asked them to establish at the ports arrangements which would ensure that all the companies were not exceeding their quota. Everybody had a quota—just as they propose now to give a quota to the coalmines. That is all we asked the Government to do, and we were perfectly happy and prosperous. Rubber was at 1s. 8d. per lb., and we were making nice profits. All of a sudden the Government decided to stop our rationalization and the voluntary restriction on our output. They appointed a packed committee, held secret inquiries, and announced that they would give us no further facilities. Restriction came to an end.

At the present moment if we are to leave things to the slow operation of starvation it would ruin a great many people in the first place, and it would take some time to retrieve the balance between supply and demand. At the present moment there are a great many companies that cannot land rubber in London, and make a reasonable profit, at 7¼d. per lb. It is only a few of the best companies that produce at 5d. or 4½d. that can live and thrive. A great many cannot live and thrive—you have heard what I have told you about the reduction of profits.

A RAY OF HOPE

There is one ray of hope that I see. Not only have I read in the papers, but I have been told that the Rubber Growers' Association have got into negotiation with the Dutch planters in Amsterdam, and I understand that a deputation of Dutch planters have left for Java, with a view to seeing whether they can get the Dutch native growers—for they are the difficulty—to come into line with us and voluntarily to agree to a restriction of output. That to my mind is the only ray of hope. I see that one company, the Telogoredjo United Plantations, Limited, a Java company, a very rich and powerful company, has already voluntarily reduced its output by 10 per cent. I do not know whether that is done purely for the public good, or whether there is some other explanation. We shall assume it is done from patriotic motives.

A SATISFACTORY RESERVE

In conclusion, let me remind you that our reserve account, after you have passed this report, will stand at over £50,000, which is a very satisfactory figure. I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts as submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that a dividend of 2½ per cent. (tax to be deducted at 4s. in the £), which will absorb £5,750, be paid; that £20,000 be transferred to reserve account; and that the balance of £8,749 14s. 4d. be carried forward to the next accounts."

Mr. HAROLD D. ARBUTHNOT seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

The retiring director (Mr. Arthur A. Baumann) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. P. D. Leake and Co.) were re-appointed.

The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST

LIST OF SECURITIES

REASONS FOR NON-PUBLICATION

MR. ROBERT FLEMING'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT FLEMING (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. Carlisle) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I presume that you will, as usual, take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

The year 1929 has been a pretty trying one for a company such as ours with 473 securities scattered all over the globe and subject to the various influences which the year has carried with it: dear money, the crash in New York, scarcity of gold, and the adverse effect on prices which these and other events, such as the Hatry smash, have caused. We have no interest whatever in any of the concerns whose affairs have been so unfortunately prominent lately, and it is a matter of satisfaction to your directors that we have come through these troublous times with little damage, either to annual revenue or to the Stock Exchange valuation of our securities.

Dealing first with the last of these two main elements in our condition, I would say that last year, referring to the same subject, I said:—

"The excess over book cost last year, 1927, was £675,000; this year, 1928, it is £900,000, being an average increase of 7 per cent. on the whole capital fund."

"We have now for seven consecutive years been able to report an increase in the Stock Exchange value of our funds over that of the preceding year. It may easily be that we have reached a point where the trend of value may run in an opposite direction."

Such has proved to be the case, and our excess valuation this year is £725,000, being £175,000 less than that shown a year ago.

RESERVE AUGMENTED

Our revenue account has been well maintained, our surplus beyond the 20 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary stock being 4.53 per cent. on that stock, which is 1.05 per cent. more than last year, and we propose to raise the dividend from 19½ per cent. to 20 per cent. We have transferred £75,000 to reserve, raising that account to £625,000, and still have more than £20,000 to carry forward. Our prospect for an equally satisfactory result for 1930 is fair, though we cannot foretell what fresh trouble may arise to affect this result.

I usually mention the amount of old high interest-bearing securities that have matured and been paid off during the year. The amount this year is £119,000. During the past three years we have had no less an amount so paid off than £289,351, and we feared that this might have a bad effect on our total revenue, but, through changes and otherwise, that has not proved to be the case. In 1926, with the same capital to work with, we earned beyond the Preferred dividend 23.10 per cent. on the Ordinary, and for 1929 it was 24.53 per cent., so that, notwithstanding the repayment of these old high rate securities, we more than maintain the surplus.

A QUESTION OF POLICY

There has been some discussion lately on the question of whether trust companies should publish their lists of investments. As you know, that has not been our practice nor is it the practice of the majority of trust companies. Mr. Carlisle has taken a good deal of trouble to ascertain what companies publish and what do not, and the figures he has brought out and which have been very carefully checked are of a surprising character. We find that, taking 153 companies, 101 companies, having a total capital of £167,014,155, do not publish their lists, as compared with 52 companies, with a total capital of £82,569,249, which do publish. Of the 20 largest companies, 14 do not publish and six publish. This itself is a clear indication that the average shareholder does not look upon publication as something essential to good management, and the further fact that the average price of the Ordinary stocks of those which publish is £202 per cent. while the average price of those which do not publish is £270 per cent. is further evidence of the same. I do not mean to say that the non-publication is the cause of this higher price, but at least it suggests that we need not change from our now 31 years' practice.

In our view, publication is not in the best interests of the shareholders. It has been found that in the case of companies which publish their lists shareholders are apt to invest their own money in some securities which they see therein, quite forgetful of the fact that the trust company may and probably has made its investment at a very different price from that ruling when the shareholder receives the list, and the company would not, perhaps, make the investment at that time—in fact, it may have disposed of it. In this way these printed lists are somewhat misleading to shareholders. Furthermore, we are of opinion that publication acts detrimentally when the company wishes to realize an investment which, possibly, has not a very active market.

Personally, I feel that the classifications of the investments which we give in the report, coupled with a statement of the value of those investments, give a better impression of the position of the company than would a detailed list of 473 different investments.

I must conclude by expressing our thanks to Mr. Carlisle, our secretary and general manager, and to the whole staff for the excellent way in which the business of the company has been conducted during the year.

I will now move:—"That the report and accounts, as presented, be and they are hereby received, approved, and adopted and that dividends of £2 5s. per cent., less income-tax, on the Preferred stock, making with the interim dividend £4 10s. per cent. for the year, and £13 per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary stock, making with the interim dividend £20 per cent. for the year, be and the same are hereby declared."

Mr. HENRY A. VERNET seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. CATER, the retiring director (Mr. Robert Fleming) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co.) having been reappointed for the current year, a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

BILL FOR FURTHER POWERS

An extraordinary general court of the Royal Exchange Assurance was held yesterday at the head office, Royal Exchange, to approve a Bill to confer further powers upon the corporation.

Mr. VIVIAN HUGH SMITH (the Governor) said that the object of the Bill which it was proposed should be introduced into Parliament was to obtain power to enable the corporation to act as transfer agent and registrar. Recent events had given rise to the suggestion that some companies might wish to place their transfer and registration duties in the hands of an independent and responsible body. If such a desire did arise, it was as well that the corporation should be in a position to undertake the work through its Trustee Office. A clause had been inserted in the draft Bill which would, if passed, give power to the corporation to charge fees when acting as executor or trustee in cases in which at present it had no such power.

The GOVERNOR moved a resolution approving the introduction of the Bill, and this was seconded by Mr. CHARLES L. DALZIEL (the (Deputy-Governor) and carried unanimously without question or comment.

The Southern Life Association announces that its net new business for 1929 amounted to £2,710,276, as against £2,099,216 for 1928.

RAHMAN HYDRAULIC TIN

SMALL LOSS, BUT IMPROVED FINANCIAL POSITION

ROPEWAY NEARLY COMPLETED

The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Rahman Hydraulic Tin, Limited, was held on December 21 last at the registered offices of the company, Hongkong Bank Buildings, Penang.

The CHAIRMAN (Colonel Cecil Rae) addressed the meeting as follows:—

The annual general meeting is being held this year a little later than usual; the reason for this being that your directors hoped at this meeting to be able to give you definite news of the starting up of the ropeway—which, as you are all aware, is such a vital link in the future successful operation of our property.

THE ROPEWAY

I have just returned from a visit to the mine and have discussed the position of the ropeway with our engineers on the spot. This time the contractors appear to have realized and are overcoming the difficulties incidental to the construction of this installation. I do not, however, propose to venture into the field of prophecy as to the degree of success the installation is likely to achieve, beyond assuring you that I was left with the impression that the necessary alterations were rapidly nearing completion. I am advised that the contractors now expect to make a trial run about the first week in January.

It might be as well, at this stage, to remind shareholders that the responsibility for the completion of the ropeway and handing it over in working condition still rests with the contractors. Our general manager (Mr. Hunt), though nominally on a holiday, spent practically the whole of his leave in discussing with the contractors the details of the ropeway; and I can assure you that every detail has been thoroughly gone into—and, if further weaknesses develop, it certainly will not be from lack of assistance on our part.

A feature of the work at the mine is the great improvement in the metallurgical practice, as a result of the close and intelligent study our staff has given to this important department of our activities. The grade of tin ore sent to the smelters during the past year was of a much higher assay value than has ever before been attained, and the tailings losses have never been so low during the history of the mine; I am also advised by our general manager that he anticipates still further improvements in this direction.

Taking the profit and loss account you will note that our mine working for the year showed a gross profit of $181,494.67, against last year's figure of $113,994.18. This, I consider, is a rem

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day	Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	53⅝	54	−¼
88⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	82⅝	83	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	100¾	100⅞	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101¼	101½	..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	86⅜	86⅝	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93¼	93½	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95⅜	95⅝	..
103¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75⅝	75⅞	..
100 93	Do., 3% ..	95¾	95⅝	..
100½ 99⅛	Treas., 5½% '30	100⅛	100½	..
101⅛ 97¾	Do., 5% '33-35	100⅞	101⅛	−⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	99⅝	99⅞	−⅛
98⅛₃₂ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '35-44	96⅞	99⅛	−⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '37-43	99⅛	99⅛	−⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	56	57	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61⅛	62½	..
65¹⁵⁄₁₆ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	61¾	62	−⅛
84¼ 80	Transf. 3½% '53-58	82	84	..
266 259	Bank of England	268	251	..
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80	82	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	58½	60½	−1
61¼ 50½	Do., 3% ..	49½	51½	−1
53⅛ 44	Do., 2½% ..	41⅞	43½	−½
101⅛ 98	Do., 5% '35-37	98¾	99¾	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½-5% '50-55	81	83	−½
109 103⅞₆	Sudan, 5½% ..	105⅜	106¾	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61¾	62⅝	−¼
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	71¾	72⅝	−¼
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	100½	101½	..
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Lon., 3½%	100¼	101½	..
65⅜ 59	Met. Water, "B"	63½	64½	..
67 58⅜	Do., "A"	62½	65½	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½	83½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68½	69½	..
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 3% ..	..	..	..
.. ..	Do., "A" ..	59	60	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78	79	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4½% ..	94	95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98	99	+¼
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	85	86	−½
91¾ 85¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88	88½	..
85¾ 78⅜	Do., 5½% '30-50	81¼	82¼	+¼
99½ 91¾	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½	95	..
82⅜ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	80½	81	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	79¾	80¼	..
11¾₄ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	108¾	109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	99¾	100¼	..
85⅞ 81⅝	Natal, 3½% '34-44	85¼	85¾	..
76⅝ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	74¼	74¾	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 3% '35	82	83	..
77 69¼	Do., 5½% '30-50	65	66	..
94¾ 90½	Do., 4% '33-63	91½	92	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	80½	81	−1
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	79¾	80¼	..
11³⁄₃₂ 108½	Q.Cst., 6% '45-70	108¾	109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	99¾	100¼	..
85⅞ 81⅝	Natal, 3½% '34-44	85¼	85¾	..
76⅝ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	74¼	74¾	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 3% '35	82	83	..
77 69¼	Do., 5½% '30-50	65	66	..
94¾ 90½	Do., 4% '33-63	91½	92	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	87½	88½	−1
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100½	101	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	94	94½	..
89⅜ 82½	Do., 4% '43-63	82½	83	..
89⅛ 84½	Do., 4% '40-60	86¼	86¾	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3½% '45-75	76	76¾	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100½	101	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	85½	86½	−½
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	71	72	−½
94¼ 90⅝	S.Aus., 5% '45-75	93¾	100¼	..
81½ 76	Do., 4% '45-65	84½	85	..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	84½	85½	−½
102¼ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '24-49	99¼	100¼	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	76	77	−1
89 82	Vict., 5% '45-75	84½	85½	−½
79¼ 70	Do., 4% '29-49	66	67	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	84	85	−1
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '29-35	84½	85½	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	69	70	−½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Jan. 20	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
33¼	Arg., 4% Resision ..	83¼	84¼	..
30¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80⅜	81⅜	..
92⅜	Do., Port Cap. 5%	91⅜	92⅜	..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	102	103	..
109½	Belgian, 7% ..	109	110	..
90⅜	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90	91	..
49½	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	50	51	−½
52⅛	Do., 5% Resolution ..	53	54	..
61¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63	64	−¼
75	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	76½	77½	..
80⅝	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	82½	83½	..
53¾	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	55½	56½	+¼
77	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79	81	..
97⅜	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95½	96½	..
86	Do., 5% 1911 ..	85	87	..
103½	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102	104	..
99	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	98½	99½	..
78⅛	Do., 4% 1898 ..	80¾	81¼	+¼
46¼	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47	48	..
60½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60½	61½	..
60	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59	61	..
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	21	26	..
27	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	26	30	..
111	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110½	111½	..
76¼	Egyptian Unified ..	76	80	..
21¼	French, 5% ..	20⅝	21¼	−⅛
19⅞	Do., 4% ..	19⅜	20⅛	..
104½	Midi, 6% ..	105¼	106¼	..
105	Nord, 6% ..	105¼	106¼	..
105¼	Orleans, 6% ..	105¼	106¼	..
103	P.L.M., 6% ..	103¼	104¼	..
106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	106¼	107¼	..
104½	German, 7% ..	104¼	105¼	−¼
57	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	56	59	..
74½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	74	76	..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101	102	..
89½	Do., 6% Stabilisation	89¼	90¼	..
103¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	103	104	..
17¾	Italian, 3½% ..	17¼	18¼	..
100⅜	Do., Consort. "B"	100	102	..
73	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	72¾	73¾	−¼
90½	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89½	90⅜	−¼
99½	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99	100	..
90½	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90¼	91¼	−¼
22	Mexican, 5% ..	21	23	..
76	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	77	80	..
88½	Polish, 7% ..	89	90	..
42	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	42	43	..
46½	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46¾	47¾	..
3½	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	3	4	..
4	Do., 5% 1906 ..	4	5	..
102	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½	103½	..
18¾	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	18½	19½	+¼
66	Uruguay, 3½% ..	66	67	..
11¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	11	11½	..
75⅜	Do., 6% ..	73¼	83¼	..
104½	German Potash, 7% ..	104¼	105¼	−¼
81½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82	83	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92¾	Great Western ..	91½	92¼	+¼
—	Do. 4% Deb. ..	79	79	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95½	96½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91¼	92¼	..
55¼	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	54¼	55	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼	77¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½	76½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	71¼	72¼	..
12¾	L. and N. East., Def.	12	12½	..
37¼	Do., Pref. ..	36	36¾	+¼
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56¾	57¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st. Gtd.	73½	74½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	66¼	67¾	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	60	61	+¼
65	Metropolitan ..	64½	65½	+¼
74	Met. Dist. ..	74	75	+¼
30¼	Southern, Defd. ..	29½	30	+⅛
73¼	Do., Pref. ..	72½	73½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼	77¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95½	96½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89	90	..
23/9	Underground, £1 ..	22/10½	23/4½	..
109	Do., Income ..	107	109	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83	Antofagasta Cons. ..	80½	82½	−½
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80½	82½	−½
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28	29	−¼
99½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	99½	100¼	−¼
87½	B.A. and Pacific ..	86¼	87¼	..
82½	B.A. Western ..	81¼	82¼	..
204	Canadian Pacific ..	204	205	..
87	Central Argentine ..	86½	87½	..
77½	Central Uruguay ..	75½	77½	−½
23½	Cordoba Central ..	20	22	−1
40	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	35	39	..
29	Costa Rica ..	28	29	−1
84½	Entre Rios ..	84¼	85¼	−¼
—	Int. Cent. America ..	29	33	..
51¼	Leopoldina ..	51	52	−½
8	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8½	9½	..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4¾	5¼	..
188	San Paulo ..	184	188	−1
23	United of Havana ..	22½	24½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¾	..	Lloyds, A.	63/0	..
Alexanders	3¼	..	Martins	7½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	..	Merc. Ind., C	13/6	..
Bk. of Aust.	11	+⅛	Midland, £1	78/6	..
B. Ld. of S.A.	8¹¹⁄₁₆	..	Do. £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	65	..	(£3 10s. pd.)	9	−¹⁄₁₆
Bk. of N.S.W.	37½	..	National	2¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	57/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9	−¹⁄₁₆
Barclays, A.	8¹⁄₁₆	..	Nat. India ..	43	..
Do., B ..	54/0	..	Nat. Egypt	33½	−¼
Do., D.C.O.	26½	..	Nat. Prov. £4	12⁵⁄₁₆	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Nat. of Can.	64	+1
Can. Com. ..	55	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅝	..
Char. India	17¼	..	Un. of Aust.	10½	..
District	3⁵⁄₁₆	..	Un. Discount	9¹⁄₁₆	..
Eng. S. & A.	6¼	..	Un. of India	9	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Westminster	76/3	−64
Hongkong ..	114	..	Do. £1	50/	−64
			Wms. Deas, A	42/0*	−6d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19½	..	Ntln. Assur.	16⅝	..
Atlas Assur.	13¾	..	Phenix, f.p.	14½	..
Britannic ..	15	−½	Prudential ..	21⅝	..
Com. Union	24⅝	−⅛	Do., "B"	39/0	..
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal ..	81⅛	..
Empire, Lf'h	75/0	..	R. Exchange	6¼	..
Gen. Accdt.	15	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅜	..
Guardian ..	10⅜	..	Sea ..	75/0	..
Ldn. and L. ..	27⅞	..	Sun Insur. ..	58	..
Ldn. Assur.	5¾	..	Sun Life ..	53¼	..
N. Brit. & M.	34½	+¼	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	27₃₂*	..
Bleachers ..	2½	−3d	Fine Spinners	26/9	−3d
Borax, Def.	19₃₂	..	Hoyle, J. ..	1¼	..
Brad. Dyers	30/9	..	Imp'l. Chem.	27/3	+1½d
Brit. Celanese	3⁵⁄₃₂	−1½d	Do., Defd.	8/9	+1½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	11/6	+9d	Jute Ind., Pf.	3⁷⁄₁₆	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/9	..	Linen Thread	1⅛	−3d
Brit. Enka ..	2	..	Lister ..	16/3	−3d
Calico Print.	15/0	−3d	Patons & B.	1⁹⁄₁₆	..
Can. Celanese	2¾	..	Ryland's ..	22/6	..
C'rt'ne Amer.	3⅝	..	Salt Union ..	19₃₂	−¹⁄₃₂
Coats ..	65/0	−3d	Salts (St'rm)	3/0	..
Cook, Son ..	10/0	..	Snia Viscosa	13/6	..
Courtaulds ..	2¾	+⅛	Wardle & Dav	2	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/6	−6d	Hydro Elec.	4⅜	−⅛
Atlas ..	27/0	−1¼d	Johnson & Ph.	35/6	..
Barcelona Tr.	3⅜	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	58/3	..
B'mouth & Pf.	62/3	..	New. Ls. Con.	75	+2
Brazil Tract.	40¾	−⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	72	..
Brit. Insul'd	37	..	Mid. Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	24/0	..
Callender's ..	5¼	+⅛	Perak River	11/6	..
City of Lond.	32/5	..	Siemens ..	25/3	−3d
County Lond.	46/0	..	Teleg. Const.	2⅝	+¼
Bnglish Elec.	5/0	−1/0	Vic. Falls ..	3*	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45/6	−3d	Whitehall, Pf.	24/0	..
Henley's Tel.	6¹⁄₁₆	..	Yorkshire ..	52/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	16/0	−3d	Imp. Smelt.	19/0	..
Am. Dental. Df	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4¹⁵⁄₁₆	−1₃₂
Apollinaris ..	9/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	40/9	..
Asd. Cement	26/0	..	Int. Nickel	38⅜	+⅛
Austin, D.Pf.	14/9	..	Kreuger & T.	27⅞	+1¼
Bovril, Def.	58/9	−3d	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/7½	..
Brit. Alum.	44/9	−10d	Leyland, M.	23⁷⁄₃₂	+1½d
Brit. Am. Tb.	5¹¹⁄₁₆	..	London Brick	37/0	..
Brit. Match	26/6	+1½d	Manbré G.Df.	14/6	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/6	..	Marconi Mar.	2⁹⁄₁₆	..
Brit. Port. Cm	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	Do., Can.	1³⁄₁₆	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3½	+1₃₂
Cab. & W. "B"	34½	..	Mather & P.	2¼	..
Do., 7½% "A"	72	−½	Nairn, M. & G.	2⅜	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	98⅜	+⅛	Napier ..	41 7⁄₁₆	+43d
Carreras, "A"	9¹¹⁄₁₆	−⅛	P. & O. Def.	50/6	−9d
Col. Graph. ..	5½	−⅛	Phillips (G.)	1¼	..
Crittall	1½	..	Pinchin J'son	2¹³⁄₃₂	−1₃₂
Cr. & Bl., 1 pf	12/9	..	Prim. B'dgs.	30/6	..
Cunard S.t'm	22/0	..	Rolls-Royce	27½	..
Dennis Bros. ..	2³²⁄₃₂	−1₃₂	Rover (8-h.) ..	8/10½	+43d
Dunlop Rbr.	13/4½	+44d	Royal Mail ..	34	..
E. Ready G.B.	17/4½	..	Singer ..	26/0	+43d
Finlay, Jas.	4⅜	..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	10/0	..
Furness, W.	36/0	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101	..
Gas Lt. & C.	16/10½	..	Spillers ..	24/9	..
Gaumont Br.	15/1½	−1½d	S.T.D., Pref.	12/3	..
Globe Tel.	2¾	..	Swed. Mtch. B	16½	..
Gramophone	4⅝	+⅛	Turner & N'l	4	+1₃₂
Guy Motors	7⅛	..	Utd. Dairies	31/0	..
Harrisons & C.	67⅛	..	Utd. Molasses	5¼	+1₃₂
Imp. Airways	20/9	−3d	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4⅜	−1₃₂
Imp. Con. Gas	380	..	Wall Paper D.	43/9	−3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	6/6	..	Howard & B.	27₃₂	−1₃₂
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	38/0	..
Babcock & W.	59/6	..	Prease & Pins.	4/0	..
Baldwins ..	3/3	..	Platt Bros.	8 4½	..
Bengal ..	9/0	−6d	Powell, Duff.	12/0	−3d
B.S.A. ..	10/9	..	Richds. Westl.	6/6	..
Boisover ..	17/0	..	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Brown (John)	3 4½	..	S. Speakman	11/6	..
Cammell Ld.	2 7½	..	Staveley ..	21/6	−6d
Consett ..	10/0	..	Stew. & Ld. Def.	26 7½	+7½d
Corp'n Wks.	58/6	..	S. Durham	22/6	..
Dorman Long	6/6	..	Swan, Hunter	21/9	..
Ebbw Vale	1/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	35/9	..	Thomas, E.	2/9	..
Hadfields ..	9/9	..	Vickers ..	8/6	−1½d
Hard. & W.F.	10/9	..	Weardale, Df.	20/0*	..
Hopkinson	36/3	..	Yk. Am. A&D	7/6	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	22/9	−9d	Ind. Coope ..	60/6	..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/9	−9d	Meux's ..	36/9	−3d
Benskin's ..	32/6	−6d	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
C. of Lon. Def.	9/3	..	S. Africa ..	55/6	..
Courage ..	63/3	−3d	Taylor Wlkr.	31/3	−3d
Distillers ..	67/6*	−5d	Threlfalls ..	65/0*	..
Guinness ..	103/9	−5d	Walker, F. & C.	17/9	−6d
Hoare ..	64/0*	−6d	Watney, Def.	55/0	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	..	Lewis, Pfg. Pf.	48/0	..
Army & N.	39/0	..	Lipton ..	4/3	..
Barker ..	65/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
Boot's Pure D.	6²⁄₁₆	..	Maple ..	39/0	−6d
Carlton ..	36/9	..	Map. & Webb	14/6	+3d
Debenhams ..	5/6	..	Maypole, Def.	5/6	..
Gordon Hts.	14/6	−3d	Savoy Hotel	37/3	..
Harrods ..	70/3	−6d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrds (B.A.)	19/3	+3d	Spiers & P.	10/0	..
Home & C. ..	4/0	..	Stores ..	17/6	..
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley ..	3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/6	..	Dalgety ..	11½	..
Arg. Stn. Ld.	23/0	..	Forestal ..	17/6	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mtg.	29/0	−1/0
Aust. Mrc. f. p.	7	..	Hudson's B.	4⅞	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/6	..	Kasaala Cot.	7/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109	−1
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	5⅜	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/3	..	L. Asiatic ..	4/4½	..
Am.-Dutch ..	32/3*	..	Lumut ..	11⁵⁄₁₆	..
An.-Java ..	2/10½	..	Malacca ..	1⅛	..
Ass.-Malay ..	3⁵⁄₃₂	−1₃₂	Malayalam ..	23/0	−3d
Bah Lias ..	1⅛	..	Mendaris ..	1⁵⁄₁₆	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¹¹⁄₁₆	..	Merlimau ..	2/4½	..
Batu Tiga ..	1¼	..	Pataling ..	1⁵⁄₁₆	..
Bertam Cons.	4/0	−1½d	Perak ..	3/11½	..
Bukit Mert'm	2/10½	..	Rembau&Jelei	2/3	..
Castlefield ..	4/3	..	Rubber Tst.	35/6	−1½d
Cons. Malay	4/6	..	Sarawak ..	1/10½	..
Duff Devt. ..	9₃₂	..	Selangor Un.	1/10½	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1½	−1½d	Sennah ..	1₃₂	..
Grand Cent.	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	Silalang ..	1⁵⁄₁₆	..
Gula Kalumpang	1⁷⁄₁₆	..	Straits Rbr.	3⁵⁄₁₆	+1₃₂
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para. ..	3/0	..
Java Invest.	1¹⁷⁄₃₂	..	Tandjong ..	1⅜	..
Java United	1⅜*	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅜	..
Jugra & Carey	14/6	..	Telogoredjo	1¹⁷⁄₃₂	−1₃₂
Kapar Para.	1⁷⁄₁₆	−1₃₂	U. Serdang ..	3/10½	..
Kuala Lump.	1¹³⁄₁₆	−1₃₂	U. Sua B't'g	2¾	+1₃₂
Labu ..	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/10½	..
Lanadron ..	15/0	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Llangri ..	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa	12/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19	..	East. Prod. ..	4½₃₂	..
Am.-Ceylon ..	1²⁵⁄₃₂	..	Empire ..	1⅝	..
Assam Co. ..	30/9*	..	Galsha ..	2⁷⁄₃₂	−1₃₂
Assam Front.	19/9	..	Imperial Tea	32/6	..
Bogaw'tawa	3¹³⁄₃₂*	..	Jhanzie ..	2	..
Brahmap'tra	2⁷¹⁄₃₂	..	Jokai ..	2⅞	..
Brit. Indian	2½	..	Jorehaut ..	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	−1₃₂
Budla Beta	3⅝₂	+1₃₂	Lanka Plant.	1¼	..
Carolina ..	5/9	..	Lebong ..	3⅝	..
Ceylon Plant.	42⅝₂	..	Lungla ..	13/0	..
Chargola ..	10/6	..	Makum ..	1⅞	..
Chubwa ..	3½	..	Nedeem ..	1⅞	..
Cons. T. & L.	2¹³⁄₁₆	..	New Dimbula	5⅛	..
Darjeeling ..	2⅝	..	Nwara Eliya	5⅛	..
Darj. Cons.	2²⁹⁄₃₂	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅝	..
Deundi ..	16/9	−1½d	Scot. Tea & Es.	3	..
Dooars ..	41/3	..	Singlo ..	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
Doom Dooma	3¼	..	Travancore ..	2¼	..
East Assam	3¹¹⁄₃₂	−1₃₂	Upper Assam	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	..

OIL

A.-American	3⁵⁄₁₆	+1⁄₁₆	Lobitos ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
A.-Ecuador ..	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	Mex. Eagle ..	13/4½	−1½d
A.-Mex. B ..	2¹⁵⁄₃₂	..	Do., 7% Pf.	21/3	..
A.-Persian ..	3⅞	..	Phoenix, £1 sh	12/1½	+1½d
Apex Trin.	1⁹⁄₁₆*	..	R. Dutch ..	32⅞	..
Attock ..	1⅝	+⅛	Shell ..	43¾	..
Brit. Borneo	6/9	..	Spies (2/-) ..	3½	..
Brit. Cmnd. Pf	6/0	+1½d	Steaua Rom.	8/10½	..
Burmah ..	5¾	..	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	12/4½	−1½d	Trinidad L.	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/6	..
Creole ..	1¼	−1₃₂	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River	6/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	6d.	..	Liverpool ..	10/0	−1/0
Alhamas ..	4½	..	New Tamgl.	19/0	..
Brit. & Pas.	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	Pan d'Azucar	7⅞	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅞	..	Rosario ..	4/0	..
Do., Delaware	7⅛	−⅛	Tarapaca ..	7/0	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	17/0	..	Modder, Deep	1⅝	..
Anglo-Amer.	1³⁵⁄₃₂	−1₃₂	Modder, East	1¹¹⁄₃₂	−1₃₂
An.-French	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	Mozambique	11/6	..
Brakpan ..	3⅝	−3⁄₁₆	New Jagers.	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
C. Mining, Rr.	18¼	..	New Modder.	4¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
City Deep ..	7/6	..	New State A.	1¹³⁄₃₂	..
Cons. Dmds.	11/3	..	Nourse ..	8/9	..
Cons. G. Flds.	2²⁹⁄₁₆	..	Randf'n E.	5/9	..
Cons. M. R.	16/0	..	Rand Mines	3⁵⁄₁₆	..
Cons. M. Sel.	17/6	..	Rand. Select.	14/0	..
Crown ..	3⁹⁄₃₂	..	Rob. Dep. B.	7/9	..
Daggafontein	1⅛	..	S.A. Gold Tst.	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
De Beers, D.	9¹³⁄₁₆	−1⁄₁₆	S.A. Town.	9/9	..
Durban Deep	10/0	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Geduld	1⅞	..	Springs ..	3¹⁵⁄₃₂	+1₃₂
East Rand.	11/6	..	Sub Nigel ..	1⁵⁄₃₂	..
Geduld ..	3½	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1½	..
Gen. Mining	2³²⁄₃₂	..	Union Corp.	3⅝	..
Govt. Areas	1¾	..	V. Ryn, Deep

County of Lond., 4½ -/11/32 -/3 -/3 -/3 6/- -/11/32
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9†† 3/-
E. African, 5% /6 -/6
Edmundsons, 7% Pref., 24/++
Electric Supply Corp., 6% Pref., 21/9
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 23/6††
Lancashire, 27/6
Lincs. Light & Debs., 99
Llanelly and Dist., 14/9††
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 99½
Mersey, 6% Pref., 21/9
Metrop. Supply, 4½% Deb., 7/9 6/- -/6
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/3 -/3
Midland Counties, 27/4½ -/4½
Midland Elec. Corp., 31/9 -/9 2/9 3/-
Monterey Rly., 5% Deb., 37
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 26/-
Do., 4½% Deb., 93½
Nth. Metrop. Supply, 4½% Deb., 6/- -/6 -/9 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6 -/6 -/9
Power Corp. of Canada, 76 7
Scottish, 30/3¼ -/3 -/3¼
Tata, 7½% Deb., 95½
Tokyo, 6% Deb., 92½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Vancouver, 4½% Deb., 78½
Victoria Falls, 60/3¼ -/3¼ 59/6¾ -/6¾ -/4½
Do., Pref., 32/- -/9 1/10½ -/10½ 2/6
Do., 7% Deb., (free of tax), 108½
Do., 5½% Debs., 105½
Whitehall, 6% Deb., 104
Yorkshire, 6% Pref., 23/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altrincham, Second Pref. (7%), 22/10½
Brit. Power and Light Corp., 12/6 13/- 13/- 12/6
Clyde Valley, 25/-
Co. of Lond. Supply, New (iss. at 30/-, 6/- paid), 13/3 12/6 -/10½ 13/6 12/9 13/3 13/- -/11½ 12/6 -/10½ 13/- -/11½
Do., fully pd., 43/11½ -/11½
Kensington and Knightsbridge, 5%, Sec. Pref., 85/-
Metropolitan, New, 37/- 6/6 7/-
Mid Counties, New, 29/9
Nigerian, Pref., 14/7½ -/6½
N. W. Midlands, 5% (iss. at 98½, £23½ pd.), 26/3
Do., fully pd., 97/6 4½ 4½ 4½
Scottish, 28/3 2/3
W. Gloucestershire, 40

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND INVESTMENT

Abford Ests., 6% Deb., 94½
Anglo-French Expl., 4½% Debs., 90½††
Anglo-Lond. and Int., 39/6 -/6 -/9 -/9
Argentine Sthn. Ld., 22½
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic, 1/- -/9½ -/11½ -/3 -/3 -/4 -/4 1/- -/9½ -/11½
Do., Deb., -/11½ -/3½
Assd. Lond. Prop., 16/3½ 16/- -/6
Australn. Est. and Mt., 5% Deb., 77
Australn. Mercantile, fully-pd., 7
Do., 7% Deb., 87
Australn. Pastoral, 79½†† 80
Brit. N. Borneo, 5% Debs., 81½†† 1½
Brit. S. Africa Co., Regd., 40/3½ -/4½ -/6 -/10½ -/9½ 40/7½ -/8½ -/9 -/9
Do., Wts. to Bearer, 40/3½ -/9
Calgary and Edmonton, 2/7½ -/7
City of Lond. Real, 18/4½ -/11½ -/6
Do., Pref. (free of tax), 18/6
Do., Deb. (free of tax), 105
Civil Serv. Supply Assn., Deb., 2/6
Do., 7% Pref., 20/3
Daintys, 5% Pref., 8½ 9
Duff Devt., 2/6
Exploration, 7/4½ 6/9
Forestal, 17/4½ -/3
Do., 6% 10-yr. Notes, 95½ ¾
Goldsborough, 4% Deb., 69
Hudson's Bay, 87/6†† 8/3 -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 97/6
Imperial Prop. Inv., 5% Deb., 78½
Lond. County F. and L. Prop., 26/9
Malayan, -/7 -/6
Do., Def., 1/3 -/3
Mexican Invest., 4% Deb., 19½
Mexico Land and Agric., 1/- -/3
Nile Valley Land and Irrig., 2/6
Nitrate Corp., 4% Deb., 27½
Do., 5% Deb., 30½
Nitrate Rlys., 4% Deb., 27½
Do., 5% Deb., 30½
Nitrate Rlys. Purchase, 4% Deb., 27½
Do., 5% Deb., 30½
Peruvian Corpn., 11¼ 11½
Do., Pref., 53 3 3¼ 3¼ 3 2½
Do., 5% Deb., 29
Power Securities, 7% Pfg. Pref., 23/11½ -/11½ -/6 2/10½
Sudan Plantations Synd., 67/9½ -/6 87/6 4 6/3
Tanganyika Concessns. Deb., -/10½
Trust and Agency of Australasia, 5% Pref., 77
Warner Estate, 5% Pref., 15/7½

Stock Exchange, 192

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Newfnd. Devt., 8% Pref., 24/-
Anglo-Oriental, 6/- 6/- -/9
Ashanti, 6/3 -/3 -/3 -

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast and Nigeria).
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts) Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand.
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts), Falkland Islands, Peru (Iquitos).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

7.30 A.M.—To Gulanas †British, French and Dutch), New Zealand*, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)†.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (all parts)†, Peru (Iquitos)†.
8 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), China (all parts), Costa Rica, Japan, Newfoundland.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—	
B. Star (Rodney Star)	Jan. 30 Noon
R.M.S.P. (Arianza)	Jan. 30 Noon
R.M.S.P.† (Arianza)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
Houlder (Dunster Grange)	Jan. 31 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Feb. 1 7.30 a.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 5 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Feb. 6 7.30 a.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Jan. 30 8 p.m.
(all parts)† : R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Feb. 5 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 31 8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 31 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : B.D. (for Mexico)	Jan. 30 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E. & F. (Arcadian)	Feb. 1 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt. (Oakland)	Feb. 4 8 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6 7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (E. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador). CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 6 6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Feb. 6 9 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Rawalpindi)	Daily Noon
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt (*Sarpedon) (Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Maurelania)	Jan. 31 8 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 5 6 p.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coromido)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Nicoya)	Feb. 4 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Jan. 31 8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Feb. 5 2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Feb. 4 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Feb. 5 1.30 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails§§	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Feb. 1 6 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 1 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 4 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Feb. 5 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Feb. 5 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Jan. 30 9 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Arlanza)	Feb. 6 9 a.m.
FIJI : Direct (Zealandic)	Jan. 30 8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Feb. 7 7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Jan. 31 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Feb. 1 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails§	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), (Damascus-Baghdad) : (Desert Motor Route)	Feb. 1 6 a.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Feb. 5 2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Jan. 31 8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 5 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31 11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31 11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 31 11.30a.m
Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Jan. 31 8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 31 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Corinthic)	Jan. 31 7.30 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Mauretania and Makura)	Feb. 5 2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails§	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Jan. 30 8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31 6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	Jan. 31 11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &C. : U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Sarpedon)	Feb. 4 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star (Cedric)	Feb. 1 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Feb. 1 7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Fr. Senegal, Sudan) : Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Jan. 30 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia : E.D. (New Mexico)	Jan. 30 7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria : Du. pkt. (Maaskerk)†	Jan. 30 7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria : Ger. pkt.* (Sultan)	Feb. 4 8 p.m.
Br. Cameroons : Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 4 8 p.m.
Gambia : E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 4 8 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Harrison (Inanda)	Feb. 16 7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Jan. 31 7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Feb. 1 7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Jan. 31 7.30 a.m.
* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.	Feb. 1 7.30 a.m.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees. If any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. . . . . 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq . . . . . 3d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India . . . . 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

†† Letters and post-cards only.

‡‡ Unregistered and specially addressed correspondence only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office.—TO-DAY : 9 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island only), Canada (Nova Scotia only), China (via Canada), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Fiji (via Canada), Hong-kong (via Suez), Japan (via Canada), New Zealand (direct), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. 11 A.M.—To Canary Islands, Dutch West Indies, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola). 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Pacific Islands (exc. Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. TO-MORROW : 9 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Bulgaria, China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Costa Rica, Greece (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Poland, Turkey (by sea direct), United States, West Indies (Leeward Islands). 11 A.M.—To Honduras Republic (Atlantic side). 1.15 P.M.—To Portugal, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Shanghai, North China, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, and West Coast of South America, by ss. President Harding. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas and British Honduras, by ss. Paris.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CITY OF SHANGHAI (Ellerman), from Far East : Hull.
ORONTES (Orient), from Australia : London, 10.30 a.m.
PARIS (C.G.T.), from New York : Plymouth, 3 p.m.
RANPURA (P. and O.), from Bombay : Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 11.30 a.m.

TO-MORROW

FLANDRIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires : Southampton, 6 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN
DEMOSTRENES .. For Brisbane, left Table B. 27th.

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE
MORETON BAY .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Adelaide 27th.

BEN LINE
BENLEDI .. For Japan, left Singapore 29th.
BENVRACKIE .. Fm. U.K., left Hozaki 23rd.

BLUE FUNNEL
ANTENOR .. Fm. N. China, arr. Singapore 26th.
ASPHALION .. For Australia, left Antwerp 28th.
EURYLOCHUS .. For Java, left Belawan 26th.
HECTOR .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Dalny 26th.
KEEMUN .. For Japan, left Pt. Swettenham 26th.
PATROCLUS .. Fm. N. China, arr. Ldn. 27th.
PERSANDER .. For Ldn., left Batavia 25th.
PYRRHUS .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Singapore 28th.
TELEMACHUS .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 28th.
TROILUS .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Kobe 25th.

BLUE STAR
IONIC STAR .. For U.K., left Rio Grande do Sul 28th.
NAPIER STAR .. For Ldn., left Santos 27th.

BOOTH
BONIFACE .. Fm. Para, arr. Ceara 26th.
CUTHBERT .. For Ceara, position 46 N., 10.32 W, Noon 27th.
HILDEBRAND .. Fm. Madeira, arr. Para 26th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
MILVERTON .. For Cont., left Grand Bassam 27th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
BRAEMERHILL .. For Ldn., left Halifax 27th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Padang 28th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
AURIGNY .. For B. Aires, cld. Dakar 28th.
BOUGAINVILLE .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Antwerp 27th.
CEYLAN .. For B. Aires, left Santos 27th.
DALNY .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
FORT BINGER .. Fm. Douala, arr. Bordeaux 27th.

CLAN LINE
CLAN CHATTAN .. Fm. Madagascar, arr. Cape Town 27th.
CLAN KEITH .. For U.S.A., left Cape Town 28th.
CLAN MACBETH .. For Ldn., left Tuticorin 28th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
CLAN MACKINLAY .. For Beira, left Lourenço Marques 28th.
CLAN MONROE .. For Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 29th.
CLAN MORRISON .. For Mchstr., left Glasgow 28th.
CLAN ROSS .. For L'pool, left Cape Town 28th.
CLAN STUART .. For Chittagong, left Madras 28th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
IOWA .. Fm. Havre, arr. Olympia 28th.

COSULICH LINE
SATURNIA .. Left Trieste 28th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
AQUITANIA .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 29th.
ASCANIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 28th.
CARONIA .. For Havana, left N.Y. 29th.
LACONIA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Trinidad 29th.
ANCHOR
CASTALIA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 28th.
MASSILIA .. For L'pool, left M'seilles 28th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT PIRIE .. For Wanganui, left Newcastle, N.S.W. 29th.

DONALDSON
ALETHEIA .. For Swansea, left Halifax 28th.
GRACIA .. For Pacific Ost., left Los Angeles 28th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES
MANZANARES .. For W. Indies, left A'mouth 28th.
TORTUGUERO .. Fm. Tela, arr. A'mouth 28th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
CITY OF DURHAM .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Chefoo 29th.
CITY OF LYONS .. For Beira, cld. St. Vincent 28th.
CITY OF SIMLA .. For Bombay, left Suez 29th.

FURNESS LINES
LDN. EXCHANGE .. For Ldn., left Halifax 28th.
LDN. IMPORTER .. For V'couver, left Los Angeles 27th.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. For L'pool, left St. John's 28th.
PACIFIC ENTERPRISE .. For L'pool, left Olympia 28th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Balboa 28th.
QUERNMORE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Varna 28th.

GLEN LINE
GLENGARRY .. For Yokohama, left Kobe 29th.
GLENOGLE .. For U.K., left Colombo 27th.
GLENSHIANE .. For Yokohama, left Kobe 28th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
CAP ARCONA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. M'video 29th.
CAP NORTE .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 29th.

HARRISON
ASTRONOMER .. For U.K., left Pt. Natal 29th.
CHANCELLOR .. Fm. Colon, arr. Galveston 24th.

HENDERSON
MANDALAY .. For Sydney, left Norfolk, Va., 28th

HOLLAND-AMERIKA
EDAM .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Bilbao 27th.

HOULDER
GAMBIA RIVER .. Arr. M'video 28th.
URWEY GRANGE .. For Ldn., left Santos 28th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT
BALFE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Santos 28th.
BERNINI .. Fm. Diananto, arr. Santos 27th.
MELBOURNE .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Gib. 29th.
NEWTON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 28th.
SHERIDAN .. For B. Aires, left Santos 27th.
TINTORETTO .. For Macelo, left Pt. Said 29th.
VANDYCK .. For N.Y., left M'video 28th.

LEYLAND
MERCIAN .. For Cartagena, left Savanilla 28th.
NEVASIAN .. For Curacao, left Cartagena 27th.
NORWEGIAN .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Baltimore 29th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
CRACOVIA .. Fm. Trieste, arr. Pt. Said 29th.

MANCHESTER LINERS
MCRSTR. DIVISION .. For Mchstr., left Halifax 28th.
MCRSTR. EXPORTER .. For Mchstr., left Philadel. 28th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
CHANTILLY .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Suez 29th.
MIN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 28th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
KAHAMATA .. For Soerabaya, left Sabang 29th.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. For Soerabaya, left Belawan 29th.
SALABANGKA .. For Soerabaya, left Catania 22nd.
SEMBILAN .. For Batavia, left Norfolk, Va., 28th.
SORMBA .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Boston 28th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
ATSUTA MARU .. For Yokohama, cld. Gib. 29th.
KAGA MARU .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Yokohama 28th.
MATSUMOTO MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Penang 28th.
MITO MARU .. For Yokohama, left Dairen 28th.
NAGATO MARU .. For Bombay, left Singapore 29th.
TOKIWA MARU .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Kobe 27th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Kobe 27th.
TOYAMA MARU .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Seattle 28th.
TOYOHASHI MARU .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 29th.
YAMAGATA MARU .. For Bombay, left Hong-kong 28th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
ALLER .. For Bremen, left Tsingtao 29th.
COBLENZ .. For Pt. Said, left Dairen 29th.
HAVEL .. Fm. Portland, O., arr. Frisco 25th.
HENNER .. For W. Africa, cld. Las Palmas 28th.
IVO .. For Ldn., left Lagos 23rd.
KONIGSBERG .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Keta 25th.
LIPPE .. For Bremen, left Pt. Said 25th.
MAIN .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 26th.
RUHRORT .. For Bremen, arr. Genoa 25th.
SIERRA MORENA .. For Hamburg, left St. Thomas 24th.
WIESBERT .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Lisbon 29th.
WINFRIED .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Accra 25th.
ULM .. Fm. Pte. Noire, arr. Etembue 24th.
.. For Bremen, left Rio Janeiro 27th.

ORIENT
ORFORD .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 29th.

P. AND O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
RANGALORE .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 27th.
KARMALA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 29th.
MANTUA .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 28th.
MIRZAFORE .. For Ldn., arr. Singapore 28th.
MOOLTAN .. For Ldn., left Colombo 29th.
RAWALPINDI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 29th.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 29th.
BRITISH INDIA
ELLORA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Kilindini 29th.
MUNDRA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 28th.
NARDANA .. For Ldn., left Sydney 29th.
QUERIMBA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Adelaide 29th.
FEDERAL
CAMBRIDGE .. For Ldn., left Colon 28th.
KENT .. For Ldn., left Picton 29th.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING
TONGARIRO .. For Hull, left Pt. Said 28th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
HAURAKI .. For Sydney, left Vancouver 28th.

PRINCE
AFRICAN PRINCE .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Las Palmas 27th.
BRAZILIAN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Victoria 28th.
BRITISH PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. New ports 27th.
LANCASTRIAN PRINCE .. For Malta, left Tunis 27th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. Fm. Manzanar, arr. Sourabaya 28th.
STUART PRINCE .. For Malta, left Ldn. 25th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD
KEDOE .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 28th.
KOTA GEDE .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Padang 29th.
PATRIA .. For Java, left Gib. 28th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
GELRIA .. For B. Aires, cld. Pernambuco 27th.
ORANJA .. For Amsterdam, cld. Pernambuco 27th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
ALMANZORA .. For S'thmtn., left B. Aires 29th.
DERBO .. For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 27th.
LOCHMONAR .. For L'pool, left Lisbon 28th.
PEMBROKESHIRE .. For Vancouver, left Swansea 28th.
SAMBRE .. For Hamburg, left R'dam 29th.
SANTHIE .. Fm. Rio Grande, arr. Santos 28th.
.. Fm. Newport, arr. Pto. Alegre 28th.

ROYAL NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP
BAARN .. For Cerral, left Callao 28th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION
MAIMOA .. For Ldn., left Colon 29th.

SILVER LINE
SILVERBELLE .. For Semarang, left Soerabaya 28th.
SILVERGUAVA .. Fm. Pt. Said, arr. N.Y. 27th.
SILVERPALM .. Fm. Panama, arr. 'Frisco 27th.

UNION-CASTLE
LLANGIBBY CASTLE .. For Ldn. left Ascension 28th.
WINDSOR CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 28th.

WHITE STAR
ADRIATIC .. On cruise, left Gib. 28th.
LAURENTIC .. For Alexandria, left Athens 27th.
MEGANTIC .. For S'thmtn., left Naples 27th.
OLYMPIC .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. N.Y. 29th.
VEDIC .. For Hull, left Pt. Said 27th.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS
CITY OF DELHI .. Fm. Jask, arr. Basra 29th.

MARINE INSURANCE

NORWEGIAN STEAMER ASHORE

News from Lloyd's agents at Hong-kong showed that the Norwegian steamer BRAALAND, bound from Shanghai for Rangoon, was stranded on Bombay Reef, and that it was feared the vessel was badly damaged. It was added that a tug had gone to her assistance. In view of this report 60 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The BRAALAND, a vessel of 2,582 tons, managed by L. G. Braathen, was built in 1921.

The Yugoslav steamer IVO RACIC, reported in distress in latitude 40.40N., longitude 10.40W. (North Atlantic), was withdrawn from the insurance market yesterday, as it was reported that the vessel was no longer in distress.

In the absence of news the rate on the Norwegian tank steamer LITIOPA, bound from Los Angeles for Yokohama, rose from 50 to 60 per cent. The vessel left Los Angeles on December 30, and attempts to communicate with her by wireless have failed.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTADOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	60
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	10
RYUYO MARU	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled, adrift near Aleutian Islands, Jan. 11	10
MONTE CERVANTES	Buenos Aires, Jan. 15, and Magallanes, Jan. 20, for Ushuwaia. Ashore Beagle Channel, near Eclaireurs Lighthouse	90
LITIOPA	Los Angeles, Dec. 20, for Yokohama	60
BRAALAND	Shanghai, Jan. 23, for Rangoon. Ashore Bombay Reef	60

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ACCRA .. For W. Africa, left Mersey 29th.
ALBERTIC .. For L'pool, left Halifax 28th.
APPAM .. For L'pool, cld. Madeira 29th.
ARGUAL .. Fm Tenerife, arr. Mersey 29th.
ARMADALE CASTLE .. For S. Africa, left Madeira 29th.
AVOCETA .. For Las Palmas, cld. Madeira 29th.
BALTIC .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Boston 28th.
BARONESS .. For L'pool, left Gravesend 29th.
BER. DE ST. PIERRE .. For Martinique, cld. Aden 29th.
BREMEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. N.Y. 28th.
CALGARIC .. On W. Indies Cruise, due Cartagena 29th.
CARIMARE .. Fm. Havre, arr. San Juan 26th.
CASTALIA .. For Clyde, left Pt. Said 29th.
CITY OF ATHENS .. For Dunkirk, left Gravesend 29th.
CITY OF BATH .. For Dar-es-Salaam, left Mombasa 26th.
CITY OF BENARES .. For Dunkirk, left Madras 28th.
CITY OF DURHAM .. For Singapore, left Dairen 29th.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE .. For Ibolli, left N.Y. 28th.
CITY OF GUILFORD .. Fm. Beira, arr. Geelong 29th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. For Beira, left Pt. Natal 29th.
CITY OF PITTSBURG .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Dairen 29th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 28th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Manila 29th.
CITY OF SIMLA .. For Hull, left Hamburg 28th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. For Karachi, left Pt. Said 28th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Coconada 29th.
COLUMBUS .. For Gib., left Madeira 29th.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. For Cruise, arr. Madeira 29th.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. For N.Y., left Mersey 29th.
ESPAGNE .. For St. Nazaire, left Corunna 26th.
EXPLORER .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 29th.
FRANCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. M'seilles 28th.
FUSHIMI MARU .. For R'dam, cld. Aden 29th.
HIGHLAND HOPE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Gravesend 29th.
JAGERSFONTEIN .. Fm. Beira, arr. Tanga 27th.
JOHAN DE WITT .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. S'thmtn. 29th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. For B.A., left L'renco Marques 29th.
KARAGOLA .. For B.A., left L'renco Marques 29th.
KASAMA .. For Ldn., left L'renco Marques 29th.
LA BOURDONNAIS .. Left Rangoon 28th.
LARGS BAY .. For Havana, left N.Y. 27th.
LAURENTIC .. For Ldn., left Sydney 21st.
MANDALAY .. Fm. Med. Cruise, arr. Const'ple. 28th.
MEGANTIC .. For Sydney, left Newport N. 28th.
MISSISSIPPI .. On Med. Cruise, arr. Monaco 29th.
NEWBY HALL .. For Iquique, left Arica 29th.
NIJKERK .. Fm. Hull, arr. Cochin 27th.
ORONTES .. For R'dam, left M'seilles 27th.
OROTAVA .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 29th.
PERNOU .. For Las Palmas, cld. Madeira 29th.
PORT WELLINGTON .. Fm. St. Nazaire, arr. Pte. a Pitro 29th.
PURIRI .. For Philadel., left Mersey 29th.
RANCHI .. For U.K., left Colombo 29th.
RANDFONTEIN .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 29th.
RAPALLO .. For R'dam, left L. Marques 27th.
RIETFONTEIN .. For Yokohama, left Gib. 29th.
RUAPEHU .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Antwerp 28th.
SOMERSET .. Fm. N. Plymouth, arr. Clyde 29th.
TAIROA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Melbourne 28th.
TELLO .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Hull 29th.
TOTOKAWA MARU .. Fm. Gardon, arr. Tenerife 28th.
TRAFFORD HALL .. Fm. Pt. Angeles, arr. N'castle 29th.
VERMONT .. For Ldn., left Algoa B. 28th.
.. Fm. Havre, arr. Bordeaux 27th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ALEGRETE.—Havre, Jan. 29.—Brazilian s. ALEGRETE, previously reported, got off with assistance and has put in here damage, if any, not yet ascertained.

BALTADOR.—Tallinn, Jan. 29.—British s. BALTADOR, which went ashore Dec. 26 last, floated last night. Owing to not shifting impossible move vessel and forced and withdraw pumps to-day. Steamer now filling and settling in bed.

BERNARD.—Waterford, Jan. 29.—Ketch BERNARD, of Bridgwater, foundered off Minehead to-day. Crew of three rescued by Dunmore East lifeboat.

BRAALAND.—Hong-kong, Jan. 29.—Norwegian s. BRAALAND, Shanghai for Rangoon, aground Bombay Reef; vessel apparently tight. It is feared that bottom damaged badly owing to heavy breakers. Tug Henry Keswick leaves to-day to assist.

BRITISH TOMMY.—Leith, Jan. 29.—British tank steamer BRITISH TOMMY, Copenhagen for Grangemouth, ashore at Car Craig, near Inchkeith. Tug proceeding. Later.—British tanker BRITISH TOMMY hard fast under No. 1 tank. Afloat aft No. 1 tank and foretold making water. All other compartments dry. Following radio from British tanker BRITISH TOMMY.—Refloated with assistance of one tug, proceeding Leith Roads under own power. Later.—Now safely anchored Leith Roads.

EL GRILLO.—Following message received from master of British s. EL GRILLO, via Jamaica Radio, dated Jan. 28 :—This morning, 60 miles north of Cartagena, heavy sea broke over vessel, causing the following damage :—Starboard bow, two plates buckled, seven frames bent, sailors' mess-room waterway and deck buckled, a number of rivets started, ports stove in; damage is above waterline.

EVERLEIGH.—Lisbon, Jan. 29.—British s. Everleigh (previously reported), extensively damaged about bridge, foredeck buckled starboard side, No. 2 hatch stove in, engineers' quarters badly damaged, two lifeboats stove in, and other sundry damage.

FAIRLAND.—Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Steamer Fairland (before reported ashore Smerwick on Dec. 5) floated early this morning, hove seawards 100ft. Weather unfit to proceed.

LOLIN.—Vigo, Jan. 28.—Spanish s. Lolin, Sfax for Ghent, put in bridge carried away. Captain and mate lost. Steering gear damaged seriously, compass lost, boat carried away, and boats damaged.

SHEAF CREST.—Flushing, Jan. 29.—British s. Sheaf Crest, outward bound, collided near Terneuzen with unknown vessel. Sheaf Crest anchored in the roads, slight leak. The name of the vessel in collision with the British s. Sheaf Crest is Talvaldis, Latvian s. Talvaldis has put in with damage to windlass and forecastle deck.

SHEAF FIELD.—Flushing, Jan. 29.—British s. Sheaf Field and Sheaf Water, both bound for Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been in collision, bows damaged. Anchored in the roads. Flushing, Jan. 29.—British s. Sheaf Field sailed from the roads for Newcastle-on-Tyne at 2.30 p.m.

SHEAF WATER.—Flushing, Jan. 29.—British s. Sheaf Water sailed from the roads for Newcastle-on-Tyne at 4.30 p.m.

SUTTON HALL.—Lisbon, Jan. 29.—Steamer Sutton

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.,

OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. Tel.: 2220 (2 lines).

BANSTEAD. Altitude 500ft., extensive views, close village and shops.—Attractive pre-War RESIDENCE; three excellent reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, complete domestic offices; EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING GARDEN, full-size tennis court, the whole about 1¼ ACRE. £3,750 FREEHOLD.

CHEAM. High and healthy position, seven minutes' Belmont Station, close two golf courses. —Exceptionally attractive Modern Detached RESIDENCE, containing hall, charming lounge, dining room, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen, separate scullery; garage; electric light, telephone; all modern conveniences; nicely laid-out matured garden. £1,825 FREEHOLD.

SUTTON (high ground, best part).—Newly-erected, semi-detached HOUSE; two good sitting rooms, three bed rooms, tiled bath room; electric light and all modern conveniences; exceptionally well built and finished; large garden; 45ft. frontage; detached garage. THE BEST VALUE in the MARKET. £1,350 FREEHOLD.

BANSTEAD, OVERLOOKING CUDDINGTON GOLF COURSE, eight minutes' station.—Artistic modern detached RESIDENCE; two excellent reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory and cloak room, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, large kitchenette; wood-block flooring throughout ground floor; electric light, telephone; good garden; ample room garage. £1,750 FREEHOLD.

Full particulars of MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK, as above.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY

35 MINUTES KING'S CROSS

A TOWN DESIGNED FROM ITS INCEPTION

SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

RENT ONLY £60 p.a. NO PREMIUM

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7 MINUTES FROM MAIN LINE STATION

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND COOKING

CENTRAL RESTAURANT

Particulars from KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,
Londina's Principal Flat Agents,
109, MOUNT-STREET, W.1; 123, VICTORIA-ST., S.W.1; WRIGHT'S-LANE, KENSINGTON, W.8.

ASHLEY-GARDENS, S.W.—Fine FLAT, facing widest part of Gardens. Rent £400; two reception (drawing room 28ft. by 22ft.), five good bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; independent hot water. Fair sum for easy lease and fittings.—Sole Agents, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

WESTMINSTER.—Sunny CORNER FLAT, newly decorated; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; parqueted floors; independent hot water; premium £250 for easy lease and fittings.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

£260 P.A.

£110 PER ANNUM.—ROLAND-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Unfurnished ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT; one bed room, one reception, kitchen, bath; another, third floor, £120.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

3½-4 GNS. PER WEEK.—WESTMINSTER, CHELSEA and BAKER-STREET. Well FURNISHED FLATS; two and three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath, telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

PORTLAND-PLACE.—GROUND FLOOR FLAT of two houses; suitable two doctors or dentists. Rent £350. View by appointment, Welbeck 6742. No agents.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just off).—The most luxuriously fitted FLAT in London comprising two bed (one double), one double reception room, hall, kitchen and magnificent bath room. To be LET on Lease at a low inclusive rental of £385 per annum. Low price for valuable furniture, &c. Might accept small sum for fixtures only for the real bargain.—Apply to F. and W. STILES, 170, Piccadilly, W. Gerr. 2880.

PUTNEY BRIDGE.—Warm, comfortable, FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at unfurnished rental, any period; owner going abroad; sitting, two bed rooms, bath, kitchen; constant hot water, &c.—Putney 5963.

Four Bed Rooms, Bath Room, two Reception Rooms, Square Hall, Kitchen, Pantry, &c.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.—A exceptionally well fitted FLAT is available for seven years Without Premium. Lift and Porters.—Apply

£400 P.A.

E. R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

QUEEN'S-GATE.—Three-room SUITE to be LET with kitchen, bath and service; 3½ gns. per week.—Western 4657, or write Box M.1189, The Times, E.C.4.

REDCLIFFE-SQUARE. £125 per annum.—GROUND FLOOR FLAT; large rooms, overlooking gardens; three rooms and bath room. Small premium for fittings. —H. W. HUTCHINSON, F.A.I., 3, London-wall-buildings, E.C.2.

SERVICE FLATS, well FURNISHED, single and double; private baths; telephone; gas fires. From 3½ gns.—33, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W. Tel.: Padd. 4111.

FURNISHED 6-GNS. WEEKLY.

SERVICE FLAT in BUCKINGHAM-GATE to be LET at this low rent; bed room, sitting room, and bath room; constant hot water; restaurant.—HOUND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.
Furnished Rentals reduced during the winter months.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere Gardens, W.8. Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

FLAT OF DISTINCTION.
SERVICE in the hands of a thoroughly qualified steward; on entrance floor; comprising three delightful rooms and bath facing South, with access to parklike gardens; self-contained; most tastefully decorated.—Managing Agents, MARLER and Co., 95a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

SHERWOOD COURT.
Now remaining, a few only
CHOICE MODERN FLATS.
New, well-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen and Bath Rooms, &c.
Ample cupboard room, and every modern convenience, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Rents from £275 per annum, inclusive.
Garages on the premises if required.
To view and for all further particulars apply Letting Office on the premises,
SHERWOOD COURT,
SEYMOUR-PLACE (by BRYANSTON-SQUARE), W.1.

ST. JAMES'S.—Exclusive SERVICE FLATS, unequalled catering, valeting, and attendance; all meals obtainable; large bed, bath, and sitting room; every modern convenience; from £3 10 guineas per week, inclusive of service.—Apply Manager, 33, Burystreet, St. James's.

ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1.—Particularly well-fitted and FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT for SALE; bed room (two beds), sitting room, and tiled bath room. Lease 2½ years, £350, including service and rates.—G.2, care of W. C. THORN, Ltd., 20, Kingsway, W.C.2.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Delightful SMALL MAISONETTE, convenient for bus route to Baker-street; one large and two small bed rooms, sitting room, bath, kitchen. No Premium or Fittings. New Lease.

£130 P.A.

DRUCE and Co., 23, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

SUNNY MANSION FLAT, containing four bed rooms, bath, two excellent reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, &c.; constant hot water, &c.; passenger lift. Rent £400 per annum.—Sole Agents, COLLBRAN, SWAAB and Co., 21, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 4747.)

TO UNIVERSITY MEN.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms, telephones, gas fires, hot and cold water, &c., billiards, wireless; furniture and decorations by Warings; unfurnished rooms if desired. From one guinea.—For membership (strictly limited) apply Hon. Sec., 52, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

FURNISHED FLAT.—SEVEN BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS.

TO be LET, a TOP-FLOOR FLAT; servants, plate, and linen if required. Rent 12-15 gns. per week, according to period. Very light and clean. Situated excellent position in Westminster.—Apply WALLER and Co., 2, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

VICTORIA-STREET (off).—To be LET, Unfurnished, a large Second Floor FLAT, containing eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water, central heating, &c. No premium. Certain fixtures can be purchased if desired.—Apply WALLER and Co., 2, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

£600 P.A.

7 Years' Lease.

WESTMINSTER.—EXCELLENT FLAT in highest class mansion; double drawing room, dining room, five bed rooms, tiled bath, kitchen, two w.c.'s, pantry, &c. Rent only £375.—Agents, HERON and HERON, 175, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

CENTRAL LONDON.

W.C.1. Quiet position.—Two reception, five beds, modern bath and kitchen; fourth floor, lift; constant hot water, refrigerator. £326 per annum.—Sole Agents, Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

W.1. —Well-planned FOURTH-FLOOR FLAT with passenger lift, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen.—Apply HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Langham 4294.

£220 P.A.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room, and bath room; beautifully furnished; now available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

10, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET,
PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.
THE LAST FIVE
WELL-PLANNED FLATS,
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Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.
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A Really attractive NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE. Five bed rooms, two reception rooms; garage for two cars; good garden. PRICE £1,600. Apply:—

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OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON

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Within 20 minutes of the West End.
FREEHOLD
Detached Non-Basement
MODERN RESIDENCE,
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Garage and Stabling with Flat over.
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BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, including Italian garden and three hard tennis courts, in all about
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Co.'s gas and water. Garage.

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The property is in perfect order throughout and is not unduly expensive to maintain.

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In the best residential area, near golf links, tennis clubs, and Station.

A FREEHOLD HOUSE OF DISTINCTION,

in perfect order, spacious hall, three reception rooms, verandah, seven bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date conveniences; garage for two cars; beautiful garden. *For Sale privately*, or by Auction on February 26th.

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Between Bickley and Chislehurst, eight minutes' walk from either station. London within 30 minutes.

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THIS attractive labour-saving RESIDENCE containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, complete offices; central heating; company's water, electric light and gas; telephone; charming grounds of 1¾ acre.

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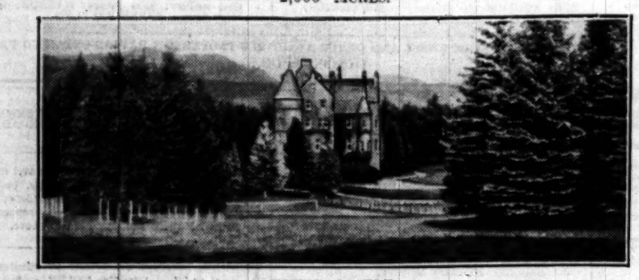
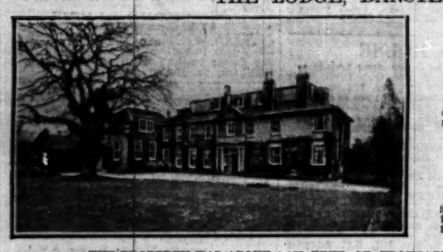


FONAB CASTLE,
built about 40 years ago, and with all modern improvements, is delightfully situated in park-like grounds beside the River Tummel, and contains :—Four reception rooms, billiard room, lounge, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation.
ATTRACTIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS WITH LAWN TENNIS COURT.
SHOOTING.
THE MOOR EXTENDS TO ABOUT 1,550 ACRES, AND 250 BRACE OF GROUSE ARE GENERALLY SHOT.
EXCELLENT LOW GROUND SHOOTING.
SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER TUMMEL.
20 TO 25 SALMON BEING USUALLY KILLED.
AGRICULTURAL.
There is a Home Farm, a small farm which is let, and a considerable area of Woodland.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Capital 18-Hole Golf Links at Pitlochry.
Solicitors :—Messrs. J. and H. MITCHELL, W.S., Pitlochry.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

SURREY HILLS. BEAUTIFUL GUILDFORD DISTRICT.
ABOUT AN HOUR FROM LONDON.
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
THE HOUSE IS SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE ESTATE, AND APPROACHED BY A LONG CARRIAGE DRIVE WITH A LODGE AT ENTRANCE.

THE ACCOMMODATION COMPRISES Lounge Hall, Billiard room, three Reception rooms, 17 Bed rooms, and two bath rooms and offices.
Heating by hot air. Electric Light. Company's Water. Main Drainage.
Ample Garage accommodation and Stabling. Home Farm. Four Cottages.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS
and Grounds, which ensure complete privacy, spacious Terraces, wide-spreading lawns shaded by beautiful old trees, massed azaleas and clumps of bamboos, Rose garden, ornamental pond, and well-stocked kitchen garden. Woodlands and excellent park-like meadow,
THE WHOLE COMPRISING AN AREA OF ABOUT 87 ACRES.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING.
Agents :—Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford ; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27502.)

BY DIRECTION OF MISS MASON.
SURREY.
One mile from Banstead Station. Three miles from Sutton. 14 miles from London.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE LODGE, BANSTEAD.



LONG FRONTAGE TO MAIN LONDON-BRIGHTON ROAD.
THE RESIDENCE,
WHICH IS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL SUITED FOR USE AS A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION,
contains five reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and ample offices.
Main Water. Electricity. Gas and Drainage.
Stables, good Cottage.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are laid-out in broad lawns, orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, and playing fields.
THE PROPERTY HAS ABOUT 1,125 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO THREE GOOD ROADS.
IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. THOMAS COOPER and Co., 21, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
at the TOWN HALL, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, at 1.30 p.m.
IN BLOCKS, OR 64 LOTS,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Adjoining Kirklington and Edingley Station.
THE KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON ESTATE,
3,280 ACRES
including the attractive stone-built Mansion of
KIRKLINGTON HALL,
standing in finely-timbered grounds,
Stabling for 19 horses. Motor garages for 14 cars. Chauffeur's cottage, Staff Cottages and Lodge.
WOODLANDS of 200 ACRES. ARCHWAY HOUSE.
THE VILLAGES OF
KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON,
including the SPREAD EAGLE INN,
and numerous cottages and village properties.
TWENTY CAPITAL FARMS
AND SMALL HOLDINGS.
RENT ROLL (EXCLUDING MANSION, WOODS, HOME FARM AND SHOOTING), £3,474 PER ANNUM.
Solicitors :—Messrs. READ, EATON and Co., 48, Market-street, Bradford ; and Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3 and 4, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Land Agent :—T. S. MORRIS, Esq., Estate Office, Ossington, Notts.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENT.
About one mile from Barnehurst Station, about 14 miles from Crayford and Bexley Heath Stations and 12 miles from London Bridge.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND
BUILDING ESTATE,
MARTENS GROVE, CRAYFORD.
FRONTAGE OF OVER
1,000 FEET TO THE MAIN DOVER ROAD,
and including the TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE in well-timbered and ornamental grounds. Hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, five principal and seven secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Main drainage.
Stabling, garage, and coachman's cottage.
PARKLIKE BUILDING LAND,
Main electric light, gas, and water supplies.
Also three cottages, small farmery and entrance lodge. The whole extending to about
64 ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION (subject to Service Tenancies).
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.
DANN and LUCAS,
as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS or LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Monday, 24th February, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitor :—T. G. BAYNES, Esq., 12, High-street, Dartford, Kent.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, 23, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.4 ; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WOODBRIDGE DISTRICT.
A MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

THE PICTURESQUE HOUSE
contains lounge, three reception rooms, usual domestic offices, servants' hall, covered glass veranda, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Lighting by petrol air gas. Ample water supply. Garage for four cars. Stabling. Gardener's cottage.
TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS
include herbaceous borders, lawns, flower gardens, two tennis courts, well-stocked kitchen garden and orchard, in all about
9 ACRES.
An additional 16 acres can be had, if required,
AT A LOW PRICE. EXECUTORS' SALE.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27577.)

FAVOURITE CHILTERN HILLS DISTRICT.
500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. ABOUT 28 MILES BY ROAD FROM LONDON.
ONE HOUR BY TRAIN WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE.
CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE of QUEEN ANNE CHARACTERISTICS, approached by a long avenue of trees, occupying a beautiful position in a miniature park, HAVING EXTENSIVE AND UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

THE HOUSE CONTAINS
Entrance and lounge hall, three reception rooms and billiard or dancing room (31ft. by 20ft.), 11 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, complete domestic offices.
The many improvements and alterations effected by the present owner include parquet flooring and central heating throughout, hot and cold water basins in bed rooms, entirely new drainage system. Company's water and electric light are installed.
Garage for three cars, stabling.
Lodge and two flats.
NICELY LAID-OUT GROUNDS AND GARDENS,
Tennis and croquet lawns and space for two hard courts, matured kitchen garden and parklike meadows. In all
33 ACRES.
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19807.)

BY DIRECTION OF ERNEST W. BUSBY, ESQ., WHO IS MOVING TO LARGER PREMISES IN MANNINGHAM-LANE.
BRADFORD.
THE PREMISES, WHICH ARE SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF KIRKGATE, OCCUPY WHAT MAY BE DESCRIBED AS THE FINEST SHOPPING POSITION AVAILABLE IN BRADFORD.
FREEHOLD CORNER SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES
known as
61, 63, & 65, KIRKGATE,
AND
5 TO 17, ALBION-COURT.
They contain extensive SHOP, SHOWROOM, and WORK-ROOM ACCOMMODATION on the GROUND FLOOR and TWO UPPER FLOORS, abundantly lighted by windows on three sides. The basement, with a direct entrance from the street, contains further showrooms.
THE TOTAL FLOOR AREA IS ABOUT
13,204 SQUARE FEET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT
128 FEET TO KIRKGATE AND ALBION COURT.
SITE AREA ABOUT
4,140 SQUARE FEET.
A purchaser will be given the option to acquire leasehold interests in the Upper Floors of the adjoining premises above Messrs. Boots and Messrs. Hepworths, and also the Lamson Pneumatic Tube Company (cash system and vacuum cleaning plant).
VACANT POSSESSION
will be given on completion of the purchase and the greater portion of the purchase money may be left on mortgage to an approved purchaser at a low rate of interest.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. A. GADIE and SON, in the EMPRESS HOTEL, TYRREL-STREET, BRADFORD, on Thursday, 27th February, 1930, at 3 p.m. (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY).
Solicitors :—Messrs. SAMPSON, HORNER and Co., Piece Hall-yard, Kirkgate, Bradford.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. A. GADIE and SON, Thorpe's Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
OVERLOOKING THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL,
25, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.
FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE PREMISES
AND 14 COTTAGES,
1 to 14, UNION-PLACE,
adjoining.
TOGETHER OCCUPYING
A SITE AREA OF ABOUT
11,000 SQUARE FEET,
AND LET TO PRODUCE
A GROSS INCOME OF
£2,780 PER ANNUM.
Owner paying usual outgoings.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in TWO LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. SMITH and SMYTH, 133, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF J. C. I. McCONNEL, ESQ.
HYDE PARK.
OCCUPYING A FAVOURED SITUATION ADJACENT TO THE PARK.
8, WESTBOURNE-STREET, W.
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER
DECORATED IN A TASTEFUL MANNER
and containing three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and usual domestic offices.
Independent Hot Water System. Central Heating. Service Lift.
LEASE ABOUT 24¾ YEARS UNEXPIRED. GROUND-RENT £110 PER ANNUM. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 20th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Solicitors : Messrs. STANLEY and Co., 1, Albemarle-street, W.1. Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD
WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND ST. JAMES'S PARK (UNDERGROUND) STATION.
IMPORTANT OFFICES AND BUSINESS PREMISES,
4, CENTRAL-BUILDINGS, S.W.
Occupying a quiet but central and convenient position between Tothill-street and Old Queen-street.
THE STRUCTURE, WHICH IS CHARMINGLY BUILT OF BRICK WITH STONE DRESSINGS, COMPRISES A BASEMENT, GROUND-FLOOR, AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS, WITH LAVATORIES CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED ON THE VARIOUS FLOORS.
WINDOWS OPEN ON THREE SIDES, AND IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING IS A COURTYARD.
Central heating, constant hot water, and electric passenger lift are installed.
FLOOR AREA ABOUT
32,300 SQUARE FEET.
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND IMPORTANT COMPANIES REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors : Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond-court, E.C.4.
Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAIDENHEAD.
ON THE BERKSHIRE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND ADJOINING MAIDENHEAD BRIDGE.
THE FULLY LICENSED RIVERSIDE PROPERTY
known as
THE RIVIERA HOTEL,
OCCUPYING A PROMINENT POSITION ADJACENT TO THE MAIN LONDON ROAD, YET SUFFICIENTLY REMOVED TO BE IMMUNE FROM NOISE.
Five reception rooms, spacious hall room. American Bar. Private Bar and Saloon Bar.
34 BED ROOMS.
Landing Stage. Seven Lock-ups.
Held under leases (the longest having about 33 years unexpired) at low Ground Rents.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a GOING CONCERN.
in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. H. ROSS and SON, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Horley, Surrey.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE DIRECT LEASE OF
35, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.
NEAR LANCASTER-GATE.
SOUTH-EASTERLY ASPECT. OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
A MODERNIZED AND REDECORATED HOUSE
Having the following accommodation :—Hall, three reception rooms on the ground floor, double drawing room and boudoir on first floor, 12 bed rooms and dressing rooms (two in basement), five bath rooms, suitable domestic offices.
Combined central heating and independent hot water supply.
LEASE 62½ YEARS FROM CHRISTMAS, 1929. GROUND-RENT £220.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TWENTY-ONE MILES FROM LONDON BY ROAD.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.
On the high ground overlooking Westerham Village and close to Westerham Station and seven miles from Sevenoaks, with its exceptional train service.
THE FREEHOLD AND DELIGHTFULLY UNDULATING
VALENCE ESTATE,
SITUATE BETWEEN THE MAIN REIGATE-SEVENOAKS ROAD AND HOSEY COMMON
447 ACRES,

INCLUDING THE MODERN RESIDENCE OF VALENCE,
AT THE UPSET PRICE OF £10,500, WITH 31 ACRES,
and the Tudor style Residence of DUNSDALE, both standing in beautifully timbered grounds. 21 Lodges and Cottages. Model Farm buildings.
OVER 5,000 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO THE MAIN SEVENOAKS ROAD.
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
Main Drainage. Company's Gas, Water and Electric Light Available.
The Estate is also well served by an efficient private water supply. Included are
WELL-TIMBERED BUILDING SITES
possessing extensive views of the Darent Valley.
About 160 acres of Woodland and Sporting intersected by a Trout Stream, Lakes, and Pools.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. SIMMONS AND SONS,
At THE GEORGE AND DRAGON HOTEL, WESTERHAM, on Wednesday, 26th February, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors : Messrs. SAVORY, PRYOR and BLAGDEN, The Outer Temple, 222, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers : Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames, 39, Blagrave-street, Reading, and at Basingstoke ; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1 ; and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF H. LOCKE, ESQ.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.
Three miles from Lingfield, three miles from Edenbridge.
THE HISTORIC FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
STARBOROUGH CASTLE.
THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE
contains hall, five reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and offices.
Electric Light. Central Heating.
Stabling and garage premises. Two Cottages.
THE OLD-WORLD GARDENS
are shaded by many fine beech and other trees, and include the SITE OF THE HISTORIC STARBOROUGH CASTLE, AN INLET SURROUNDED BY A BROAD MOAT fed by a running stream.
Walled garden, lawns, two orchards, park, and pasture lands, in all about

55 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR BY AUCTION LATER.
Solicitors :—Messrs. WILKINSON BOWEN, HASLIP and JACKSON, 34, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY IN AN UNIQUE SITUATION.
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
A FREEHOLD MODERNIZED RESIDENCE AND
12 ACRES.
With delightful views over this favourite open space and enjoying an extensive panorama to the South and West.
The accommodation comprises :
Six spacious reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, nine bath rooms. Model domestic offices.
Beautifully decorated and fitted and replete with all modern conveniences, including central heating, independent hot water system, electric lighting and power.
The outbuildings are most complete and up to date and comprise :—Large garage for four-five cars, two chauffeurs' flats, lodge, eight staff bed rooms, staff mess room, with kitchen and bath room. Six greenhouses,
ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

THE GARDENS IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THE HOUSE ARE TASTEFULLY LAID OUT AND INCLUDE LAWNS, TERRACES, AND ROCK GARDEN. SEVERAL DELIGHTFUL GARDEN HOUSES.
VALUABLE FRONTAGE TO THREE IMPORTANT ROADS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11219.)

Preliminary Announcement.
AT A LOW UPSET PRICE.
DORSET COAST.
Two miles from Parkstone Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
WITLEY,
SANDBANKS ROAD,
LILLIPUT.
THE RESIDENCE contains three reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and complete offices.
Electric light. Gas. Company's water. Main drainage.
Stabling and garage. Lodge.
THE ATTRACTIVE GARDENS
are laid out in terraces, tennis court and kitchen garden, in all about
1½ ACRES.
THERE ARE ALSO A PAIR OF COTTAGES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. BARTON and THOMPSON, 1, Dorchester-terrace, Bournemouth.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF L. L. OLIVER, ESQ.
NEWBURY DISTRICT.
Two miles from Thatcham Station.
Three miles from Newbury Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
THE CREEK, HENWICK.
THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE is well situated on gravel soil, facing South, and contains :—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and complete offices.
Central heating, Electric light.
Two garages. Stabling and small farmery.
TWO BRICK-BUILT BUNGALOWS.
THE GARDENS
are charmingly disposed in lawns (including tennis lawn), two orchards, kitchen garden, woodland walk and rich pastureland, in all about
31 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.
THAKE and PAGINTON,
in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Auctioneers :—Messrs. THAKE and PAGINTON, 28, Bartholomew-street, Newbury, Berks ; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES
OF
OLD ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE,
PICTURES, PRINTS, JEWELS, PLATE, etc.

HANOVER-SQUARE, XVIII. CENTURY.

31st JANUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT HANOVER-SQUARE
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, &c.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH BLAIBERG and from OTHER SOURCES.
A pair of Chinese Chippendale wall mirrors, a Louis XV. Provencal carved walnut longcase clock, a set of mahogany dining chairs of Hepplewhite design, a mahogany Adam pattern sideboard, a Dutch walnut secretaire, a pair of marqueterie commodes, Queen Anne and Georgian bookcases, cabinets, card and occasional tables, mirrors, upright and grand pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, in mahogany and rosewood cases, gramophones, wireless sets, English, Continental and Oriental potterr and porcelain, cut glass, bronze figures and groups. Paintings, drawings and engravings, Persian, Wilton and Axminster carpets and rugs, bed room suites in mahogany, walnut, satinwood and oak, in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and washstands, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TO-DAY

6th FEBRUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS & MISCELLANEA.
REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and from OTHER SOURCES.
Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash and other bed room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, pictures, engravings, china, tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

7th FEBRUARY, at ONE O'CLOCK,
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, BRONZES.
THE PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM HAMPSTEAD ; also by order of executors and from other sources. Georgian mahogany card tables and bookcase ; a Sheraton knee-hole desk ; a set of mahogany dining room chairs, settees, mirrors, sideboards, writing and occasional tables, bookcases, bureaux, cabinets ; upright and grand pianofortes in mahogany cases ; paintings, drawings and engravings ; prints in colour ; a small collection of bronzes and carved ivories ; bracket and longcase clocks ; English and Continental porcelain ; curtains ; carpets ; a wireless set ; bed room suites, wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, bedsteads and bedding, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

24th FEBRUARY.—BY DIRECTION OF SIR ALBERT BENNETT, M.P.
KIRKLINGTON HALL, NEAR NEWARK, NOTTS.
THE REMAINING CONTENTS OF THE MANSION
Old English marqueterie cabinets, a pair of William and Mary stands, an oak writing table of Jacobean design, a full size Billiard Table by Thurston and Co., Ltd. An Aeolian Vocalion cabinet gramophone, a pair of French ebonized dwarf cabinets mounted with ormolu and inset with mosaic plaques, A Baby Grand Pianoforte by Chappell and Co., Ltd., in rosewood case. An Adam gilt side table with fluted frieze, a Stuart oak chest of drawers, a Jacobean oak dresser. Settees and easy chairs. Persian, Axminster and other carpets, curtains, linoleum, bed room furnishings and miscellanea. Garden tools, plants in pots, and outdoor effects.
Solicitors :—Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
NOTE :—The LIVE and DEAD FARMING STOCK will be SOLD on the premises on 25th February.

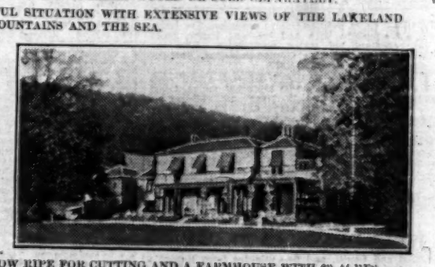
12th FEBRUARY AT ONE O'CLOCK
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
A LIBRARY OF GENERAL LITERATURE
BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS, also the PROPERTY OF A LADY OF TITLE, and from other sources, including Macquoid's English Furniture, Sets of Standard Authors, Sporting Books, etc.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

9th APRIL.—BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE, MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.
WORKS OF ART,
including William and Mary, Chippendale, and Sheraton furniture ; English and Oriental porcelain. THE PAINTINGS include portraits by JOHN HOPPNER, SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIGNARD, MIEREVELT, R. PINE ; pastels by DANIEL GARDNER, ALEXANDER POPE and JOHN RUSSELL ; rare prints in colour ; stipple engravings ; Old English Plate in choice specimens of the periods of James I., Charles II., Queen Anne, and early George I., II., and III. ; bed-room furniture and appointments ; valuable Persian carpets, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.

5th MAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 11 A.M.
HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.
FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY.
THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,
comprising the furnishing of the GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS and SUITES of RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, &c. PALM COURT, 600 BED ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES ; plated ware ; china and glass ; household linen, copper, culinary utensils, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SIX MILES FROM WINDERMERE AND CONISTON LAKES.
WITHIN FIVE MILES OF A MAIN LINE STATION.
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD
THE SUMMERHILL ESTATE
OF 150 ACRES
OR THE HOUSE, TWO COTTAGES, AND 11 ACRES WOULD BE SOLD SEPARATELY.
SUMMERHILL OCCUPIES A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE LAKELAND MOUNTAINS AND THE SEA.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and ample domestic offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Septic tank drainage.
GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS, AND AMPLE FARM BUILDINGS.
THREE COTTAGES
with electric light and bath rooms, easily maintained gardens and grounds with fine range of glasshouses and two hard tennis courts.



THERE ARE 80 ACRES OF TIMBER NOW RIPE FOR CUTTING AND A FARMHOUSE WITH 60 ACRES.
Rough shooting and further shooting and fishing available. Three golf courses within easy distance.
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ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES IN THE COUNTY,
The property enjoys a Southern aspect and the district is renowned for its beauty. The House is built in echelon and as it faces South and West the maximum of sun is obtained throughout the day.
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